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DOCUMENTS

OF THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF INDIANA

AT THE

THIRTY-EIGHTH SESSION,

BEGUN ON THE 4TH DAY OF JANUARY A. D. 1855.

PART FIRST.

INDIANAPOLIS:

AUSTIN H. BROWN, STATE PRINTER.

1855.

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1.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

AUDITOR OF STATE,

FOR THE

STATE OF INDIANA.

SHOWING THE RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31, 1854.

TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

INDIANAPOLIS:

AUSTIN H. BROWN, STATE PRINTER.
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ANNUAL REPORT

AUDITOR OF STATE

FOR THE

STATE OF INDIANA

FOR THE YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31, 1907

TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

INDIANAPOLIS

W. B. KNOX, STATE PRINTER

1907

REPORT.

OFFICE OF STATE AUDITOR, }
Indianapolis, Nov. 1, 1854. }

To the General Assembly :

In compliance with the law requiring the Auditor of State "to exhibit to the General Assembly, at its biennial meeting, a complete statement of the revenues, taxables, funds, resources, incomes and property of the State, known to his office, and of the public revenues and expenditures of the preceding fiscal year, with a detailed estimate of the expenditures to be defrayed from the treasury for the ensuing two years," &c., the following statement is respectfully submitted, showing the operations of this department for the fiscal year ending October 31st, A. D. 1854, and the condition of the finances at said date.

The several items are set forth under the following heads :

I. *A General Statement of the Receipts and Expenditures of the State during the fiscal year.*

II. *A Statement of the several Appropriations, and of the amounts expended, balances unexpended, and Appropriations overdrawn.*

III. *The condition of the State Debt, foreign and domestic.*

IV. *The condition of the various Trust Funds, their receipts and expenditures, Loan Accounts, and the Appropriations for the Benevolent Institutions of the State.*

V. *Agricultural products in the State for the year ending 1st of January, A. D., 1854.*

VI. *The Common School Fund, its operations for the year ending 1st of March, 1854, and the distribution of the Fund at the State Treasury, under the Consolidation Act.*

VII. *The Wabash and Erie Canal.*

VIII. *Indiana Swamp Lands.*

IX. *Showing a short historical sketch of the State of Indiana. The names of the county seats, and their course and distance from Indianapolis. Senators and Representatives in Congress from Indiana since its admission into the Union. Governors and Lieutenant Governors, Speakers of the House of Representatives, and other State Officers, from 1816 down to the year 1854, together with the Executive and Judicial Officers for the year A. D., 1854, and their salaries.*

X. *Free Banking operations.*

XI. *General Remarks, including the estimate of Expenditures for the two ensuing financial years, and other matters of interest to the State.*

XII. *Appendix, containing the usual Tables and Abstracts.*

NUMBER I.

A GENERAL STATEMENT of the receipts and expenditures during the fiscal year from November 1st, A. D. 1853, to October 31st, A. D. 1854.

Total receipts into the Treasury from all sources during the fiscal year.....	\$2,094,818 03
Add balance on hand, Nov. 1, 1853,.....	514,357 90
Makes grand total.....	<u>\$2,609,175 93</u>
Total amount of warrants paid at the State Treasury during the fiscal year.....	\$1,645,544 95
Leaves balance on hand Nov. 1, 1854,.....	<u><u>\$963 630 98</u></u>

GENERAL FUND.

Receipts.

From revenue 1853.....	\$519,161 32	
From revenue 1852.....	75 52	
From delinquent revenue 1853.....	17,330 80	
From delinquent revenue 1852.....	26,945 55	
From interest on State debt.....	667 04	
From State Library.....	11 00	
	<u></u>	\$564,191 23
From Treasury fund.....	\$339 92	
From sale Revised Statutes.....	786 50	
From sale of Laws.....	58 00	
From United States on account of Militia.....	327 92	
From sale of old State Prison.....	1,500 00	
	<u></u>	3,012 34
From Insane Hospital.....	\$16,947 38	
From Deaf and Dumb Asylum.....	727 29	
From Blind Asylum.....	8,624 15	
	<u></u>	26,298 82
From Free Banking.....	\$221 25	
From miscellaneous items.....	10 00	
From McGinley warrants.....	16,000 00	
	<u></u>	16,231 25
Total receipts of General Fund.....	<u><u>\$609,733 64</u></u>	

Disbursements.

On account of Revenue refunded.....	\$3,979 14	
On account of Treasury fund.....	1 35	
On account of Insane Hospital.....	56,617 67	
On account of Blind Asylum.....	33,599 03	
On account of Deaf and Dumb Asylum	30,380 45	
	<hr/>	\$124,577 64
On account of Revised Statutes.....	\$46 62	
On account of State Prison	9,512 97	
On account of new State Prison.....	5,384 50	
On account of Judiciary	16,154 26	
On account of Probate Judges.....	50 00	
On account of Executive officers.....	5,050 00	
On account of Governor's House....	576 48	
On account of State Library.....	1,750 26	
On account of Governor's Circle.....	101 67	
	<hr/>	38,626 76
On account of equalization.....	\$7 50	
On account of State House.....	1,013 82	
On account of specific appropriations..	645 50	
On account of fuel and stationery....	3,240 38	
On account of public printing.....	6,111 61	
On account of militia.....	418 09	
On account of contingent fund.....	1,264 86	
On account of Prosecuting Attorney..	3,417 38	
On account of Free Banking.....	1,371 25	
	<hr/>	17,490 39
On account of interest and exchange..	\$3,756 50	
On account of Porter's reports.....	1,581 54	
On account of Attorney's fees.....	1,270 00	
On account of Colonization of Negroes	788 29	
On account of expenses of Supreme		
Court.....	981 25	
On account of miscellaneous items....	1,437 01	
	<hr/>	9,814 59
On account of interest on State debt..	\$298,255 52	
On account of salary of State Agent..	2,506 95	
On account of expenses of Agency....	629 45	
	<hr/>	301,391 92
Total disbursements.....		<hr/> \$491,901 30

Add deficiency of last year.....	32,734 62
Total.....	524,635 92
Total receipts brought down.....	609,733 64
Deduct total disbursements.....	523,198 91
Balance on hand Nov. 1, 1854.....	\$86,534 73

TOWNSHIP LIBRARY FUND.

Receipts.

Amount on hand Nov. 1st., 1853.....		\$66,605 50
Taxes collected 1853	\$97,160 44	
Delinquent tax A. D. 1853....	3,835 82	
Delinquent tax A. D. 1852... ..	3,717 31	
	<hr/>	104,713 57
Total.....		<u><u>\$171,319 07</u></u>

Disbursements.

Purchase of libraries and expenses.....	151,787 07
Balance on hand Nov. 1, 1854	<u><u>\$19,532 00</u></u>

UNIVERSITY FUND.

Amount on hand Nov. 1, 1853.....	\$7,861 40
----------------------------------	------------

Receipts.

On account of principal, loans refunded	\$8,151 51	
On account of interest collected	4,571 11	
	<hr/>	12,722 62
Total.....		<u><u>\$20,584 02</u></u>

Disbursements.

On account of principal reloaned.....	\$16,338 00
On account of professors' salaries....	5,300 00

On account of incidental expenses.....	814 64	
On account of interest refunded	44 94	
	<hr/>	22,497 58
Deficiency Nov. 1, 1854		<hr/> \$1,913 56

COMMON SCHOOL FUND.

Receipts.

On account of tax A. D. 1853.....	\$230,037 41	
On account of delinquent tax 1853 ..	6,506 13	
On account of delinquent tax 1852 ..	9,334 19	
On account of interest collected by Co.		
Treasurers.....	153,437 89	
	<hr/>	399,315 62
Total.....		<hr/> \$399,315 62

Disbursements.

On account of distribution of fund....	\$344,791 00	
On account of expenses of fund, &c.-	3,874 78	
On account of interest refunded	2,930 90	
	<hr/>	351,596 68
Balance on hand Nov. 1, A. D. 1854		<hr/> \$47,718 94

The following items comprise that portion of the "Common School Fund" which is received and disbursed through the Treasurer's office :

SALINE FUND.

Amount on hand Nov. 1, 1853.....	\$3,623 54
----------------------------------	------------

Receipts.

From loans of principal refunded....	\$2,457 05	
From interest on loan	1,383 71	
From damages on sales of land	12 50	
From costs of advertising.....	2 00	
	<hr/>	3,855 26
Total		<hr/> \$7,478 80

Disbursements.

On account of amount distributed to counties.....	\$3,859 00	
On account of expenses of fund.....	396 64	
On account of interest refunded.....	36 75	
	<hr/>	4,292 39
Bal. on hand Nov. 1, A. D. 1854.....		<u>\$3,186 41</u>

BANK TAX FUND.

Amount on hand Nov. 1, A. D. 1853.....	\$3,995 56
--	------------

Receipts.

Principal refunded, &c.....	\$4,471 41	
From interest received ..	414 32	
	<hr/>	4,885 73
Total		<u>\$8,881 29</u>

Disbursements.

Account of distribution to counties...	\$4,497 00	
Account of expenses of fund	177 30	
	<hr/>	4,674 30
Bal. on hand Nov. 1, A. D. 1854.....		<u>\$4,206 99</u>

CONGRESSIONAL TOWNSHIP FUND.

Amount on hand Nov. 1, A. D. 1853,.....	\$171 96
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Receipts.

From principal refunded	\$250 00	
From interest collected.....	77 23	
	<hr/>	327 23
Total		<u>\$499 19</u>

Disbursements.

On account of amount distributed ...	\$474 96	
On account of interest refunded.....	4 20	
	<hr/>	\$479 16
Bal. on hand Nov. 1, 1854.....		<u>\$20 03</u>

SURPLUS REVENUE FUND.

Amount on hand Nov. 1, 1854.....	\$613 52
----------------------------------	----------

Receipts.

From interest collected.....	192 58
Total	<u>\$806 10</u>

Disbursements.

On account of distribution of fund.....	\$613 51
Bal. on hand Nov. 1, A. D. 1854	<u>\$192 59</u>

COUNTY SEMINARY FUND.

Amount on hand Nov. 1, A. D. 1853	\$445 40
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No receipts or disbursements of this fund during the year.

There is a balance due from the State Treasury or general fund, to the common school fund, in addition to the above, of the sum of \$780,624 36, on account of redemption of five per cent. Treasury Notes. This item of the Common School Fund is unproductive, and will remain so until reimbursed by taxation.

MICHIGAN ROAD FUND.

Amount received on sale of land.....	\$137 83
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No disbursements during the year.

SWAMP LAND FUND.

Amount on hand Nov. 1, A. D. 1854	\$230,608 94
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Receipts.

On account of sales of lands during fiscal year	385,892 32
Total	<u>\$616,501 26</u>

Disbursements.

Amount of expenses and drainage.....	217,669 65
Bal. on hand Nov. 1, A. D. 1854,	<u><u>\$398,831 61</u></u>

THREE PER CENT. FUND.

Amount on hand Nov. 1, A. D. 1853.....	\$321 81
No receipts during the year.	

Disbursements.

On account of distribution of fund.....	289 68
Bal. on hand Nov. 1, A. D. 1854.....	<u>\$32 13</u>

STATE DEBT SINKING FUND.

Amount of Fund on hand Nov. 1, 1853.....	\$5,480 43
--	------------

Receipts.

On account of tax A. D. 1853.....	\$50,270 61
On account of delinquent tax 1853...	1,236 27
On account of dividends on stock....	843 65
	<u>52,360 53</u>
Total.....	<u>\$57,840 96</u>

Disbursements.

On account of purchase of 5 per cent. stocks.....	\$40,000 00
On account of purchase of 2½ per cent. stocks.....	33,920 00
On account of expense of fund.....	99 15
	<u>74,019 15</u>
Makes deficiency Nov. 1, 1854, of.....	<u>\$16,178 19</u>

WABASH AND ERIE CANAL.

Amount on hand Nov. 1, A. D. 1853.....	\$223,594 47
--	--------------

Receipts.

On account of tolls and water rents..	\$187,150 50
On account of lands west of Tippe- canoe.....	60,619 74
On account of lands in Vincennes dis- trict.....	270,860 86
On account of interest on deposits...	2,050 00
	<u>520,681 10</u>
Total.....	<u>\$744,275 57</u>

Disbursements.

On account general expenses.....	\$18,174 78
On account ordinary repairs.....	76,908 07
On account extraordinary repairs.....	14,353 95
On account of bridges	1,990 38
On account of superintendence	7,843 10
On account of costs of collection.....	8,344 94

For construction:

From Terre Haute to Point Commerce,	20,480 10
From Newberry to Maysville.....	1,961 00
From Maysville to Petersburg.....	3,357 40
From Petersburg to Evansville.....	96,814 59
Damages and water power.....	6,229 82
Expense of engineering	5,468 09
Clinton drawbridge	3,314 45
Expense land office at Logansport.....	2,233 27
Expense land office at Washington....	1,768 55
Expense of office, house and lot	3,967 39
Interest and exchange	52,514 60

325,724 48

Bal. on hand Nov. 1, A. D. 1854..... \$418,551 09

RECAPITULATION.

Receipts.

On account of the general fund.....	\$609,733 64
On account of library fund.....	104,713 57
On account of University fund.....	12,722 62
On account of Common School fund.....	399,315 62
On account of Saline fund.....	3,855 26
On account of Bank Tax fund.....	4,885 73
On account of Congressional Township fund.....	327 23
On account of Surplus Revenue fund.....	192 58
On account of Michigan Road fund.....	137 83
On account of Swamp Land fund.....	385,892 32
On account of State Debt Sinking fund.....	52,360 53
On account of Wabash and Erie Canal.....	520,681 10

Total Receipts\$2,094,818 03
Add bal. on hand Nov. 1, 1854..... 514,357 90

Grand Total.....\$2,609,175 93

Disbursements.

On account of general fund.....	\$491,901 30
On account of University fund.....	22,497 58

On account of Common School fund	351,596 68
On account of Saline fund	4,292 39
On account of Bank Tax fund	4,674 30
On account of Congressional Township fund	479 16
On account of Surplus Revenue fund	613 51
On account of Swamp Land fund	217,669 65
On account of Three Per Cent. fund	289 68
On account of State Debt Sinking fund	74,019 15
On account of Wabash and Erie Canal	325,724 48
On account of Township Library fund	151,787 07
Total	<u>\$1,645,544 95</u>

And which deducted from total receipts leaves balance on hand as before stated..... \$963,630 98

NUMBER II.

A STATEMENT of the several appropriations, and of the amounts expended, balances unexpended, and appropriations overdrawn for the fiscal year ending October 31st, A. D. 1854. Also including receipts from other sources.

On what account Appropriations made.	Appropriations A. D. of 1854, in- cluding balance for A. D. 1853.	Expenditures of A. D. 1854, and excess of A. D. 1853.	Balance un- expended.	Amount over- drawn.
Executive.....	\$11,811 75	5,050 00	6 761 75	.....
Judiciary.....	22 950 00	16,154 26	6,795 74	.....
Public Printing.....	15,210 86	6,111 61	9,099 25	.....
Probate Judges.....	.....	50 00	.....	50 00
Specific Appropriations.....	2,825 70	645 50	2,180 20	.....
State House.....	500 00	1,013 82	.....	513 82
State Library.....	1,478 48	1,750 26	.....	271 78
Militia.....	627 02	418 09	209 83	.....
Governor's House.....	500 00	576 48	.....	76 48
Fuel and Stationery.....	3,000 00	3,240 38	.....	240 38
State Prison.....	3,000 00	9,788 97	.....	6,788 97
Distributing Laws.....	826 39	.....	826 39	.....
Transportation of U. S. Arms.....	200 00	.....	200 00	.....
Contingent Fund.....	2,629 29	1,264 86	1,364 43	.....
Governor's Circle.....	106 88	101 67	5 21	.....
Prosecuting Attorneys.....	3,000 00	3 417 38	.....	417 38
Miscellaneous.....	3,000 00	3,072 67	.....	72 67
Blind Asylum.....	33,624 15	33,599 03	25 12	.....
Deaf and Dumb Asylum.....	30,102 38	20,380 45	.....	278 07
Insane Hospital.....	54,825 34	56,617 67	.....	1,792 33
Colonization of Negroes.....	5,000 00	788 29	4,211 71	.....
Attorney's fees*.....	.....	1,270 00	.....	1,270 00
Supreme Court*.....	.....	981 25	.....	981 25
New State Prison.....	6,000 00	5,108 50	891 50	.....
Grand Total.....	\$201 219 14	\$181,401 14	\$32 571 13	\$12,753 13

*These items should properly be considered as "Contingent," and classed with that Fund.
Auditor.

NUMBER III.

STATE DEBT AND STATE STOCKS.

The following brief explanations of the adjustment of the State Debt in 1846 and 1847, and of the nature of different descriptions of State stocks are compiled from the last annual report :

The nature of the State Debt arrangement of 1846 and 1847 is so little understood, and purchasers of stocks are so frequently imposed upon, through want of information as to the liability of the State, for the different descriptions of stock, that a few words of explanation are deemed necessary and proper in this connection.

The basis of the arrangement was to release the State from all liability for the payment of principal or interest on one-half of the outstanding debt, and to make such moiety of the debt chargeable alone for its redemption upon the Wabash and Erie canal, its lands and revenues. The old bonds were to be surrendered, and new one issued, for the the State's portion of the debt, as follows :

FIRST—for one half of the principal of the bond surrendered, to bear interest at four per cent. up to January, 1853, and five per cent. thereafter, constituting *State five per cent. stock*.

SECOND—For one-half the interest on the bond surrendered, and the difference between four and five per cent. on the principal to 1853; the new bond bearing interest at the rate of two and one-half per cent. per annum, from the first day of January, 1853, constituting "two and a half per cent. State deferred Stock."

The above are the only stocks upon which the State is bound to pay either principal or interest, under the arrangement.

The *canal stocks* are divided into two classes, *Preferred* stocks, and *Deferred* stocks. The former are issued to the holder of original bonds, who, at the time of surrendering the same, subscribed to the loan for the completion of the canal, and are entitled to preference in payment, both of principal and interest. The deferred stocks are issued to the holder of original bonds at the time of their surrender, who did not subscribe to the loan for the canal, and payment is therefore postponed or deferred, until the preferred stocks are entirely liquidated.

Two sets of stocks are issued in both of these cases, as in the case of State stocks; one for principal, bearing five per cent. interest, and the other for interest, bearing two and one-half per cent. interest. The former are termed "five per centum *preferred* canal stocks," or "five per centum *deferred* canal stocks," as the case may be; and the latter, "two and a half per cent. *special preferred* canal stock," or "two and a half per cent. *special deferred* canal stock."

For the payment of interest or principal on these canal stocks, it may be proper to repeat, the State is in no wise bound. The revenues of the canal are appropriated by the Trustees, under the

act, to the payment of liabilities incurred or assumed by the trust, in the following order, as prescribed in section ten of the act supplementary to "An act to provide for the funded debt of the State of Indiana," approved January 27, 1847. The section is here copied in full, for the benefit of all interested :

SECTION 10. That in lieu and stead of the scale of distribution and application, as in the eighth and thirteenth sections of the said act directed, of the tolls and revenues of said canal, after defraying all needful and proper expenditures for repairs, attendance, and other necessary things appertaining thereto, which shall be first paid, anything in the said former act, or this act, to the contrary notwithstanding; and of the produce of the said canal lands, sold and unsold, the same shall be held and applied by said trustees, in trust and security, for the use and purposes following, that is to say :

First. In payment of the work, labor, and materials, or contracts for the supply of work, labor or materials, to be done and furnished in and about the further prosecution and construction of the said canal and works, until the same shall have been fully completed to Evansville, as the moneys to be paid for the same shall, from time to time, become due and payable; but not by way of anticipation, and of all needful and proper expenditure for repairs, attendance, and other causes, save and except so far as regards the existing tolls and revenues of the said canal, which are hereinafter declared to be expressly appropriated for and towards the payment of interest, at six per centum per annum, on the sums to be subscribed, for the completion of the said canal and works, and which existing tolls and revenues are hereby declared to be excepted from the operation of this clause to that extent :

Secondly. In payment of interest after the rate of six per centum per annum, on the sums to be respectively advanced by the holders of certificates to the said trustees, from time to time, in aid of the completion of the said canal and works, and to be computed from the respective times of advancing and paying such principal sums respectively, such interest to be payable in the city of New York, by equal half-yearly payments, on the first day of January and the first day of July, in each and every year, the first half-yearly payment to be made on the first day of January, 1848;

Thirdly. In payment in full of the principal sums advanced, or to be advanced by the holders of certificates subscribing as aforesaid, for and towards the completion of the said canal and works, and from time to time remaining due;

Fourthly. In payment in full to the subscribers making the said advances, or to their assignees, of interest, at and after the rate of five per centum per annum, on the moiety of the principal of the bonds, which they may have surrendered and exchanged for certificates as aforesaid, such interest being, to be computed from the said first day of January, 1847 ;

Fifthly. In payment in full to the subscribers making such advances, or their assigns, of the principal of the special stock to be issued to cover the arrears of interest due and accruing from the first day of January, 1841, to the first day of January, 1847, as fast as the same can be done, with interest on the same, at and after the rate of five per centum per annum, to be computed from the first day of January, 1843;

Sixthly In payment in full to the subscribers making the said advance, or to their assigns, of the principal money secured by each such certificate, so charged over against the canal lands, and the tolls and revenues of said canal;

Seventhly. In payment in full to the other holders of any certificates of stock by the said act directed to be issued and charged as aforesaid, (such holder not being a subscriber to the said advance,) or their assigns, of interest at and after the rate of five per centum per annum, on the amount of the principal thereof;

Eighthly. In payment in full to the holders of certificates of special stock to be issued and charged as aforesaid, (such holders not being subscribers to the said advance,) or their assigns, of the principal of such special stock, with interest on the same, at and after the rate of five per centum per annum, to be computed from the said first day of January, 1853;

Ninthly. In payment in full to the holders of such last mentioned certificates, (not being subscribers,) or their assigns, of the amount of the principal thereof respectively;

Tenthly. To pay into the Treasury of the State, any surplus or balance which may remain in the hands of the said trustees, after making the several payments in the nine preceding classes mentioned; and it is hereby declared that such sums shall, from time to time, be paid and applied as soon as conveniently may be after the receipt thereof; saving the just rights of the holders of bonds now outstanding, and known as the Wabash and Erie Canal Bonds, as provided for in the eighth section of this act; *Provided*, That after the payment in full of said subscribers or their assigns as aforesaid, the holder or holders of any certificate whose, or whose assignor's bond or bonds were surrendered and cancelled, as in the said original act and this supplement is provided, on or before the first day of May, 1850, shall be entitled to the same preference and priority in the payment thereof, and to be paid in the same manner, as is provided for the payment of said subscribers to said advance, and their assigns, according to the time of such surrender and cancellation; anything in this or the said original act to the contrary notwithstanding. *And provided*, That all payments of principal and interest to be made under or by virtue of this act, or the said recited act, amongst the said several classes of subscribers or holders of certificates, (as the case may be,) shall be made *pro rata* amongst the subscribers and holders of certificates in each such class, in the order and priority of payment given or intended to be given to each such class respectively, as aforesaid, first paying, in full

those first entitled, and so on, *toties quoties*; and no interest shall at any time be charged upon any semi-annual deficit of interest which the revenues of the canal shall fail to pay. *Provided, also,* That the proceeds of sales of the lands in the Vincennes land district shall be applied only to the construction of the canal from Terre Haute to Evansville, or to the re-payment of the cash advances made by the bond holders for that purpose, until the said canal shall have been completed. The trust hereby created shall cease and determine, upon the payment of the principal of said certificates, which are hereby authorized to be paid out of the proceeds of said canal, at any time after twenty years from the passage of this act; and the State hereby reserves the right to redeem any of such certificates at any time twenty years after the passage of this act, and after the re-payment of said advance, as herein provided, by paying the legal holder thereof the principal sum due thereon.

FOREIGN STATE DEBT.

Total amount of bonds issued prior to period of arrangement of State debt, July 1, 1847.....	\$15,111,000
Total redeemed and cancelled, prior to surrender under State debt arrangement with holders.....	\$1,609,000
Add for bonds on which the bank pays interest, and is to redeem principal.....	1,390,000
Add for seven per cent. bonds issued, but never sold.....	1,064,000
Making a total amount of bonds redeemed, cancelled, &c. prior to State debt arrangement.....	4,063,000
Total amount of bonds outstanding prior to surrender under State debt arrangement.....	11,048,000
Total amount of bonds surrendered up to October 31, 1852,.....	9,834,000
Total outstanding October 31, 1852,.....	\$1,215,000

Amount of State and canal stocks issued up to October 31, 1852.

Five per cent. State stock.....	\$4,922,500 00
Two and a half per cent. State stock.....	1,810,380 00
Five per cent. deferred canal stock.....	4,079,500 00
Two and a half per cent. special preferred canal stock.....	1,216,337 50
Two and a half per cent. special deferred canal stock.....	248,975 00
Total stock issued to October 31, 1852,.....	\$13,120,692 50

Deduct two and a half per cent. State stock re-
deemed 20,000 00

Total outstanding October 31, 1852 \$13,100,692 50

Stocks outstanding for which the credit of the
State is pledged, October 31, 1852 \$6,712,880 90

Stocks chargeable on the Wabash and Erie canal
Oct. 31, 1852 6,387,812 50

Bonds outstanding Oct. 31, 1852 \$982,000 00

Five per cent. State stock issued 5,028,000 00

Two and a half per cent. State stock issued 1,844,592 50

Five per cent canal stock 4,079,500 00

Five per cent. deferred canal stock 948,500 00

Two and a half per cent. special preferred canal
stock 1,215,912 50

Two and a half per cent. special deferred canal
stock 278,562 50

INTEREST ON STATE DEBT.

The amount of interest due and paid to October 31, 1852, un-
der the State debt arrangement, is as follows :

Date of Dividend.	Amount.	Amount paid.	Balance unpaid.
July 1st, 1847.....	\$82,880 00	\$82,880 00	.....
January 1st, 1848.....	90,590 00	90,590 00	.....
July 1st 1848.....	91,580 00	91,570 00	\$10 00
January 1st, 1849.....	93,090 00	93,000 00	90 00
July 1st, 1849.....	95,300 00	95,210 00	90 00
January 1st, 1850.....	95,520 00	95,790 00	30 00
July 1st, 1850.....	97,710 00	97,680 00	30 00
January 1st, 1851.....	98,861 00	98,771 00	90 00
July 1st, 1851.....	99,440 00	99,240 00	200 00
January 1st, 1852.....	99,820 00	99,190 00	630 00
July 1st, 1852.....	100,330 00	98,850 00	1,480 00
Total	\$1,045,421 60	\$1,042,771 00	\$2,650 00

January and July 1853, interest paid \$252,230 85

January and July 1854, interest paid 298,255 52

Total \$550,486 37

Operations of the State Debt arrangement, for 1854.

The following is a concise statement of the condition of the
Public Debt on the 1st day of November, 1854, viz :

Bonds Surrendered.

There were outstanding on the 6th day of December 1853, 920 bonds of \$1,000 each	\$920,000
There has been surrendered since that time, 122 bonds of \$1,000 each.....	122,000
	<hr/>
Leaving outstanding on the 1st day of Nov. 1854, 798 bonds	\$798,000

Five per cent. State Stock.

There has been issued on account of bonds surrendered up to the 6th day of December, 1853, inclusive.....	\$5,059,000
There has been issued since that time on the same account.....	61,000
	<hr/>
Making total issue to the 1st day of Nov. 1854..	\$5,120,000

Two and one half per cent. State Stock.

There has been issued on account of bonds surrendered up to the 6th day of December, 1853, inclusive.....	\$1,870,191 00
There has been issued since that time on same account.....	40,812 50
	<hr/>
Making total issue to the 1st day of Nov. 1854 .	\$1,911,003 50

Preferred Five per cent. Canal Stock.

There is outstanding of this stock, same as reported last year.....	\$4,079,500 00
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Preferred Five per cent. special Canal Stock.

There is outstanding of this stock, same as reported last year	\$1,216,737 50
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Deferred Five per cent. Canal Stock.

There has been issued on account of bonds surrendered up to the 6th day of December, 1853,	\$979,500 00
There has been issued since that time on same account.....	61,000 00
	<hr/>
Making total issue to November 1st, 1854.....	\$1,040,500 00

Deferred Five per cent. special Canal Stock.

There has been issued on account of bonds surrendered up to the 6th day of December, 1853,	\$294,962 50
There has been issued since that time on same account.....	40,812 50
Making total issue to November 1st, 1854.....	<u>\$335,775 00</u>

Note.—Although there has been transferred to the State stocks amounting in all to \$105,349, yet those stocks remain on the books of the Agency, and the interest is collectable by the State, and applied to *sink* the remaining principal of the Public Debt.

Therefore, so far as the interest is concerned, the stock belonging to the State, is still considered as outstanding.

Auditor of State.

DOMESTIC DEBT OF THE STATE.

Six per cent. Treasury Notes.

Total amount issued.....	\$1,500,000 00
Total amount redeemed to October 31, 1852.....	\$1,468,820
Total amount redeemed to October 31, 1854.....	32,510
	<u>\$1,501,330 00</u>
Making excess of redemption over issue.....	\$1,330 00

Five per cent. Treasury Notes.

Total amount issued.....	\$722,640 00
Total amount redeemed to October 31, 1852.....	\$683,075
Total amount redeemed to October 31, 1854.....	49,840
	<u>\$732,915 00</u>
Making excess of redemption over issue.....	\$10,275 00

Quarter per cent. Treasury Notes.

Total amount issued.....	\$70,000 00
Total amount redeemed to October 31, 1852.....	\$76,615

Total amount redeemed to October 31, 1854.....	380	
	<hr/>	\$76,995 00
Making excess of redemption over issue.....		6,995 00

Interest Account.

Interest allowed and paid on Treasury Notes up to the 31st October, 1854, viz:

On six per cents.....	\$333,285 46
On five per cents.....	161,564 68
On one quarter per cents.....	657 92
Total amount.....	<hr/> \$495,508 06

Recapitulation.

Six per cents issued.....	\$1,500,000 00
Five per cents issued.....	722,640 00
Quarter per cents issued.....	70,000 00
Total.....	<hr/> \$2,292,640 00
Six per cents redeemed....	\$1,501,330 00
Five per cents redeemed....	732,915 00
Quarter per cents redeemed....	76,995 00
Total.....	<hr/> \$2,311,240 00
Total redemption over issue.....	<hr/> \$18,600 00
Total amount of interest allowed and paid up to the 31st of October, 1854.....	<hr/> \$495,508 06

NUMBER IV.

A STATEMENT in detail, of the Receipts and Disbursements of the various Trust Funds, including the funds for the Benevolent Institutions.

UNIVERSITY FUND.

Receipts.

Balance on hand Oct. 31, 1853	\$7,861 40
Loans refunded	8,151 51
Interest on Loans	4,571 11
Total	<u>\$20,584 02</u>

Expenditures.

Loans made to borrowers	\$16,338 00
Professor's salaries	5,300 00
Interest on Loan refunded	44 94
Expenses of Fund	814 64
	<u>22,497 58</u>
Deficiency October 31, 1854	<u>\$1,913 56</u>

LOAN ACCOUNT.

Amount outstanding on Loans, Oct. 31, 1853	\$69,421 10
Loans refunded during the year 1854	8,151 51
Leaving the sum o	<u>\$61,269 59</u>
New loans made during the year	16,338 00
Making the outstanding loan, Oct. 31, 1854	<u><u>\$77,607 59</u></u>

SALINE FUND.

Receipts.

Amount on hand Oct. 31, 1853	\$3,623 54
Loans refunded and sales of land	2,457 05
Interest on loans	1,383 71
Costs of advertising refunded	2 00
Damages on sales of land	12 50
Total	<u>\$7,478 80</u>

Expenditures.

Amount distributed under act January 13, 1845.....	\$3,859 00	
Expenses of fund.....	396 64	
Interest refunded.....	36 75	
	<hr/>	4,292 39
Balance on hand Oct. 31, 1854.....		3,186 41
		<hr/>
Total.....		\$7,478 80

LOAN ACCOUNT.

Outstanding on loan at close of fiscal year, ending October 31, 1853.....	\$16,171 31
Refunded during year 1854, and sales of land.....	2,457 05
	<hr/>
Outstanding loans, October 31, 1854.....	\$13,714 26

SALINE FUND, APPORTIONED UNDER THE ACT OF 1845.

Amount apportioned for 1845.....	\$6,499 07
Amount apportioned for 1846.....	7,808 54
Amount apportioned for 1847.....	4,421 71
Amount apportioned for 1848.....	4,418 83
Amount apportioned for 1849.....	4,905 14
Amount apportioned for 1850.....	6,107 60
Amount apportioned for 1851.....	3,001 36
Amount apportioned for 1852.....	1,534 21
Amount apportioned for 1853.....	6,301 00
Amount apportioned for 1854.....	3,857 00
	<hr/>
Total apportioned.....	\$48,856 46
Total drawn by the several counties to October 31, 1853.....	48,763 40

BANK TAX FUND.

Receipts.

Balance on hand October 31, 1853.....	\$3,995 56
Amount from Banks under sec. 15, of Charter.....	3,323 41
Loans refunded.....	1,148 00
Interest on loans.....	414 32
	<hr/>
Total.....	\$8,881 29

Expenditures.

Distributed under Act of January 13, 1845.....	\$4,497 00
--	------------

Expenses of Fund.....	177 30
Balance on hand Oct. 31, 1854,.....	4,206 99
Total.....	<u>\$8,8 1 29</u>

This fund is derived from the twelve and a half cents on each share of individual stock in the State Bank of Indiana under the provision of the charter, and the whole amount received up to the 31st of October, 1853, from the several branches of the State Bank was \$51,775 16

The amount received during the year ending October 31, 1853, is as follows:

From Terre Haute Branch.....	\$381 75
South Bend Branch.....	2 0 00
Bedford Branch.....	129 41
Evansville Branch.....	231 40
New Albany Branch.....	217 75
Lawrenceburgh Branch.....	246 88
Indianapolis Branch.....	252 12
Richmond Branch.....	271 87
Michigan City Branch.....	157 50
Madison Branch.....	656 62
Fort Wayne Branch.....	121 62
Vincennes Branch.....	147 12
Lafayette Branch.....	269 37

Total receipts from Bank to October 31, 1853,	<u>\$3,323 41</u>
---	-------------------

LOAN ACCOUNT.

Outstanding on loans at close of fiscal year ending October 31, 1853,.....	\$8,119 85
Total outstanding October 31, 1854,.....	<u>7,271 85</u>

BANK TAX FUND APPORTIONED UNDER THE ACT OF 1845.

Amount apportioned 1845.....	\$1,747 89
Amount apportioned 1846.....	22,344 43
Amount apportioned 1847.....	4,071 04
Amount apportioned 1848.....	5,818 58
Amount apportioned 1849.....	3,815 15
Amount apportioned 1850.....	2,876 06
Amount apportioned 1851.....	2,251 02
Amount apportioned 1852.....	4,602 63
Amount apportioned 1853.....	4,174 00
Amount apportioned 1854.....	4,497 00

Total apportioned up to October 31, 1854.....	<u>\$56,197 80</u>
---	--------------------

Total drawn by the several counties up to October
31, 1854, is \$55,837 57

BANK TAX AND SALINE.

Distribution for the Year A. D. 1854.

Number.	Counties.	Number of Warrants.	Bank Tax.	Saline
1	Benton	812 and 813	\$255 00	\$218 00
2	Howard	736 and 737	1,175 00	1,006 00
3	Jasper	802 and 803	693 00	593 00
4	Pulaski	934 and 935	450 00	386 00
5	Starke	674 and 675	149 00	128 00
6	Tipton	876 and 877	720 00	625 00
7	Whitley	662 and 663	1,055 00	903 00
	Total		\$4,497 00	\$3,559 00

This distribution is made to equalize the distribution of the Surplus Revenue Fund: the foregoing counties never having received any of the Surplus Revenue Fund.

E. NEWLAND, *Treasurer of State.*

JOHN P. DUNN, *Auditor of State.*

Indianapolis, March 18th, 1854.

COUNTY SEMINARY FUND DERIVED FROM MILITIA FINES.

Amount on hand Oct. 31, 1853, \$445 40
No distribution during 1854.

SURPLUS REVENUE FUND.

Receipts.

Balance on hand, October 31, 1853, \$613 52
Interest on loans 192 58
Total \$806 10

Expenditures.

Amount distributed to De Kalb county.... \$204 51
Amount distributed to Wells county..... 204 50
Amount distributed to Lake county..... 204 50
..... \$613 51
Balance on hand, October 31, 1854 \$192 59

LOAN ACCOUNT.

Amount of loans outstanding, Oct. 31, 1854	\$3,226 65
Amount refunded within the year.....	
Leaves the sum on loan, Oct. 31, 1854	<u>\$3,226 65</u>

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS ON ACCOUNT OF DEKALB COUNTY.

Receipts.

Balance due DeKalb county, Oct. 31. 1853	\$204 51
One-third of net collection for 1854.....	64 20
Total	<u>\$268 71</u>

Disbursements.

Amount distributed to DeKalb county.....	\$204 51
Balance due to DeKalb county, Oct. 31, 1854	64 20
Total	<u>\$268 71</u>

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS ON ACCOUNT OF WELLS COUNTY.

Receipts.

Balance due Wells county Oct. 31, 1853	\$204 50
One-third of net collection for 1854.....	64 19
Total	<u>\$268 69</u>

Disbursements.

Amount distributed to Wells county.....	\$204 50
Balance due Wells county, Oct. 31, 1854.....	64 19
Total	<u>\$268 69</u>

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS ON ACCOUNT OF LAKE COUNTY.

Receipts.

Balance due Lake county, Oct. 31, 1853	\$204 50
One-third of net collection for 1854	64 19
Total	<u>\$268 69</u>

Disbursements.

Amount distributed to Lake county	\$204 50
Balance due Lake county, Oct. 31, 1854	64 19
Total	<u>\$268 69</u>

CONGRESSIONAL TOWNSHIP FUND.

Receipts.

Balance on hand Oct. 31, 1853	\$171 96
Loans refunded	250 00
Interest on loans	77 23
Total	<u>\$499 19</u>

Expenditures.

Amount distributed to township in Ripley co. \$474 96	
Interest refunded	4 20
	<u>\$479 16</u>
Balance on hand Oct. 31, 1854	<u>\$20 03</u>

ON ACCOUNT OF CONGRESSIONAL TOWNSHIP NO. 6, RANGE 5 WEST, IN
GREENE COUNTY.

Amount on hand Oct. 31, 1853	\$17 50
Disbursements during the year 1854	<u>\$17 50</u>

THREE PER CENT FUND.

Balance in Treasury, Oct. 31, 1854.....	\$32 13
The above balance belongs to the following counties:	
To Huntington county.....	\$10 71
To Steuben county.....	10 71
To Whitley county.....	10 71
Total.....	<u>\$32 13</u>

No moneys have been received by the State of Indiana, on account of the three per cent. fund, since February, 1814, although a large amount has necessarily accumulated in the National Treasury since that time. In compliance with the provisions of

law, measures have been taken to obtain an adjustment of the accounts existing between the General Government, and the State of Indiana, with respect to this fund. The following statement from the Commissioner of the General Land Office in relation to these accounts, was received recently by the Governor of Indiana:

RECAPITULATION OF THE REVISION OF THE INDIANA FUND ACCOUNT,
UP TO DECEMBER 31, 1845.

Districts.

Indiana lands sold at Cincinnati	\$1,081,404 45
Indiana lands sold at Vincennes	3,456,538 82
Indiana lands sold at Jeffersonville	2,563,925 92
Indiana lands sold at Indianapolis	2,993,269 40
Indiana lands sold at Crawfordsville	3,201,493 21
Indiana lands sold at Fort Wayne	3,548,464 11
Indiana lands sold at Laporte, (now Winamac) ..	1,889,524 01

Aggregate \$18,734,619 92

DEDUCT.

Repayment on Treasury draft on lands erroneously sold, under act of 12th Jan. 1825, from that date to 30th June, 1844	\$12,538 59	
Repayment on Treasury draft on land erroneously sold, under act of 12th Jan., 1825, from 1st July to 21st Dec., 1844	403 75	
Repayment on Treasury draft on land erroneously sold under act of 12th Jan., 1825, during the year 1845	700 80	
Amount paid for advertisement of the President's Proclamation of Indiana land sales, during the years 1844 and 1845	313 05	
		13,956 19

Aggregate net proceeds..... \$18,720,663 73

Three per cent on \$18,720,663 73 amounts to... \$561,619 91

By amount of three per cent. on \$18,720,663 73
the net proceeds of lands sold, situate within
her limits, received from 1st Dec. 1816, to 31st
Dec., 1845, as per preceding statement \$561,619 91

The State stands chargeable as follows, viz:

To payment by the treasury on said account, to the 31st Dec., 1829, per certificate of the register of treasury filed with report, dated 7th Nov., 1830.....	\$129,294 32
To payment by the treasury on said account, to the 31st Dec., 1829, per register certificate filed with report, dated 25th April, 1831	2,957 57
To warrants on the treasurer, for amount of warrant No. 4,495, dated 7th Jan., 1832.....	14,550 84
Warrant No. 4,801, per register certified with report, 2,274.....	8,019 63
Warrant No. 5,769, dated Sept. 29, 1832.....	12,687 34
Warrant No. 7,506, dated July 12, 1833.....	19,903 07
Warrant No. 8,164, dated Nov. 23, 1833.....	8,172 40
Warrant No. 9,799, dated Sept. 10, 1834.....	11,933 13
Warrant No. 397, dated March 28, 1835.....	9,940 37
Warrant No. 991, dated June 17, 1835	14,458 15
Warrant No. 2,695, dated April 5, 1836	13,685 79
Warrant No. 3,043, dated May 30, 1836	47,500 00
Warrant No. 3,049, dated June 1, 1836.....	25,500 00
Warrant No. 3,697, dated Aug. 25, 1836.....	34,000 00
Warrant No. 4,156, dated Oct. 31, 1836.....	35,500 00
Warrant No. 4,792, dated Feb. 17, 1837.....	24,300 00
Warrant No. 5,519, dated June. 1, 1837.....	19,200 00
Warrant No. 6,505, dated Sept. 29, 1837	13,950 00
Warrant No. 8,571, dated May 16, 1838.....	16,000 00
Warrant No. 619, dated March 25, 1839	18,530 00
Warrant No. 4,632, dated May 26, 1840.....	23,709 20
Warrant No. 400, dated Nov. 19, 1842	4,808 15
Warrant No. 3,490, dated Nov. 29, 1842.....	3,497 25
	<hr/>
	\$512,097 21
Balance due the State of Indiana on 31st Dec., 1845.....	49,522 76
	<hr/>
	\$561,619 91
Balance due the State, as previously shown, on 31st Dec., 1845	\$49,522 70
Amount which accrued during the years 1846 and 1847.....	13,602 44
Amount which accrued during the year 1845.....	20,457 57
Amount which accrued during the year 1849....	7,808 28
	<hr/>
	\$91,390 99

Deduct payment by treasury warrant No. 6,521, dated Dec. 20, 1848....	\$23,050 00	
Payment by treasury warrant, No. 6,883, dated Jan. 9, 1849.....	50 00	
Payment by treasury warrant No. 220, dated July 11, 1849.....	47,699 53	
	<hr/>	70,799 53
Balance due the State on 31st Dec., 1849.....	\$20,591 46	
Add amount which accrued during the year 1850..	4,272 37	
Amount which accrued during the year 1851.....	4,147 35	
	<hr/>	
Leaving a balance due the State on 31st Dec., 1851, upon audited accounts.....	29,011 18	
Estimated amount which accrued during the year 1852.....	1,250 00	
	<hr/>	
Approximate balance due the State 31st Dec., 1852,	\$30,261 18	
	<hr/>	

Of the foregoing debts to the State, the following were on account of interest due by the State to the United States, viz :

Per warrant No. 6,521, dated Dec. 20th, 1848.....	\$23,050 00
Per warrant No. 6,883, dated Jan. 9th, 1849.....	50 00
Per warrant No. 220, dated July 11th, 1849.....	47,699 53
	<hr/>
	\$70,799 53
To which add the approximate balance due the State on 31st Dec., 1852, as before shown.....	30,261 18
	<hr/>
Would leave amount due the State, inclusive of pay- ments on account of interest, of.....	\$101,060 71
	<hr/>

(COMMON SCHOOL FUND DERIVED FROM SINKING FUND.

Amount received by State of this fund to October 31st, 1851.....	\$706,784 62
Amount received in five per cent. bank script and interest to Oct. 31st, 1852.....	73,839 74
Amount received from sinking fund commissioners, principal and interest, to Oct. 31st, 1853.....	547 30
	<hr/>
Total.....	\$781,171 66

Expenditures.

Expenses of fund.....	\$285 15
Balance on hand Oct. 31st, 1853.....	<u>\$780,886 51</u>

This amount is on interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, until refunded by the Treasury.

INDIANAPOLIS FUND.

Outstanding on loans Nov. 1, 1853.....	\$483 50
No receipts or disbursements on account of said fund during the year.	

FUND FROM ESTATES WITHOUT KNOWN HEIRS.

Amount on hand Nov. 1, 1853.....	\$3,499 24
Disbursements for 1854.....	<u>177 14</u>
Balance on hand Nov. 1, 1854.....	\$3,322 10

By statute this fund is made a part of the Common School fund.

FUND FOR HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

Receipts.

Balance on hand Nov. 1, 1853.....	\$19,877 96
Receipts during the year 1854.....	16,947 38
Amount of appropriation A. D. 1854.....	<u>18,000 00</u>
Total.....	\$54,825 34

Disbursements.

On account of current expenses and buildings.....	<u>56,617 67</u>
Deficiency Nov. 1, 1854.....	<u>\$1,792 33</u>

DEAF AND DUMB ASYLUM.

Receipts.

Amount on hand Nov. 1, 1853.....	\$6,875 09
Appropriation for A. D. 1854.....	22,500 00
Receipts during the year 1854.....	<u>727 29</u>
Total.....	\$30,102 38

Disbursements.

Current expenses and buildings.....	30,380 45
Deficiency Nov. 1, 1854.....	<u>\$278 07</u>

BLIND ASYLUM.

Receipts.

Received from Superintendent.....	\$8,624 15
Appropriation for 1854.....	<u>25,000 00</u>
Total.....	\$33,624 15

Disbursements.

Current expenses for the year 1854.....	33,599 03
Balance on hand Nov. 1854.....	<u>\$25 12</u>

NUMBER V.

AGRICULTURAL.

Section 73 of the assessment law, chapter 6, first volume revised statutes 1852, makes it "the duty of each and every assessor in this State, in making his return to the Auditor of his county, of the taxables in his township, as provided in this act, to set down in appropriate columns, the number of domestic and farm animals of all kinds, and the quantities in bushels and tuns, of farm products of every kind, in his township." Said section 73 also provides the manner in which such statements taken by said assessors, shall be condensed and reported to the office of State Auditor by county auditors, and by said State Auditor to be condensed in tabular form and laid before the General Assembly in his annual reports.

In carrying out this provision of the law in 1853, township assessors labored under a misapprehension of their duties. They supposed that by getting the number of domestic and farm animals, and the quantities in bushels and tuns of farm products, on hand the first day of January, they would be fulfilling the requirements of said section. The farmers also mistook the objects of the law, and supposed that the design was to further oppress them with taxation, and consequently many of them were backward in giving to the assessor the necessary statement, while others wholly refused to furnish any list whatever, hence the very meager returns of Agricultural statistics shown in the annual report of this office for the year 1853.

To remedy this evil, and in order that the object sought to be obtained by section 73 might more fully be carried out, in letter and in spirit, a circular was issued from this office, on the 19th of December, 1853, and addressed to the township assessors, instructing them as to the design of such statistics, and requesting them to explain to the farmers that the object of such statement was not to tax them, but to obtain agricultural information, and asking them for their entire products agricultural and mechanical for the previous year, which circular is as follows, viz:

[CIRCULAR.]

OFFICE OF AUDITOR OF STATE, }
INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 19, 1853. }

To Township Assessors:

DEAR SIR:—In taking down your assessments according to statement No. 2 for taxation, as required by Sec. 23 of the assessment law, you will at the same time be careful to get the statements demanded by Sec. 73 of same law.

The object of sec. 23 is to get the amount of taxable property which may be on hand the first day of January, while the design of sec. 73, is to get at the entire products of the State for one year, and in order to get at these facts, it may be proper for you to state to farmers and mechanics, that the objects of this Agricultural statement is not for the purpose of taxation, but for statistical information, so our people at home and our neighbors abroad, may see our Agricultural progress.

The columns ruled on statement No. 2 are for the number and value of taxable property, on hand on the first day of January; the columns designed for statistical information were omitted by mistake to be ruled.

You can, however, find room, just at the right of the printed articles named, and to the left of the ruled columns, for the number and value of the entire products for the year previous to the 1st of January, 1854. It is very important that the entire products of the State, both Mechanical and Agricultural, should be returned by the assessors, who alone can obtain such valuable information. Hence, we hope you will pay particular attention to the suggestions herein contained.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN P. DUNN, *Auditor of State.*

This circular, to a considerable extent, had the desired effect, in bringing out a large amount of statistical information, than was shown by the previous year's report, but I am sorry to say that the returns of agricultural products for the year, as shown by the abstract in the appendix to this report, is still very imperfect, and it is a grave matter of doubt, whether, under the present system of procuring this valuable information, a full statement of the entire agricultural and mechanical products of the State for one year, can be obtained. Assessors are not very likely to take upon themselves any extra trouble in regard to this matter, when they receive no compensation for it, nor is it to be supposed that farmers will be very punctilious in giving in to the assessor a true statement of their products, until the objects are fully explained to them, and their State pride aroused, in regard to the progress of our citizens in the peaceful pursuits of husbandry.

Statement No. 16, to be found in the appendix, and which gives the detailed statement of each county, shows also the following general result of Agricultural statistics for the year ending 1st of June, 1854:

	No.	Value.
Horses, Mules, and Asses.....	398,140	\$18,078,544
Cattle.....	968,651	8,979,258
Sheep.....	996,251	1,043,435
Swine.....	3,089,169	6,787,794
Bushels of Wheat.....	8,139 186	5,926,898

Bushels of Corn	47,253,960	\$20,076,508
Bushels of Rye	174,482	76,753
Bushels of Oats and Barley	5,820,298	1,337,181
Bushels of Potatoes	2,122,681	527,225
Barrels of Pork	161,168	237,983
Pounds of Bacon	6,921,417	229,526
Orchard products		770,580
Garden products		108,912
Tuns of Hay	355,721	1,508,921
Pounds of Wool	609,115	192,459
Carriages and other vehicles	131,681	4,726,047
Watches, Clocks, and Musical instruments	172,927	1,183,605
Farming utensils		1,725,352
Household furniture		8,817,381
Animals slaughtered		133,578
Personal property not in No. 1		4,543,214
Home made manufactures		2,123,731
Maple Sugar		59,998
Bushels of Grass seed	49,867	100,032
Poultry		260,872

The total value of the foregoing items foot up at eighty-nine millions, five hundred and thirty-five thousand, nine hundred and eighty-seven dollars, which amount being compared with the value of said articles returned June 1, 1853, shows an *increase* of thirty-two millions, seventy-eight thousand six hundred and forty-six dollars.

Were we to add to the result of this year's report of Agricultural products, *fifty per cent.*, the following would be the result in many of the *staple* productions of the State, and it is believed these figures would more nearly *approximate* to the *true* statistical returns in the State than are reported by the several township assessors on the first of June, 1854, viz:

	No.	Value.
Horses, Mules and Asses	597,210	\$27,117,816
Cattle	1,452,976	13,468,874
Sheep	1,494,376	1,566,152
Swine	4,633,753	10,181,691
Bushels of Wheat	12,208,779	8,890,347
Bushels of Corn	70,895,940	30,114,762
Bushels of Oats and Barley	8,730,147	2,005,771
Bushels of Potatoes	3,184,036	799,837

We are lead to believe these figures to be nearer the true estimate from the fact that they vary but slightly from the census returns of 1850.

Adding fifty per cent. to the total valuation given above, we have the sum of one hundred and thirty-four millions, three hundred and three thousand, nine hundred and eighty dollars, as the cash valuation of agricultural products, and mechanical manufactures, &c.,

in the State of Indiana for the year ending on the first of June, A. D. 1854; a fact of which every Indianian may justly be proud.

Believing that it would be better to have a separate statement for Agricultural statistics placed in the hands of every township assessor, the following blank form has been sent to each county Auditor in the State, with instructions to have a suitable number furnished for the assessors in the different townships. By keeping the Agricultural statement distinct from the assessment list, it is thought that a more correct result can be obtained than is shown by the old method of taking both lists on one sheet or blank, besides, the note heading the following form, plainly and concisely explains the reasons of these agricultural statements, that they are "not designed for taxation, but that correct information may be obtained of the amount of produce, &c., raised in the State of Indiana, during the year A. D. 1854."

A STATEMENT

*Of Produce, &c., raised by
of*

county, during the year 1854.

Description of Property,	No.	VALUATION.	
		Dollars.	Cents.
The number of Horses, and their value.....			
The number of Mules and Asses and their value			
The number of Cattle, and their value.....			
The number of Sheep, and their value			
The number of Swine, and their value.....			
Bushels of Wheat, and value.....			
Bushels of Rye, and value.....			
Bushels of Corn, and value.....			
Bushels of Oats, and value.....			
Bushels of Potatoes, and value.....			
Bushels of Barley, and value			
Bushels of Grass and other Seeds, and their value			
Barrels of Pork, and their value.....			
Pounds of Bacon, and value.....			
Value of other slaughtered animals			
Pounds of Lard, and value.....			
Value of Poultry.....			
Value of Orchard Products.....			
Value of market Garden Products.....			
Value of home made Manufactures.....			
Tons of Hay, and value.....			
Tons of Hemp, and value.....			
Pounds of Hops, and value.....			
Pounds of Tobacco, and value.....			
Pounds of Wool, and value			
Pounds of Maple Sugar, and value			
Gallons of Wine, and value			
Total valuation			

Witness my hand this

day of

1855.

NOTE.—The object of this Statement is not for Taxation, but that correct information may be obtained of the amount of Produce, &c., raised in the State of Indiana during the year 1854.

If these agricultural statistics are an object of desire to the people, it is highly important that they should be as near correct as possible, and in order to accomplish the object had in view by the

originators of said section 73, it is respectfully suggested to the General Assembly, whether it would not be better to appoint a trusty person in each county, and pay him liberally, whose whole duty it should be to collect from the citizens of his county a full and complete statement required by said section 73. Such a statement, gotten up every third, fourth or fifth year, would be much more creditable to the State than these meager yearly reports. What is a little expense to the people, when compared to the advantages to be derived from a true exhibit of the Agricultural resources of the great State of Indiana?

NUMBER VI

COMMON SCHOOL FUND.

By the first and second sections of the act to provide for a general and uniform system of Common Schools, approved June 14th, 1852, it is declared that the *Common School Fund* shall consist of the aggregate amount of funds arising from the following sources, viz:—

I.—The sum of ten cents on each one hundred dollars, of the list of property taxable for State purposes.

II.—The Congressional township fund.

III.—The surplus revenue fund.

IV.—All funds heretofore appropriated to Common Schools.

V.—The saline fund.

VI.—The bank tax fund.

VII.—The funds derived from the sale of county seminaries.

VIII.—All funds derived from fines and forfeitures, on account of breaches of the penal laws of the State.

IX.—All funds derived from estates which shall escheat to the State for want of heirs or kindred entitled to such property.

X.—All funds derived from the proceeds and sales of all lands which have been, or may hereafter be granted to the State, where no special purpose is expressed in the grant.

XI.—The proceeds of the sales of the swamp lands granted to the State of Indiana, by the act of Congress of September 28, 1850, after deducting the expense of selecting and draining the same.

XII.—The taxes which may from time to time be assessed upon the property of corporations, for Common School purposes.

XIII.—The funds arising from the 114th section of the charter of the State Bank of Indiana.

XIV.—All unreclaimed fees as provided by law.

Under the law referred to above, it is made the duty of county auditors to report to this office on the first of March in each year, the condition and operations of the Common School fund, in their respective counties. From the apparent errors and discrepancies shown in the statements of last year, which had their origin in local and temporary difficulties it was thought advisable to so arrange the forms of the blanks to be used by said county Auditors, as to obviate in a great degree, the errors heretofore existing, and to show a detailed statement of each particular fund.

For this purpose the following circular was addressed to each county Auditor in the State, pointing out to them their duties in the premises, and explaining the annexed blank form. This circu-

lar had the effect to call forth from county Auditors a more correct statement in relation to trust funds than of any previous year, yet there are still errors, which it is desirable should be corrected in the future:

CIRCULAR.

OFFICE OF AUDITOR OF STATE, }
Indianapolis, January 24th, 1854. }

COUNTY AUDITOR :

SIR : Herewith I send you a blank form for the report of the condition and operations of the Common School Fund, which you will very much oblige me by making out as full and complete as possible, and forward to this office without fail, immediately after the March term of the county board 1854. I must *positively* have the report by the first of August, in order to make up the tables for the inspection of the Legislature, and therefore I hope you will be prompt in this matter.

Your special attention is called to the *items* of unclaimed fees in Circuit Courts and Justice's Courts, together with fines and forfeitures. No doubt but there are thousands of dollars in the hands of Clerks and Justices of unclaimed fees, which should be properly *ferreted* out and placed with the School Fund where it belongs.

It is your duty, (and I trust you will promptly attend to it,) to have an investigation made, and reclaim these items of Common School Funds, and cause to be enforced Sec. 7, chap. 5, and Sec. 21, chap. 6, pages 10 and 500, 2d vol. Revised Code 1852, which, if done, will surely bring these funds to light.

The amount of funds loaned on real estate, and on personal security, with the balance on hand at the time of making the report should make the same amount as the total of all the fund ; so, also, should the interest distributed, balance of interest on hand, and incidental expenses of the fund, should add up to the same amount as the interest received within the year ; again, the principal re-loaned and the balance on hand, should make the exact amount refunded within the year.

For the purpose of enabling you to consolidate the various School Funds, as required by the provisions of the new school law, I have inserted a separate line for each description, the whole to be added together and carried forward into the proper column, thereby showing at a glance the entire consolidated amount of fund. In arranging the other items in the blank, the same course will be pursued.

In making out the statement of the Fund you will please include in the same item the amounts due or paid on the purchase of school lands, and the amount loaned. Thus, if a township has five thou-

sand dollars loaned on real estate security, and an amount still due on the sale of a school section, it is all to be counted as money loaned. The item of incidental expenses is intended to include the per centage paid to officers for care of the fund, as well as attorneys' fees, advertising, &c.

I rely with confidence on your prompt attention to this matter.

Yours respectfully, &c.,

JOHN P. DUNN,

Auditor of State.

REPORT

Of the Condition and operation of the School Fund of

County for the year ending March 1st, 1854.

Penalties and forfeitures.....	\$			
Surplus Revenue Fund.....	\$			
Congressional Township Fund.....	\$			
Bank Tax Fund.....	\$			
Saline Fund.....	\$			
Seminary Fund.....	\$			
Proceeds of sales of County Seminary.....	\$			
Unclaimed fees in Circuit Court.....	\$			
Unclaimed fees in Justice Courts.....	\$			
Miscellaneous and other Funds.....	\$			
Total amount of fund.....	\$			
Amount refunded within the year.....	\$			
Amount reloaned.....	\$			
Balance on hand.....	\$			
Amount loaned on Real Estate.....	\$			
Amount loaned on Personal security.....	\$			
Balance on hand as above.....	\$			
Amount of Fund lost or unsafe.....	\$			
Amount of Interest received within the year.....	\$			
Amount of Interest distributed.....	\$			
Amount of Interest on hand.....	\$			
Incidental expenses of Fund.....	\$			

STATE OF INDIANA,

COUNTY, SS:

The undersigned Commissioners, Auditor, and Treasurer, of said County, certify that the foregoing report is correct, as appears from the records in the office of said Auditor.

WITNESS our hands this _____ day of _____ A. D., 185 .

 _____ } *Commissioners.*

_____, *Auditor.*

_____, *Treasurer.*

By reference to *statement number eight* in the appendix to this report, it will be seen that the following *items* comprise the Common School Fund of the State, on the first day of March, A. D. 1854:

Penalties, fines and forfeitures.....	\$26,041 92
Surplus Revenue Fund.....	534,293 44
Congressional Township Fund.....	1,676,717 35
Bank Tax Fund.....	43,285 67
Saline Fund.....	39,452 69
Seminary Fund.....	56,558 24
Proceeds of sales of county Seminaries.....	46,679 79
Unclaimed fees in Circuit Courts.....	16,890 43
Unclaimed fees in Justice's Courts.....	1,570 80
Miscellaneous or other funds.....	52,276 98

The total of these items makes *two millions five hundred and fifty-nine thousand, three hundred and eight dollars and twelve cents*, which, in comparison with the reports of said fund, March 1st, 1853, shows an increase of ninety-eight thousand six hundred and ninety-eight dollars and ninety-one cents, for the year ending March 1st, 1854:

This addition to the Common School Fund, is principally owing to the sales of county Seminaries throughout the State, and the more *rigid* enforcement of the law referred to in the circular issued January 24, 1854, from this office, in regard to penalties, fines, and forfeitures, unclaimed fees in Circuit Courts and in Justices' Courts.

Statement number 9 shows the following condition and operation of the Common School Fund in the State, for the year ending March 1st, 1854:

Amount refunded within the year.....	\$399,217 47
Amount reloaned within the year.....	356,433 14
Balance of fund on hand at date of report.....	42,784 33
Fund loaned on real estate security.....	2,404,648 02
Fund loaned on personal security.....	154,660 10
Fund lost or unsafe.....	31,165 22
Interest received within the year and on hand last report.....	262,864 10
Interest distributed within the year.....	130,199 43
Interest on hand at date of reports.....	112,392 85
Incidental expenses of fund.....	20,271 82

The increased amount shown by the foregoing, as loaned on real estate security, over the previous year, is three hundred and twelve thousand, nine hundred and eight dollars and thirty-six cents; while on the contrary the decrease in personal security loans for the same period, is nineteen thousand, one hundred and fifty-nine dollars and seventy-eight cents.

Statement number 10, shows the distribution of Common School Fund for the year 1854. The amount paid into the State Treasury by each county on account of said fund, and the distributive share drawn by county Treasurers, for their respective counties,

according to the *ratio* adopted by the Superintendent of Public Instruction. The statement gives the following results, viz :

Grand total for distribution in State Treasury....	\$392,324 07
Grand total drawn out by County Treasurers....	344,791 00

Which leaves a balance undrawn of forty-seven thousand, five hundred and thirty-three dollars and seven cents.

The total number of children in the State, over the age of five and under twenty-one years, is shown to be four hundred and thirty thousand, nine hundred and twenty-five, which gives eighty cents as the *ratio* of distribution to each child, according to the calculation of the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Statement No. 11, gives the tax of 1853, collected and paid into the State Treasury on account of Common Schools, together with the interest arising from trust funds, which tax and interest was the *basis* of said distribution. This statement further gives the *gain* and *loss* of each county in the State, as the result of a consolidation of the School Funds.

Forty-five counties gain.....	\$22,599 19
Forty-six counties loses.....	69,958 02

Leaving the difference, between the gain and loss, in the hands of the State Treasurer subject to future distribution according to law.

17 counties gain as follows :

COUNTIES.	GAINS.
Boone.....	\$1,333 23
Crawford.....	1,023 15
De Kalb.....	986 32
Harrison.....	1,067 72
Jennings.....	1,199 82
Ripley.....	1,266 55
Hancock.....	952 52
Jackson.....	751 64
Jasper.....	580 72
Martin.....	902 08
Orange.....	790 88
Spencer.....	742 34
Steuben.....	352 36
Hamilton.....	617 91
Kosciusko.....	593 56
Pulaski.....	528 62
Morgan.....	515 62

17 counties loose as follows :

COUNTIES.	LOSES.
Franklin.....	\$3,077 29
Marion.....	3,265 19
Vanderburgh.....	3,310 25
Vigo.....	3,566 83
Wayne.....	4,916 11
Vermillion.....	2,438 86
Union.....	2,661 49
Rush.....	2,602 51
Posey.....	2,510 95
Parke.....	2,040 01
Montgomery.....	2,004 75
Laporte.....	2,290 68
Jefferson.....	2,614 23
Hendricks.....	2,039 79
Floyd.....	2,725 23
Elkhart.....	2,179 91
Cass.....	2,405 37

These counties are given to show the average gain and loss. The rest of the counties in the State, as shown by the table

referred to, gain or loose in proportion to their wealth and the number of children within their borders.

Statement No. 12 showing the following :

School Tax assessed in 1853.....	\$256,037 00
School tax collected and paid State Treasurer.....	230,218 55
Delinquent School Tax 1852, collected.....	9,200 15
Interest on Trust Funds paid into State Treasury.	152,796 06

If it is important to have a detailed statement of each particular Fund laid annually before the Legislature, some provisions should be made by law to effect that object. Under the existing School Law, many county Auditors had consolidated the funds of their respective counties into one common fund, and so loaned them, and when called upon through the circular from this office, already referred to, to furnish a detailed statement of the various trust funds in their counties, either refused to furnish such statement, or was unable to do so without much extra labor, hence the imperfect returns shown in statement number eight.

There is no doubt, but what a more stringent enforcement of section 7, chap. 5, and section 21, chap. 6, of 2d vol. Revised Statutes, 1852, by county Auditors, would bring a large addition to the Common Fund of the State, in the shape of unclaimed fees in the hands of clerks of the Circuit Courts, and Justices of the Peace. There is reason to believe that the existing law on that subject is too lightly regarded by Auditors, Clerks and Magistrates. The attention of the Legislature is respectfully directed to the better enforcement of the law on this subject, and the reclaiming of a large sum of money, that would help to educate the children of the State.

NUMBER VII.

Wabash and Erie Canal, from State line dividing Ohio and Indiana, to the Ohio river at Evansville, under the superintendence of trustees.

REPORT No. 14.

Receipts.

There was remaining in the hands of Trustees on the 1st day of October, 1853.....	\$223,594 47
The receipts by Trustees for the six months ending April 1, 1854, were as follows, viz:	
From tolls and water rents, the sum of.....	\$56,362 75
From lands east and west of Tippecanoe, sold.....	36,479 00
From lands in the Vincennes Land District sold ...	193,511 35
From Interest on Deposits in New York.....	1,050 00
Total amount.....	<u>\$510,997 57</u>

Expenditures.

The expenditures by Trustees for the same period were as follows, to-wit :

For general expenses.....	\$10,006 57
For ordinary repairs of canal.....	30,014 17
For extraordinary repairs of canal.....	1,641 32
For rebuilding bridges	1,026 00
For superintendence.....	3,290 00
For cost of collection.....	4,299 04
For construction from Terre Haute to Point Commerce	14,012 80
For construction from Newbery to Maysville.....	1,574 25
For construction from Maysville to Petersburg..	3,337 40
For construction from Petersburg to Evansville...	96,814 59
Expense of engineering.....	2,720 54
Damages and water power, &c.	3,292 52
Clinton draw bridge.....	1,614 45
Expense of land office at Logansport	1,777 07
Expenses of land office at Washington.....	1,098 77
Expense office, house, and lot.....	3,547 39
Interest and exchange, &c.....	27,790 10
Total amount.....	<u>\$207,856 98</u>

Total receipts and balance on hand brought down..	\$510,997 57
Total expenditures brought down.....	207,856 98
Balance on hand April 1st, 1854.	<u>\$303,140 59</u>

REPORT NO. 15.

Receipts.

There was remaining in the hands of the Trustees on the 1st day of April, 1854.....	\$303,140 59
The receipts by Trustees for the six months ending October 1, 1854, were as follows, viz:	
From tolls and water rents, the sum of.....	130,787 75
From lands east and west of Tippecanoe sold.....	24,140 74
From lands in the Vincennes District sold.....	77,349 51
From interest on deposits.....	1,000 00
Total amount.....	<u>\$536,418 59</u>

Expenditures.

The expenditures by Trustees for the same period were as follows, to-wit:

For general expenses.....	\$8,168 21
For ordinary repairs of canal.....	46,893 90
For extraordinary repairs of canal.....	12,712 63
For rebuilding bridges.....	964 38
For expense of superintendence.....	4,553 10
For cost of collection.....	4,045 90
For construction from Terre Haute to Point Commerce.....	6,467 30
For construction from Newberry to Maysville.....	386 75
For construction from Maysville to Petersburg...	20 00
Damages and water-power.....	2,937 30
Expenses of engineers.....	2,747 55
Clinton draw bridge ..	1,700 00
Expense of Land office at Logansport.....	456 20
Expense of Land office at Washington.....	669 78
Expense of office, house, and lot at Terre Haute...	420 00
Interest and exchange, &c.....	24,724 50
Total amount.....	<u>\$117,867 50</u>
Total receipts and balance on hand brought down..	\$536,418 59
Total expenditures brought down.....	<u>117,867 50</u>
Balance on hand October 1, 1854.....	<u>\$418,551 09</u>

There was also received at Logansport for lands sold, in scrip, as follows, viz:

Scrip east of Tippecanoe, principal.....	\$20 00
Scrip east of Tippecanoe, interest.....	14 53
Total amount	<hr/> \$34 53
Scrip west of Tippecanoe, principal	20 00
Total east and west Tippecanoe.....	<hr/> \$54 53

This scrip is still in the hands of the Trustees of said Canal.

Total receipts by Trustees for the year ending 1st day of October, A. D. 1854, was.....	\$520,681 10
Cash on hand October 1st, 1853.....	23,594 47
	<hr/> \$744,275 57
Deduct expenses for the year.....	325,724 48
Leaves a balance on hand as above.....	<hr/> \$418,551 09

Grand total of Receipts and Expenditures on account of Wabash and Erie Canal from its commencement, to October 1st, A. D. 1854:

Receipts.

Total by State to surrender to Trustees.....	\$1,701,459 44
Total by Trustees to October 1st, 1847.....	302,856 73
Total by Trustees to October 1st, 1848.....	385,606 95
Total by Trustees to October 1st, 1849.....	396,836 92
Total by Trustees to October 1st, 1850	521,972 30
Total by Trustees to October 1st, 1851.....	365,761 43
Total by Trustees to October 1st, 1852.....	460,452 04
Total by Trustees to October 1st, 1853.....	657,399 77
Total by Trustees to October 1st, 1854.....	520,681 10

Total receipts from all sources to Oct. 1 1854, \$5,313,026 68

Expenditures.

Total by State to surrender to Trustees.....	\$5,321,565 82
Total by Trustees to October 1st, 1847.....	7,420 77
Total by Trustees to October 1st, 1848	354,311 62
Total by Trustees to October 1st, 1849.....	531,617 29
Total by Trustees to October 1st, 1850.....	519,013 13

Total by Trustees to October 1st, 1851.....	414,273 27
Total by Trustees to October 1st, 1852.....	415,611 30
Total by Trustees to October 1st, 1853.....	625,044 19
Total by Trustees to October 1st, 1854.....	325,724 48
Total cost to October 1st, 1854.....	<u>\$8,514,581 87</u>
Total receipts brought down.....	\$5,313,026 68
Deduct subscription of bond-holders to be refunded from revenues of Canal.....	816,710 63
Total net receipts.....	<u>\$4,496,316 05</u>
Total expenditures.....	<u>8,514,581 87</u>
Grand total of expenses over receipts to October 1st, 1854.....	<u>\$4,018,265 82</u>
Total expenditures by Trustees to Oct. 1st, 1854..	\$3,193,016 05
Total receipts by Trustees to Oct. 1st, 1854, exclu- sive of bond-holders' subscription.....	2,794,856 61
Excess of expenditures over receipts.....	<u>\$398,159 44</u>

TOLLS AND WATER RENTS OF THE WABASH AND ERIE CANAL.

The following is the amount of tolls and water rents received at each toll collector's office on the Wabash and Erie Canal, from October 1st, A. D., 1853, to September 30th, A. D., 1854, both inclusive, viz :

Fort Wayne office for October, 1853	\$11,344 74
Fort Wayne office for November, 1853.....	10,361 63
Fort Wayne office for December, 1853.....	1,282 51
Fort Wayne office for April, 1854.....	7,763 29
Fort Wayne office for May, 1854.....	6,296 65
Fort Wayne office for June 1854.....	6,759 16
Fort Wayne office for July, 1854	5,531 80
Fort Wayne office for August, 1854.....	6,000 50
Fort Wayne office for September, 1854.....	6,974 11
Total collected at above office.....	<u>\$62,314 39</u>
Lagro office for October 1853.....	\$1,420 70
Lagro office for November 1853.....	799 67
Lagro office for December 1853.....	467 16
Lagro office for April 1854.....	1,420 70
Lagro office for May 1854.....	1,281 53
Lagro office for June 1854.....	624 00

Lagro office for July 1854	641 23
Lagro office for August 1854	1,173 35
Lagro office for September 1854	1,074 36

Total collected	<u>\$9,490 88</u>
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Logansport office for October 1853	\$3,396 32
Logansport office for November 1853	1,415 89
Logansport office for December 1853	587 12
Logansport office for April 1854	1,420 70
Logansport office for May 1854	1,452 12
Logansport office for June 1854	2,425 01
Logansport office for July 1854	875 83
Logansport office for August, 1854	1,693 97
Logansport office for September, 1854	2,152 54

Total collected	<u>\$15,415 31</u>
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Lafayette office for October, 1853	\$7,192 64
Lafayette office for November, 1853	6,712 79
Lafayette office for December, 1853	1,156 26
Lafayette office for February, 1854	None.
Lafayette office for March, 1854	166 38
Lafayette office for April, 1854	7,249 22
Lafayette office for May, 1854	7,257 97
Lafayette office for June, 1854	11,084 26
Lafayette office for July, 1854	4,970 12
Lafayette office for August, 1854	8,276 83
Lafayette office for September, 1854	10,780 66

Total collected	<u>\$64,877 13</u>
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Covington office for October, 1853	\$2,714 62
Covington office for November, 1853	2,118 27
Covington office for December, 1853	185 55
Covington office for January, 1854	None.
Covington office for April, 1854	2,140 11
Covington office for May, 1854	2,017 85
Covington office for June, 1854	4,239 05
Covington office for July, 1854	2,298 56
Covington office for August, 1854	1,472 47
Covington office for September, 1854	2,156 44

Total collected	<u>\$19,691 38</u>
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Terre Haute office for October, 1853	\$1,156 28
Terre Haute office for November, 1853	913 30
Terre Haute office for December, 1853	150 83

Terre Haute office for April, 1854	1,811 74
Terre Haute office for May, 1854	1,513 95
Terre Haute office for June, 1854 ..	454 17
Terre Haute office for July, 1854	1,276 65
Terre Haute office for August, 1854	312 52
Terre Haute office for September, 1854 ..	310 50
Terre Haute office for March 1854	301 98

Total collected	\$8,201 92
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Worthington office for April, 1854	\$443 02
Worthington office for May, 1854	170 81
Worthington office for June, 1854	536 25
Worthington office for July, 1854	365 85
Worthington office for August, 1854 ..	42 70
Worthington office for September, 1854	None.
Worthington office for November, 1853	312 80
Worthington office for October, 1853	77 70
Worthington office for December, 1853	125 15
Worthington office for March, 1854	113 94

Total collected	\$2,218 22
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Recapitulation of tolls collected at all the offices, viz:

At Fort Wayne office	\$62,314 39
At Lagro office	9,490 88
At Logansport office	15,415 39
At Lafayette office	64,877 13
At Covington office	19,691 38
At Terre Haute office	8,201 92
At Worthington office	2,218 22

Grand total	\$187,150 50
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WABASH AND ERIE CANAL SCRIP, EAST OF TIPPECANOE.

The amount of canal land scrip east, issued by the Auditor and Treasurer of State, with the dates of their respective issues, is as follows, viz:

1842, May 7, from No. 1 to No. 10,268	\$51,340 00
1843, May 20, from No. 10,268 to No. 11,269	5,005 00
1843, May 25, from No. 11,269 to No. 15,262 ..	19,965 00
1843, Dec. 28, from No. 15,262 to No. 20,262	25,000 00
1844, May 4, from No. 20,262 to No. 24,262	20,000 00
1844, Sept. 4, from No. 24,262 to No. 28,262	20,000 00
1844, Oct. 19, from No. 28,262 to No. 34,262	30,000 00

1845, Ap'l 25, from No. 34,262 to No. 44,262.....	50,000 00
1845, July 11, from No. 44,262 to No. 50,262.....	30,000 00
1845, Aug. 22, from No. 50, '62 to No. 54,262.....	20,000 00
1846, Feb. 11, from No. 54,262 to No. 61,262.....	35,000 00

Total issued by Auditor and Treasurer \$306,310 00

Add to the foregoing amount of..... \$306,310 00

The following sums issued by the Commissioners of
Wabash and Erie Canal, a register of which was
filed in this office, viz:

By J. L. Williams, No. 1 to No. 7,097.....	82,198 04
By S. Fisher, No. 7,098 to No. 7,294.....	7,711 04

Total amount issued..... \$396,219 05

There has been redeemed and canceled at the Treasury the following sums, viz:

Amount redeemed in 1843.....	\$64,871 79
Amount redeemed in 1844.....	44,117 76
Amount redeemed in 1846.....	90,537 92
Amount redeemed in 1847.....	90,464 85
Amount redeemed in 1848.....	14,165 45
Amount redeemed in 1849.....	41,667 06
Amount redeemed in 1850.....	25,453 01
Amount redeemed in 1851.....	13,000 27
Amount redeemed in 1853.....	1,095 00
Amount redeemed in 1854.....	54 53

Total redeemed and canceled..... \$385,427 64

Total amount issued..... 396,219 04

Leaving total amount outstanding..... \$10,791 41

Interest allowed on scrip east of Tippecanoe, re-
deemed and canceled for 1853..... \$489 22

Interest allowed on scrip east of Tippecanoe, redeem-
ed and canceled for 1854..... 13 53

Total amount..... \$502 75

SCRIP WEST OF TIPPECANOE.

Total amount of scrip issued..... \$819,980 00

SCRIP REDEEMED.

Amount redeemed in 1843.....	\$29,255 00
Amount redeemed in 1844.....	135,275 00
Amount redeemed in 1845.....	91,840 00
Amount redeemed in 1846.....	259,415 00
Amount redeemed in 1847....	191,150 00
Amount redeemed in 1848.....	31,425 00
Amount redeemed in 1849.....	36,985 00
Amount redeemed in 1850.....	15,845 00
Amount redeemed in 1851.....	22,490 00
Amount redeemed in 1853.....	1,490 00
Amount redeemed in 1854.....	20 00
<hr/>	
Total amount redeemed and canceled.....	\$815,190 00
Leaving outstanding Oct. 1st, 1854.....	<u>\$4,790 00</u>

RECAPITULATION OF SCRIP EAST AND WEST.

Total amount of scrip west issued....	\$819,980 00
Total amount of scrip east issued....	396,219 65
Total issued.....	<u>\$1,216,199 05</u>
Total amount scrip west redeemed...	\$815,190 00
Total amount scrip east redeemed...	385,407 64
Total redeemed.....	<u>\$1,200,597 64</u>
Leaving total east and west outstanding on the first day of October, 1854.....	<u>\$15,601 41</u>

NUMBER VIII.

SWAMP LANDS.

In order to carry out the provisions of the several acts of the Legislature in relation to the *drainage* of the swamp lands granted to the State of Indiana, by the act of Congress of the 28th of September, A. D. 1850, it has been necessary to perform at this office an unusual amount of labor, and devote much time and patience in successfully performing this branch of my official duties. Early last winter it became apparent to this office, that an immense quantity of the swamp lands in the State, which had been sold as the law required, would be put under contract, the ensuing spring and summer, for drainage, by the several swamp land Commissioners, who had this business specially in charge, and experience had demonstrated the fact, that some general system should be adopted whereby a speedy adjustment of the claims or accounts of contractors could be made with the least possible trouble to them, and convenience of this department. To have audited the accounts of each contractor or sub-contractor in the State, separately and issued a warrant on the State Treasury for the same, would have employed the undivided time and attention of at least two clerks, besides filling up our warrant book with thousands of small entries. Therefore, in order to avoid this evil and expedite the settlement of this class of claims against the Treasury, a circular was issued from this office on the 16th day of February, 1854, and directed to the several Commissioners of Swamp Lands throughout the State, calling their attention to this matter, and urging upon them the propriety of monthly estimates to contractors of drains. Annexed to said circular was a form for the guidance of said commissioners, which circular and form are in the following words, to-wit:

(CIRCULAR.)

OFFICE OF STATE AUDITOR, }
Indianapolis, Ind., February 16, 1854. }

TO SWAMP LAND COMMISSIONER :

Sir :—In view of the large amount of drainage to be done during the coming summer, I have thought proper to make out herewith, for your convenience and guidance, as well as on account of the immense labor to be saved at this office, a form to be observed by you in making out the claims of contractors for ditching the swamp lands in your county.

By reference to section 34 of the Swamp Land Act—Revised

Statutes 1852, page 476, 1st volume—you will see that you are required to certify all amounts of money that may be due to any contractor for work done by him in and about the drainage of swamp lands: and section 35 points out the method by which contractors shall have their accounts audited and paid.

You will see by the blank form annexed that I have so arranged the certificate that a single glance will suffice to show the condition of each ditch, viz: the amount due the contractor at the date of certificate, the amount previously paid, and the amount of the contract or bid, with the number of the ditch. The certificate is made assignable, the object of which is to save trouble at this office, and expedite the business. Thus, if A, B, and C have certificates for work done, they can respectively assign the same to the Swamp Land Commissioner, or others, who presents them to this office to be audited, and a single warrant is issued upon all, thereby making a single entry on our books answer the three, or any number of certificates.

I respectfully but earnestly urge upon you the propriety of monthly estimates, as it will certainly answer the purposes of contractors, and save you, as well as the officers of State, a great deal of trouble and labor.

You are authorized to get blank certificates printed for your own convenience, if you can get it done on reasonable terms, payable out of the swamp land fund of the county.

Hoping you may find it convenient to carry out in *letter* and in *spirit* the foregoing suggestions, I beg leave to subscribe myself.

Most respectfully

Your obedient servant and friend,

JOHN P. DUNN,

Auditor of State.

SWAMP LAND FUND, ——— COUNTY.

Certificate No. ———

Ditch No. ———, Township ———, Range ———, Am't Bid \$——

OFFICE SWAMP LAND COMMISSIONER, {
———, ———, A. D. 1854. }

This is to certify that ———, Contractor on said ditch, or his assigns, is justly entitled to receive out of the above fund, for work done on the same, the sum of ——— dollars and ——— cents; and that he has heretofore received certificate on his contract, for work done on said ditch, amounting to the sum of \$——.

Swamp Land Commissioner.

For value received, I hereby assign the foregoing certificate to _____, and authorize him to receive the money thereon of the proper authorities.

Signed, _____, *Contractor.*

Now by reference to the reports of the Commissioners and Engineers, which are required to be filed in this office, and by these certificates it can be ascertained at a glance by the warranting officer, whether the commissioner is certifying to a greater amount on a particular drain, than the original *estimates* and contract would justify. It is impossible under this arrangement for any fraud to be practiced upon the Swamp Land Fund, if the warranting officer use but ordinary care, and circumspection. From reliable information obtained in various counties, it was deemed advisable to order a re-survey in several instances of the character of some of the lands, which, although swamp, had from some cause or other been overlooked in the original examination, and were omitted to be returned as *wet* and *overflowed* lands. The consequences of this additional survey were the recovery to the State of a considerable number of acres of swamp lands, not embraced in former reports, and which when drained will be very valuable.

Within a few years ditching has been introduced, and is now quite extensively used, producing most surprising and valuable results. The system of open ditching is mostly employed in draining the swamp lands of the State. The ditches are varied to suit the amount of water to be discharged. If the quantity be large, the ditch is made wide and open, if small, it is made more narrow and shallow. By making the main outlets quite deep, sufficient fall is usually obtained to answer the desired purpose of discharging the surplus water. Several main branches are generally made to lead into one of these outlets, and multitudes of small drains into them, thus forming a system connected with each other like a river and its tributaries. The small ditches, running in every direction where desired, are mostly dug from two to four feet in depth, according to the position and character of the ground to be effected, and from one to two feet wide, as the amount of water to be carried off might require.

The deep ditches are usually preferred in black soils, and shallow ones in clay soils. The principal argument urged in favor of shallow ditches is, that, should they ever need repair, they would be more easily repaired and at less expense. This may be answered however, by saying that deeper ditches are less liable to get out of repair, and that fewer of them are required to drain a given amount of land. The deeper the ditch the greater the results, provided the outlet be sufficient. In clay soils the ditches are required to be closer together than on alluvial soils.

I think upon careful inspection of the reports of Commissioners and Engineers on file in this office, it will appear that these conclusions in relation to the reclaiming of Swamp Lands by ditching, are substantially correct, and that they are mainly based upon actual estimates, from persons fully qualified to judge thereof.

The draining of Swamp Lands, has in a measure been an experiment with our people, and which did not appear to the masses as

a matter of much profit or usefulness, until very recently; a careful investigation however, of the results of last summer's drainage in many of our northern counties, has demonstrated the wisdom and utility of *drains* in the reclamation of the wet lands of our State to the purposes of cultivation.

There is no doubt, but these lands when thoroughly reclaimed, will become among the richest of our agricultural domain. Reliable information on the subject, would warrant us in the belief that the complete drainage of the marshes on the borders of the Kankakee is practicable, at a reasonable expense. Such a work, if successfully accomplished, would reclaim for the State, a very large quantity of fine land. If the counties interested in this important undertaking, viz: White, Benton, Jasper, Lake, Porter, Pulaski, Starke, and Laporte, were empowered by law to unite their *means* and *efforts* to the accomplishment of this great object, it could be effected. It is believed that should the Legislature act in the premises and authorize it, land enough could be sold along the route of the Kankakee to liquidate the entire expenses of such drainage. The proposed plan of such *reclamation* is to straighten the channel of the Kankakee, and thus afford fall enough to that stream to draw off the great body of stagnant water along its margin and the surrounding country. The attention of the General Assembly is respectfully called to this subject. In addition to the recovery of the land, it would materially improve the health of that portion of our State.

Statement number 20, in the appendix to this report, shows the total *area* of *wet* and *overflowed* lands approved to the State by the general government under the act of Congress aforesaid, to be *one million, two hundred and nine thousand, four hundred and twenty two acres, and nine hundredths of an acre*, which lands are situated in the different land districts of the State, in the following proportion, viz:

	ACRES.	H'DTHS.
First—Winnamac District.....	873,421	11
Second—Vincennes District ...	190,998	25
Third—Jeffersonville District	34,807	82
Fourth—Fort Wayne District .	60,808	87
Fifth—Indianapolis District	25,447	68
Sixth—Crawfordsville.....	23,938	36

The amount of wet lands of each township and range, is also given in detail by said statement, together with the name of the counties where situated.

Statement number 21, shows the following, to wit:

	ACRES.	H'DTHS.
Swamp lands sold up to October 31, 1853....	266,941	29
Swamp lands sold up to October 31, 1854	225,615	53
Total area sold.....	492,556	82

Cash received on sales to October 31, 1853,.....	\$346,400 11
Cash received on sales to October 31, 1854,.....	272,019 41
Total cash sales.....	<hr/> \$618,419 55

Statement No. 22, shows a detailed abstract by counties of the money received at the State Treasury on account of swamp lands, and the warrants drawn upon the same, for drainage, commissioner's services, engineering and county officers' per cents on sales, with the date of each warrant.

Statement No. 23, gives a general abstract of the amounts shown in statement number 22, by which it appears that the cash receipts at the State Treasury were as follows:

Received to October 31st, 1853.....	\$205,662 87
Balance on hand October 31, 1853, and received to October 31, 1854,.....	567,398 17
Amount of warrants drawn on Treasury to October 31, 1853,.....	16,690 82
Amount of warrants drawn on the Treasury to Octo- ber 31, 1854,.....	211,380 57

Questions involving the right of the State to many thousand acres of this land, yet remain unsettled by the general government, but it is believed that these questions will at some future day be settled in favor of the State of Indiana.

A great many persons of our State purchased or entered of the General Government, a considerable quantity of lands, after the passage of the act of Congress of the 28th of September, 1850, and before the selection of swamp lands by the State under that grant, which lands, so entered between those periods, proved upon examination by the proper authority, to be swamp, and were there-upon selected and approved to the State of Indiana by the General Government. Many of these persons upon the discovery of these facts, assigned their *right* to the purchase money for those lands, thus erroneously paid the United States, to the State of Indiana, and authorized her to receive the same from such General Government. A large proportion of these erroneous entries lie within the Miami reservation, and the purchasers were compelled to pay two dollars per acre therefor, under a special act of Congress. And by an act of the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, the *minimum* price of the Indiana swamp lands, was fixed at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre. Now in the *transfer* which these persons have been under the necessity of making in order to secure a legal title to their lands, they lose seventy-five cents in cash per acre. A majority of these persons being new beginners in the world, and quite unable to undergo this sacrifice of their scanty means, it is therefore respectfully suggested to the General Assembly, whether justice does not demand at the hands of the State, the

refunding to this meritorious class of our citizens, this seventy-five cents on the acre, whereby they may be placed upon the same footing of other purchasers of swamp lands.

In adjusting these assignment cases with the Commissioner of the General Land Office, many difficulties have sprung up, which were wholly beyond the control of this office, and which are explained at length in the following communication from this office, directed to Gov. Wright, in answer to a letter from one John Wilson, Commissioner of the General Land Office, viz :

OFFICE OF STATE AUDITOR. }
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 18, 1854. }

His Excellency, JOSEPH A. WRIGHT, *Governor*, &c.

SIR: In answer to a communication under date of 11th inst., signed "John Wilson, Commissioner," and referred by your Excellency to this office, permit me to submit the following statement :

After the passage of the act of the 25th of Sept. 1850, donating to the State certain "wet and overflowed lands," and previous to the selection by the State of the same, many of our citizens entered at the several U. S. Land Offices, large quantities of lands, which after such selections, proved to be of that class of lands embraced in said donation. As the invalidation of the sales would be attended with great inconvenience to a large number of our citizens, who had purchased in good faith, and in many instances made valuable improvements upon the lands, the Auditor of State, Dr. Ellis, with the approbation of your Excellency, proposed to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, that the State would issue her patents to the purchasers, and receive in payment the money, warrants or scrip, with which said entries were made. To which proposal of said Auditor and your Excellency, said Commissioner Wilson, under date of 6th December, 1852, holds the following language :

"I have to state that your proposition has been considered and approved, and in order to accomplish the object which you desire, it will be necessary for the *original* purchasers and locators, on the receipt of such State patents, or before receiving them, to execute assignments of all the interest acquired by them from the United States, to the State of Indiana, or to some legally authorized agent of the State. It will require an act of their own to that effect, to divest them of their right to the refunding of the purchase money, or a re-location, and after it is done the State will stand in the same relation to the General Government, as the purchasers and locators did prior to the execution of such assignments, and will then have taken the first step towards making an application for the purchase money paid by them. *The purchase money*

can only be refunded to the original purchasers or their regular assignees."

In pursuance of which suggestions or direction of the Commissioner, a large number of assignments were made to the State of Indiana, by *original* purchasers, who thereby authorized the State as such assignee, to demand of, and receive from the United States, the amounts of money erroneously paid by them to her, for such lands, and in consideration of such assignment by said purchasers, the State then and there undertook to patent said lands to said assignors. Which assignments being executed with all due formalities, and having enclosed the *original* certificates of purchase or entry, of itself a sufficient evidence that the transaction was *bona fide*, were properly transmitted under the seal of this office, to the Commissioner of the General Land Office at Washington.

In answer to the letter from this office accompanying the assignment cases referred to above as having been sent, the Commissioner under date of "May 20, 1853," holds this language: "In reply to that part of your letter of the 25th ultimo, requesting information relative to the applications transmitted by you to this office, for the repayment of moneys paid per receipts No. 28,600, 28,616, 28,622, 34,629, and others, the lands covered by which, have been selected by the State as swamp lands, I have to inform you that before any further action can be had on these cases, it is necessary in order to have the money refunded, that application should be made by some *duly authorized agent of the State*, which application must be accompanied by evidence under the seal of the State, that he is authorized to act in the premises." Which requisition of the Commissioner was forthwith complied with, as your Excellency is well aware, by forwarding under the broad seal of the State, a proper Power of Attorney, authorizing the State Auditor to act in the premises to the proper authorities at Washington.

Having thus complied with the requisition of the Commissioner, and having heard nothing in relation to the applications forwarded in April previous, a letter was forwarded to the General Land Office from this office, making inquiries in relation to said repayment cases. And in answer thereto, under date of the 16th of July, 1853, the Commissioner says: "Herewith I return the cases, per Indianapolis receivers receipts No. 34,795 and 34,796; Crawfordsville receivers receipts No. 35,754, 35,789, 35,790, and 35,807. These cases did not receive the favorable action of the Secretary in consequence of the absence of the usual affidavits, that the tracts had not been transferred or otherwise encumbered by the persons who assigned to the State of Indiana, their interest in the money so erroneously paid." Upon the receipt of which objection, this office went to the expense and trouble of obviating the same, and again forwarded to the General Land Office, amended assignments to *suit* the new emergencies.

Again in the month of October last, this office addressed a letter to said Commissioner calling his attention to re-payment cases on

file in his department, and awaiting the proper action to be had thereon, among other cases to which his attention was called, was one by John W. Bryant, assigned by him to the State with all the formalities required by, and according to the directions laid down in former communications from the commissioner, in reply to which inquiries from this office, Mr. Wilson addressed a letter to your Excellency, under date of October 28, 1853, (he having in the mean time, discontinued his correspondence with this office, in consequence of supposed uncourteous treatment—a detailed statement of which difficulty is given below,) in which the following new rule or decision appears in regard to these assignments, viz:

“I have carefully considered the case of John W. Bryant, submitted for my decision, by yourself and Mr. Newland, the State Treasurer, and can see no reason for altering the views I expressed to you while in this city. I deem it absolutely *necessary* that parties asking the return of purchase money on tracts claimed as swamp, should, upon relinquishment of the Duplicate receipt, state that they have not, “either directly or indirectly, sold or otherwise encumbered the same.” Where the tract upon which the return of the purchase money is claimed, has been sold, as in the case of Mr. Bryant, the relinquishment should proceed from the party holding the title, and not from the original purchaser, who, by reason of his subsequent sale, has no interest whatever, remaining to relinquish. Mr. Bryant having, it is understood, parted with his interest in said lands to a third party, is not the proper person to execute any act of assignment to the State, nor can any assignment executed under such circumstances be recognized by this office.”

Again in a communication to the Auditor, which I overlooked, bearing date of August 13th, 1853, the following laconic paragraph, in relation to the decision just cited, is penned by Commissioner Wilson. “It is only requisite for the *last* assignee to make application, and relinquish his interest to the State.” Now if your Excellency will please turn back to the starting point in this letter, you will behold the following language, also penned by Mr. Wilson in relation to this same matter, viz: “It will be necessary for the original purchasers and locators, before receiving such State Patents, to execute assignments of all the interest acquired by them from the United States, to the State of Indiana,” &c. And again in the same communication he says—“the purchase money can only be refunded to the original purchases or their regular assignees. So with warrants,” &c.

Which language or rather decisions, governing this office in relation to said assignments, your Excellency will see upon careful comparison, is directly antagonistic. Yet this office, notwithstanding said different rules or contrary decisions, having but the single object in view, viz: a speedy and satisfactory adjustment of these perplexing claims, and further, for the sole purpose of quieting the apprehensions of a large and meritorious class of our citizens, who

have made said assignments to the State, have ever cheerfully acquiesced, and in good faith endeavored to co-operate with the authorities at Washington in settling the titles to the lands named in the assignments.

But I am sorry to be under the necessity of informing your Excellency, that after the lapse of some two years since many of said assignments were made to the State, the prospect of having them adjusted by the General Government is as remote as ever. In view of these facts, what is the State to do? The assignors of these lands are becoming very impatient, at what may deem to be the unnecessary delay of the State authorities. This office has followed, step by step, the different decisions and directions of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, hoping that each new bulletin would be the last, until, finally, it must be confessed that our faith in a "speedy adjustment" of these claims is growing "fainter! fainter!! still," and will soon, I doubt not, entirely recede from view.

On the 31st day of December last, a list of new assignments, accompanied by the assignments themselves properly authenticated, and made out according to the last written directions of Commissioner Wilson, were forwarded by this office to the General Land office with a request that a "speedy examination, and confirmation of the cases herewith sent, together with those already on file there, as the persons making such transfers to the State are very anxious to receive a patent from the proper source, for their lands, and consequently are waiting with much impatience the action of the Government at Washington," and further demanding, as the agent of the State of Indiana, a "patent to the State, for the lands embraced in said assignments, at the earliest possible day, together with a warrant upon the United States Treasurer for the amount of moneys erroneously paid for such lands." After quietly awaiting an answer to which communication, and having received no word in reference thereto, this office again, on the 3d day of March inst., addressed another communication, enclosing some twenty new cases of assignments, made out in accordance with the Commissioner's instructions aforesaid, in which letter the following emphatic language is used: "Permit me, sir, to again call your attention to my communication of date of 31st day of December, 1853, and the earnest solicitation therein contained, and allow me again to urge the speedy action of the proper authorities at Washington, in behalf of the enclosed claims, as well as of the cases forwarded to your office in December. I hope, sir, you may feel it to be within the scope of your public duties, to answer my communication of the 31st of December, and also this letter, as the same relates to the interests of a large and meritorious class of our citizens. You doubtless will concur with me in the opinion that a speedy settlement of these claims, would not only be to the advantage of claimants, but would clear the files of a large amount of business of a complex nature. Should you, however, treat this communi-

cation, as the other, with silent contempt, I shall feel it to be my duty, as the agent of the State of Indiana, to appeal directly to the President of the United States, and rest assured, my dear Sir, that would be a disagreeable ultimatum."

In answer to which letter, containing the foregoing extract, Mr. Commissioner Wilson addressed the note mentioned in the commencement of this communication, to your Excellency, wherein he excuses himself for the *tardy* movements of his department in relation to the cases alluded to in the December letter from this office. After mailing the letter enclosing assignments March 3d, just mentioned above, this office received a letter from the Commissioner of the General Land Office in which the following new *rule or decision* appears, viz: "I return the papers connected with certificates No. 28650, 34678, 34704, 34721 34870, and 35790, in order that the assignments may be perfected, as per endorsements thereon." Among which cases your Excellency will see the familiar one of John W. Bryant, and the endorsement referred to in the above extract read as follows: "No assignment from John W. Bryant to Aaron Shaw accompanies this case." Now, your Excellency, if the foregoing facts are carefully analyzed, they will present the following plain statement of the case. Under the 1st decision of the Commissioner, the assignment to the State, by the *original* purchaser or locator, only could be acted upon. The 2d decision was, that the State must apply for a repayment of the purchase money so erroneously paid to the United States, through a regular authorized agent, under the *sealed* authority of the State. The 3d decision was that in case of a transfer of said lands to a third person, the *assignee*, not the *assignor*, need to relinquish his interest to the State. The 4th decision was, that neither of the former decisions would be regarded by the Commissioner, but that both the *original* purchasers and their assigns, *ad infinitum*, must be made parties to the transfer to the State. And 5th, and last decision is, that not only the entire assignment by all persons who had ever had an interest therein, but a certified copy of all such transfers of interest from the commencement down, must now accompany each case before Mr. Commissioner Wilson will pass upon it. To which last requirements, your Excellency will at once see that is impossible for the State, or of the parties to conform to. Many of the persons who have had an interest in these cases are either deceased or have removed to parts unknown, and many of the writings used in such assignments having never been recorded are lost or destroyed.

In relation to the bad feeling existing on the part of Mr. Wilson toward this office, on account of supposed *uncourteous* treatment, and which grievance has been made the special subject of two separate communications to your Excellency, I have the honor to submit the following statement in *justification* of the course pursued by this office, in the premises.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office, under date of 3d

day of December, says in relation to Swamp land matters; "That where individuals, with money, warrants or scrip have entered, since the passage of the Act of the 28th of September, 1850, any of the swamp or overflowed lands granted to the State by that law, *the entry is void, as heretofore advised*, but such individuals can only be divested by their own act, of their rights to the money, warrants, or scrip, with which such entries were made. Hence, all that this office can do in the premises is to issue the patent to the State, for all the lands thus entered, where the parties who made the entries are unwilling to contest the right of the State, and to restore those parties, or their assigns, their purchase money, warrants, or scrip. The State, therefore, by procuring such assignments, will stand precisely in the position of the original parties. To bring this matter to a close, however, as speedily as possible, the land officers were this day instructed to notify all persons, whose entries or selections interfere with the claim of the State, that their entries and selections will be vacated and the land patented to the State, unless cause to the contrary be shown within sixty days. In all cases where the parties fail to give notice by that time of an intention to contest the right of the State, the land will be patented to the State, and the purchase money afterwards refunded to those parties or their assigns." And in conclusion the Commissioner expresses his regret that it is not in the power of his department to go further than stated above, to comply with the wishes of the State authorities, and that he was very anxious to close the grant as speedily as possible.

On the 18th of July, 1853, in answer to a letter of said Commissioner, in which he signifies his refusal to carry out the grant in the manner signified by the foregoing extract, this office mailed to the address of said Commissioner a letter in relation to said refusal of the General Government to carry out its former instructions, in which communication the following plain language occurs: "The instruction to the land officers, contained in the foregoing extract, were complied with, by giving the notices required; many of the parties came forward to establish their rights, but instead of contesting the matter with the State, agreed to relinquish their right, title, and interest, to the State, the State, at the same time, agreeing that all necessary papers should be executed free of charge to the parties. In view of this arrangement, based upon the decision of your department, quoted above, the State has been procuring all such relinquishments as speedily as possible, and to effect it the speedier, a note was issued from this office, and published in all the papers of the State, where such parties were supposed to reside. These relinquishments have been forwarded to your Department as fast as they have been procured, and it is with surprise that the State now finds a refusal on the part of the General Government to carry out the terms of the grant. The reason assigned on the part of the government for this refusal, the State regards as untenable, The lists heretofore forwarded, were made under oath by

the land officers and the county surveyors who selected the same. This she regards as sufficient authority to claim her rights; and the State now desires to know, if oaths, and affirmations of former land officers and county surveyors are to be set aside by the mere *ipse dixit* of new officers, who are unacquainted with the circumstances, and who base their opinions upon the mere assertions of individuals. The State in procuring the relinquishment of all such claims, has become the assignee of those parties, as expressed in the sworn statement of the assignor, and therefore stands "precisely in the position of the original parties." The refusal of the parties to contest the matter with the State, and their apparent willingness to relinquish all claims to the State, entitles the State to a patent for the same. This opinion is based upon the oaths and affidavits of Receivers and Registers, and county Surveyors, who were the sworn officers to see the laws faithfully executed. The refusal of the new officers to certify is not surprising, as their ignorance would preclude the possibility of a doubt as to their knowledge of the facts."

Again, under date of July 19th, 1853, this office addressed another letter to the said Commissioner, in which the following plain, but not uncourteous language, is used:

"Will the Commissioner of the General Land Office please advise this department by what authority of law he refuses to patent to this State, the lands selected by sworn officers of this State, as *wet, swamp, or overflowed lands?* Also, whether mere rumor is to have more weight than the affidavits of good and responsible men. We shall most respectfully decline taking any steps to prove our rights to the lands selected by our surveyors, and certified up to your Department under the Act of 28th September, 1850. The burthen of proof rests on you and not on us. We shall insist on our right to the land returned, *every acre.*"

Again, under date of July 21, 1853, this office addressed another letter to said Commissioner, in answer to one from him to your Excellency, in which he *annuls* the arrangement agreed upon between the General Government and this State, in relation to the mode of selecting swamp and overflowed lands, as evidenced by the letters of the Commissioner under date of 3d and 6th December, 1852, extracts of which have been given above. In which communication from this office of date of said 21st July, the following *plain and concise*, but not uncourteous language is held.

"Enclosed, please find certified copy of the report of the surveyor of Benton county, returning wet, swamp, and overflowed lands in said county, belonging to the State under "Act 28th September, 1850." This department was not aware that the Register or Receiver of any land office was the arbitrator who was to decide whether the lands returned by the sworn officers agreed upon by you and this State, should be patented to the State or not, but from your letter of the 11th of July, 1853, it would seem so, and you most graciously give us sixty days to prove our claim. You might

as well have given us sixty years, for we shall not pay any attention to this or that objection of this or that Register's or Receiver's rumor or hearsay. You will have to take back all you agreed to in your letters of the 3d and 6th of December, 1852, before we pay any regard to rumors or reports of interested individuals. The surveyors were your sworn agents, as much as the State's, and we will not repudiate their acts on mere report. Suppose that Registers and receivers refuse to certify to any, is the State then to lose her lands? No, sir! I care not whether they certify or not, we shall contend for every acre returned by them—first, before your Department, then, to higher tribunals.

I must say we did not expect such *vascillation*, and change of expressed agreements in the Department over which you preside, and regret that you are disposed to throw so much trouble over this question."

To all of said communications sent from this office, from which the foregoing extracts are taken, Mr. Wilson has seen proper to *treat them*, so far as this office is concerned, with silent contempt, and not a single line in answer, directed to this office, can be found on the files. But the Commissioner instead of corresponding with this department, as it was undoubtedly his duty to do, feeling that his *dignity was assailed*, by the tone of communications from this office, he on the 9th day of August, 1853, thought proper to lay his grievances before your Excellency, and says: "The tone and character of the letters from John P. Dunn, Auditor of the State of Indiana, are such that they cannot be responded to with a proper regard to the courtesy due this office." Here, if your Excellency pleases, we have the whole difficulty in a *nut shell*. The "courtesy" of right divine, I suppose, due the very high dignity of Mr. Commissioner Wilson's office, has been violated by the *boorish* bluntness of a plain spoken Western official.

But, sir, a careful examination of the decisions of a contradictory character embraced in Mr. Wilson's letters, copious extracts of which have been given in the foregoing sheets, will convince your Excellency, that this office had ample cause, in recalling to the very short sighted memory of the Commissioner, in plain language which could not be misunderstood, the different rules and regulations adopted by him from time to time, about the adjustment of these swamp land matters. Your Excellency is well aware, that this office has been put to great trouble and expense, in following out the conflicting decisions of the Commissioner of the General Land office. As a case in point you are respectfully referred to the assignment of John W. Bryant, which was first under a decision of said commissioner, made by the *original* purchaser; secondly under another decision, by the assignee of Mr. Bryant; thirdly by both together, and fourthly it must be accompanied by all the written assignments, bonds, mortgages, or deeds ever connected with the case, and duly authenticated; which requirement your Excellency is already aware, is wholly impossible, as some of the writings are

lost or destroyed. Mr. Bryant's case is a fair sample only, of nearly all the cases presented for adjustment to the General Land office. And that is not all. When we send these claims to that office, we usually let the matter lay a couple or three months, and then, having never heard whether the case was received or not, it is usual for us to write again making inquiries, which is usually answered through your Excellency, embodying complaints against the want of "courtesy" on the part of this office.

In reference to the manner of selecting these swamp lands, Mr. Wilson adopts the following new rule: "In no case, however, has any such duty devolved on the county surveyors or State agents, nor as now instructed, can any selections made by them be recognized by this office."

Which decided and emphatic decision I find in the letter to your Excellency, already referred to, under date of 9th August, 1853. Compare this decision in relation to said lands, with a former decision of Commissioner Butterfield's, afterwards approved by the present Commissioner, and which reads as follows: "That the affidavits of the county surveyors, and other respectable persons, that they understand, and have examined the lines, and that the lands bounded by lines, thus examined and particularly designated in the affidavit are of the character embraced by the law, should be sufficient, such testimony will be regarded as establishing the facts in the case." And you will at once see that the two decisions are directly opposed to each other. Under this latter decision all of the Swamp Land selections, *approved* to the State, by the General Government were made, and under the former *arbitrary rule* I doubt whether the State will receive a single acre.

In view therefore of all these conflicting decisions, and directions, I again ask your excellency, what is the State to do? Is she to loose the benefits of the grant, in order to appease the wounded *vanity* of Commissioner Wilson? or will the justice of the General Government step in between her irritated Agent and the *defined* rights of our State.

The charge of Mr. Wilson, that "delays have been occasioned in the 'speedy adjustment' of these matters, by the negligence of this office in sending on lists and assignments not properly authenticated or selected," comes with a very bad grace from him I assure you. Why, sir, your Excellency cannot forget that when you visited Washington city in August last, you took a list of near eight thousand acres of Swamp Land, properly selected and made out, with all due formalities of law and the decisions of Mr. Wilson, with you, and left them with Mr. Wilson as such Commissioner, for speedy action, since which time, a single word in relation thereto has never been received. Again, during last summer, various lists according to the directions of Mr. Wilson were made out and forwarded to the Commissioner, with a request of a speedy examination and *approval* to the State that they might be put up for sale. The requests, as yet, have been entirely disregarded, and this office has received no news in relation thereto.

Such being the *facts* in relation to the subject matter under consideration, and judging the future course of the "courteous" Commissioner by his past actions, the prospect of a "speedy and satisfactory adjustment" of the differences herein manifested, is very remote indeed.

Hoping that your Excellency will feel it to be your duty to lay this whole matter before the chief executive officer of the United States, for his inspection and action thereon,

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your Excellency's ob't serv't,

JOHN P. DUNN,

Auditor of State.

NUMBER IX.

SHOWING a short Historical sketch of Indiana ; the names of the County seats, and their distance from Indianapolis ; Senators and Representatives in Congress from Indiana since its admission into the Union ; Governors and Lieutenant Governors, Speakers of the House of Representatives, and other State Officers from 1816 up to 1854, together with the Executive and Judicial Officers for the year 1854, and their salaries.

HISTORICAL.

The French, from Canada, were the first white men that invaded the wilderness of Indiana. The northern part of the State, as at present bounded, was visited by La Salle and Father Hennepin in 1690, and soon afterward mission stations and trading posts were established on the banks of the Wabash. Little is known of the history of these, but it is on record that the river here named was used by the French as one of the thoroughfares between their possessions in Canada and those in Louisiana. The downfall of Quebec sealed also the fate of the posts on the Wabash, and by the treaty of 1763, the whole country east of the Mississippi was ceded to England, and after the struggle of the Revolution it became a part of the United States of America. The first settlers (except the French on the Wabash) were from Virginia, and located themselves at Clarksville in 1786. At this period Indiana formed a part of the "Territory North-west of the Ohio." Its present limits were defined in 1809, when it was erected into a separate territory, and in 1816 it became an independent State of the Union.

COUNTY SEATS.

Their Distances from Indianapolis, and Course.

Number.	County Seats.	Counties.	Miles.	Course from Indianapolis.
1	Albion	Noble	125	North-east.
2	Anderson	Madison	34	North-east.
3	Angola	Steuben	152	North-east.
4	Auburn	DeKalb	134	North-east.
5	Bedford	Lawrence	75	South-west.
6	Bloomfield	Greene	80	South-west.
7	Bloomington	Monroe	51	South.
8	Buffalo	Wells	101	North-east.
9	Boonville	Warick	170	South-west.
10	Bowling Green	Cla	60	South-west.
11	Brockville	Franklin	70	South-east.
12	Brownstown	Jackson	70	South.
13	Centerville	Wayne	64	East.
14	Charlestown	Clark	106	South-east.
15	Columbia City	Witley	105	North-east.
16	Columbus	Bartholomew	41	South-east.
17	Connersville	Fayette	62	East.
18	Corydon	Harrison	120	South.
19	Covington	Fountain	75	North-west.
20	Crawfordsville	Montgomery	48	North-west.
21	Crown Point	Lake	145	North-west.
22	Danville	Hendricks	20	West.
23	Decatur	Adams	110	North-east.
24	Delphi	Carroll	65	North-west.
25	Dover Hill	Martin	106	South-west.
26	Evansville	Vanderburgh	100	South-west.
27	Fort Wayne	Allen	112	North-east.
28	Frankfort	Clinton	41	North-west.
29	Franklin	Johnson	20	South-east.
30	Goshen	Elkhart	132	North.
31	Greencastle	Putnam	40	South-west.
32	Greenfield	Hancock	20	East.
33	Greensburg	Decatur	55	South-east.
34	Hartford	Blackford	75	North-east.
35	Huntington	Huntington	100	North-east.
36	Indianapolis	Morgan .....	.....	.....
37	Jasper	Dubois	120	South-west.
38	Knox	Marke	92	North-west.
39	Kokomo	Howard	51	North.
40	Lafayette	Tippecanoe	63	North-west.
41	Lagrange	Lagrange	101	North.
42	Laporte	Laporte	148	North-west.
43	Lawrenceburg	Dearborn	97	South-east.
44	Lebanon	Bone	24	North-west.
45	Lexington	Scott	85	South-east.
46	Leavenworth	Crawford	126	South.
47	Liberty	Union	68	East.
48	Logansport	Cass	70	North.
49	Madison	Jefferson	86	South-east.
50	Marion	Grant	68	North-east.
51	Martinsville	Morgan	31	South-west.
52	Monticello	White	82	North-west.
53	Mt. Vernon	Posey	198	South-west.
54	Muncietown	Delaware	58	North-east.
55	Nashville	Brown	40	South.
56	New Albany	Floyd	86	South.
57	New Castle	Henry	47	North-east.
58	Newport	Vermillion	76	West.
59	Noblesville	Hamilton	21	North-east.
60	Oxford	Benton	95	North-west.
61	Paoli	Orange	98	South.
62	Peru	Miami	68	North.
63	Petersburgh	Pike	118	South-west.
64	Plymouth	Marshall	114	North.
65	Portland	Jay	94	North-east.
66	Princeton	Gibson	145	South-west.

COUNTY SEATS.—Continued.

Their Distances from Indianapolis, and Course.

Number.	County Seats.	Counties.	Miles.	Course from Indianapolis.
67	Rensselaer.....	Jasper.....	106	North-west.
68	Rising Sun.....	Ohio.....	96	South-east.
69	Roche-ster.....	Fulton.....	92	North.
70	Rockport.....	Spencer.....	130	South-west.
71	Rockville.....	Parke.....	60	West.
72	Rome.....	Perry.....	126	South.
73	Rushville.....	Rush.....	42	South-east.
74	Salem.....	Washington.....	90	South.
75	Shelbyville.....	Shelby.....	26	South-east.
76	Sout Bend.....	St. Joseph.....	141	North.
77	Spencer.....	Owen.....	53	South-west.
78	Sullivan.....	Sullivan.....	127	South-west.
79	Te re Haute.....	Vigo.....	73	West.
80	Tipton.....	Tipton.....	42	North.
81	Valparaiso.....	Porter.....	162	North-west.
82	Vernon.....	Jennings.....	66	South.
83	Vermillion.....	Ripley.....	71	South-east.
84	Vevay.....	Switzerland.....	96	South-east.
85	Vincennes.....	Knox.....	120	South-west.
86	Wabash.....	Wabash.....	92	North-east.
87	Warsaw.....	Kosciusko.....	109	North-east.
88	Washington.....	Davess.....	106	South-west.
89	Winchester.....	Randolph.....	74	North-east.
90	Williamsp rt.....	Warren.....	92	North-west.
91	Winamac.....	Pulaski.....	98	North-west.

GOVERNORS OF INDIANA.

Territorial Governors.

Arthur St. Clair, (Governor N. W. Territory.)

William Henry Harrison..... from 1801 to 1812

Thomas Posey..... from 1812 to 1816

Governors under the Constitution.

Jonathan Jennings..... from 1816 to 1819

Jonathan Jennings (2nd term)..... from 1819 to 1822

William Hendricks..... from 1822 to 1825

James B. Ray (acting)..... February 1825

James B. Ray..... from 1825 to 1828

James B. Ray (2nd term)..... from 1828 to 1831

Noah Noble..... from 1831 to 1834

Noah Noble (2nd term)..... from 1834 to 1837

David Wallace..... from 1837 to 1840

Samuel Bigger..... from 1840 to 1843

James Whitcomb..... from 1843 to 1846

James Whitcomb (2nd term)..... from 1846 to 1849

Joseph A. Wright..... from 1849 to 1852

Joseph A. Wright (2nd term)..... expires in 1856

LIEUTENANT GOVERNORS OF INDIANA.

Christopher Harrison.....	from 1816 to 1819
Ratliffe Boone.....	from 1819 to 1825
John H. Thompson.....	from 1825 to 1828
Milton Stapp.....	from 1828 to 1831
David Wallace.....	from 1831 to 1837
David Hillis.....	from 1837 to 1840
Samuel Hall.....	from 1840 to 1843
Jesse D. Bright.....	from 1843 to 1845
Godlove S. Orth President pro tem. Senate and acting Lieutenant Governor.....	1845
James G. Read President pro tem. Senate and acting Lieutenant Governor.....	1846
*Parris C. Dunning.....	from 1846 to 1848
James G. Read President pro tem. Senate and acting Lieutenant Governor.....	1849
James H. Lane.....	from 1849 to 1852
Ashbel P. Willard.....	term expires in 1856

*Mr. Dunning was the acting Governor of Indiana from 1848 to 1849, in consequence of the resignation of James Whitcomb.

Senators of Indiana in the U. S. Senate.

Class.	Names of Senators.	Commence ment of Service.	Terminat on of Service.	Remarks.
1	James Noble.....	Nov. 8, 1816	Mar. 3, 1821	
1	James Noble.....	Mar. 4, 1821	Mar. 3, 1827	
1	James Noble.....	Mar. 4, 1827	died	Successor appointed Aug. 19, 1831.
1	Robert Hanna.....	Aug. 19, 1831	Dec. 9, 1831	Appointed in room of Noble deceased.
1	John Tipton.....	Dec. 9, 1831	Mar. 3, 1833	Elected in room of Noble deceased.
1	John Tipton.....	Mar. 4, 1833	Mar. 3, 1839	
1	Albert S. White.....	Mar. 4, 1839	Mar. 3, 1845	
1	Jesse D. Bright.....	Mar. 4, 1845	Mar. 3, 1851	
1	Jesse D. Bright.....	Mar. 4, 1851	Mar. 3, 1857	
3	Walter Taylor.....	Nov. 8, 1816	Mar. 3, 1819	
3	Walter Taylor.....	Mar. 4, 1819	Mar. 3, 1825	
3	William Hendricks.....	Mar. 4, 1825	Mar. 3, 1831	
3	William Hendricks.....	Mar. 4, 1831	Mar. 3, 1837	
3	Oiver H. Smith.....	Mar. 4, 1837	Mar. 3, 1843	
3	Edward A. Hameman.....	Mar. 4, 1843	Mar. 3, 1849	
3	James Whitcomb.....	Mar. 4, 1849	died	Successor appointed Aug. 1852
3	Charles W. Cathcart.....	Dec. 3, 1852	January 1853	Appointed in room of Whitcomb.
3	John Pettit.....	January 1853	Mar. 3, 1855	Elected in room of Whitcomb.

Representatives from Indiana in Congress.

William Hendricks.....	from 1816 to 1822
Jonathan Jennings.....	from 1822 to 1831
William Prince.....	from 18 3 to 1824
John Test	from 1823 to 1831
Jacob Call.....	from 1824 to 1825
Ratliffe Boone.....	from 1825 to 1827, '29, '39
Oliver H. Smith.....	from 1827 to 1829
Thomas H. Blake.....	from 1827 to 1829
John Carr.....	from 1831 to 1837, '39, '41
Jonathan McCarty.....	from 1 31 to 1837
George L. Kinnard.....	from 1833 to 1836
Amos Lane.....	from 1833 to 1837
Edward A. Hannegan.....	from 1833 to 1837
John Ewing.....	from 1833 to 1835, '37, '39
John W. Davis.....	from 1835 to 1837, '39, '41, '43, '47
George H. Dunn.....	from 1837 to 1839
William Graham.....	from 1837 to 1839
William Herrod.....	from 1836 to 1839
James Rariden.....	from 1837 to 1841
Albert S. White.....	from 1837 to 1839
Thomas Smith.....	from 1839 to 1847
William W. Wick.....	from 1839 to 1849
Tilghman A. Howard.....	from 1839 to 1840
George H. Profit.....	from 1839 to 1843
James H. Cravens	from 1841 to 1843
Henry S. Lane.....	from 1840 to 1843
David Wallace.....	from 1841 to 1843
Joseph L. White.....	from 1841 to 1843
Andrew Kennedy.....	from 1841 to 1847
R. W. Thompson.....	from 1841 to 1843, '47, '49
William J. Brown.....	from 1843 to 1845, '49, '51
Thomas J. Henley.....	from 1843 to 1849
Robert Dale Owen.....	from 1843 to 1847
John Pettit.....	from 1843 to 1849
Samuel C. Sample.....	from 1843 to 1845
Caleb B. Smith.....	from 1843 to 1849
Joseph A. Wright.....	from 1843 to 1845
Charles W. Cathcart.....	from 1845 to 1849
E. W. McGaughey.....	from 1845 to 1847, '49, '53
George G. Dunn.....	from 1847 to 1849
Elisha Embre.....	from 1847 to 1851
John L. Robinson.....	from 1847 to 1853
William Rockhill.....	from 1847 to 1849
Nathaniel Albertson.....	from 1849 to 1851
Cyrus L. Dunham.....	from 1849 to 1855
George W. Julian.....	from 1849 to 1851
Willis A. Gorman.....	from 1849 to 1853

Joseph E. McDonald.....	from 1849 to 1851
Graham N. Fitch.....	from 1849 to 1853
Andrew J. Harlan.....	from 1849 to 1855
James H. Lane.....	from 1853 to 1855
Norman Eddy.....	from 1853 to 1855
James Lockhart.....	from 1851 to 1853
Smith Miller.....	from 1853 to 1855
Thomas A. Hendricks.....	from 1851 to 1855
Samuel W. Parker.....	from 1851 to 1855
John G. Davis.....	from 1853 to 1855
William H. English.....	from 1853 to 1855
Daniel Mace.....	from 1851 to 1855
Ebenezer M. Chamberlain.....	from 1853 to 1855

Secretaries of State.

Robert A. New.....	from 1816 to 1825
William W. Wick.....	from 1825 to 1829
James Morrison.....	from 1829 to 1833
William Sheets.....	from 1833 to 1837—'41, '45
William J. Brown.....	from 1837 to 1841
John H. Thompson.....	from 1845 to 1849
Charles H. Test.....	from 1849 to 1853
Nehemiah Hayden.....	from 1853 to 1855

Auditors of State.

William H. Lilley.....	from 1816 to 1829
Morris Morris.....	from 1829 to 1844
Horatio J. Harris.....	from 1844 to 1847
Douglass McGuire.....	from 1847 to 1850
E. W. H. Ellis.....	from 1850 to 1853
John P. Dunn.....	from 1853 to 1855

Treasurers of State.

Daniel C. Lane.....	from 1816 to 1823
Samuel Merrill.....	from 1823 to 1835
Nathan B. Palmer.....	from 1835 to 1841
George H. Dunn.....	from 1841 to 1844
Royal Mayhew.....	from 1844 to 1847
Samuel Hanna.....	from 1847 to 1850
Jame. P. Drake.....	from 1850 to 1853
Elijah Newland.....	from 1853 to 1855

State Librarians.

John Cook.....	from 1841 to 1843
S. P. Daniels.....	from 1843 to 1844
John B. Dillon.....	from 1844 to 1850
Nathaniel Bolton.....	from 1850 to 1853
Gordon Tanner.....	from 1853 to 1857

Speakers of the House of Representatives.

Isaac Blackford ..	session No. 1
Amos Lane.....	session No. 2
Williamson Dunn.....	sessions No. 3 and 4
William Graham.....	session No. 5
Samual Milroy.....	session No. 6
W. Johnson.....	session No. 7
David H. Maxwell.....	session No. 8
Stephen C. Stephens.....	session No. 9
Robert M. Evans.....	session No. 10
Harlan H. Moore.....	sessions No. 11, 12, and 16
Isaac Howk.....	sessions No. 13 and 15
Ross Smiley.....	session No. 14
John W. Davis.....	sessions No. 17, 26, and 35
Nathan B. Palmer ..	session No. 18
James Gregory.....	session No. 19
Caleb B. Smith.....	sessions No. 20 and 21
Thomas J. Evans.....	sessions No. 22 and 23
James G. Read.....	session No. 24
Samuel Judah.....	session No. 25
Thomas J. Henley.....	session No. 27
Andrew L. Robinson.....	session No. 28
Alexander C. Stevenson.....	session No. 29
John S. Simonson.....	session No. 30
Robert N. Carnan.....	session No. 31
William A. Porter.....	session No. 32
George W. Carr.....	session No. 33
Ebenezer Dumont.....	session No. 34
William H. English.....	session No. 36
Oliver B. Torbet.....	session No. 37

Public Printers to the State.

Douglass and Noel.....	from 1840 to 1842
Dowling and Cole.....	from 1842 to 1844
Jacob P. Chapman.....	from 1844 to 1847 - '50, '53
John D. De rees	from 1847 to 1850
Austin H. Brown.....	from 1850 to 1856

State Agents.

James Collins.....	from 1843 to 1847
Michael G. Bright.....	from 1847 to 1849
Allen May.....	from 1849 to 1853
John M. Lord.....	from 1853 to 1855

Executive State Officers for 1854, and their Salaries, viz:

	SALARIES.
Joseph A. Wright, Governor.....	\$1,300
Ashbel P. Willard, Lieut, Governor, \$3 per day during the sessions of the Legislature.	
Frank King, private Secretary to Governor.....	350
N. Hayden, Secretary of State.....	800
John P. Dunn, Auditor of State.....	1,000
Elijah Newland, Treasurer of State.....	1,000
M. G. C. M. Tanner, Librarian.....	500
John M. Lord, State Agent.....	2,500
Austin H. Brown, Public Printer. No stated salary.	
*Royal S. Hicks Deputy Auditor of State.	
*W. H. McDonald,	} <i>Bank Note Registers.</i>
*Samuel Scott,	
*R. R. Hunt,	
*Wm. R. Strange,	
*H. H. Hicks,	
*C. G. Dorsey,	
*W. A. Morrison,	
*William Quarles,	

Judicial Officers and Salaries.

SUPREME JUDGES.

Samuel E. Perkins.....	\$1,300
Alvin P. Hovey.....	1,300
Andrew E. Davidson.....	1,300
William Z. Stewart.....	1,300

William B. Beach, Clerk of Supreme Court. No stated salary.
James Johnson, Sheriff of Supreme Court. No stated salary.

JUDGES.

1st Judicial Circuit, A. C. Downey.....	\$1,000
2d Judicial Circuit, George A. Ricknell.....	1,000

*There is no salary allowed these officers. They are appointed by the Auditor of State, and paid out of his private funds.

3d Judicial Circuit, Wm. E. Niblack	1,000
4th Judicial Circuit, R. D. Logan	1,000
5th Judicial Circuit, Stephen Major	1,000
6th Judicial Circuit, James Hughes	1,000
7th Judicial Circuit, Joseph Anthony	1,000
8th Judicial Circuit, William P. Bryant	1,000
9th Judicial Circuit, Thomas Stawfield	1,000
10th Judicial Circuit, E. A. McMahon	1,000
11th Judicial Circuit, John Brownlee	1,000

Prosecuting Attorneys and their Salaries.

1st Circuit, Wm. M. Christian	\$300
2d Circuit, P. H. Jewett	300
3d Circuit, A. L. Robinson	300
4th Circuit, Oscar B. Hord	300
5th Circuit, Reuben A. Riley	300
6th Circuit, Wm. E. McLean	300
7th Circuit, S. Colgrove	300
8th Circuit, A. L. Telford	300
9th Circuit, D. J. Woodward	300
10th Circuit, E. R. Wilson	300
11th Circuit, J. Harlan	300

Trustees of the Wabash and Erie Canal.

B. F. Butler, Thomas Dowling and Benj. R. Edmonston.

MEMBERS OF THE INDIANA LEGISLATURE, SESSION OF 1853.

Senate.

Adams and Allen.—Samuel Edsell.
 Brown and Monroe.—T. M. Adams.
 Boone, Hamilton and Tipton.—N. J. Jackson.
 Carroll and Clinton.—Washington Black.
 Cass, Howard and Pulaski.—W. C. Bernett.
 Clay, Sullivan and Vigo.—M. Combs.
 Clark.—T. W. Gibson.
 Crawford and Orange.—Joseph Cox.
 Dearborn.—Richard D. Slater.
 Delaware, &c.—J. Vandevanter.
 DeKalb and Steuben.—A. G. Hendry.
 Dubois, Gibson and Pike.—W. Hawthorne.
 Decatur.—W. J. Robinson.
 Elkhart and Lagrange.—T. G. Harris.
 Fayette and Union.—Minor Meeker.
 Floyd.—J. M. Morrison.
 Franklin.—Giles Grant.
 Fulton and St. Joseph.—A. P. Richardson.

Fountain.—Henry Reynolds.
 Greene and Owen.—Andrew Humphreys.
 Hancock and Madison.—A. Jackson.
 Harrison.—G. P. R. Wilson.
 Hendricks.—John Witherow.
 Henry.—William W. Williams.
 Huntington and Wells.—Theodore Horton.
 Jackson and Scott.—M. W. Shields.
 Jefferson.—J. H. Sullivan.
 Jennings and Bartholomew.—John L. Spann.
 Johnson.—J. W. Kightley.
 Knox, Daviess and Martin.—G. G. Barton.
 Lake, Laporte and Porter.—Samuel J. Anthony.
 Lawrence.—John Edwards.
 Marion.—Percy Hosbrook.
 Miami and Wabash.—John Shellenberger.
 Morgan.—A. S. Grigg.
 Montgomery.—Swan Brookshire.
 Noble, Kosciusko and Whitley.—S. D. Hall.
 Ohio and Switzerland.—W. H. Powell.
 Parke and Vermillion.—M. Simpson.
 Perry, Spencer and Warrick.—G. H. Roberts.
 Posey and Vanderburgh.—W. R. Greathouse.
 Putnam.—L. Glazebrook.
 Randolph and Jay.—T. Wilson.
 Ripley.—Luther Shook.
 Rush.—Jefferson Helm.
 Shelby.—George W. Brown.
 Tippecanoe.—A. W. Gordon.
 Washington.—T. Cutshaw.
 Wayne.—Oliver P. Butler.
 Warren, Benton, &c.—Elijah Odell.

Representatives.

Adams.—William G. Spencer.
 Allen.—Francis D. Lasselle.
 Bartholomew.—Joseph Struble.
 Blackford.—George Howell.
 Boone.—William P. Jones.
 Brown.—S. Manville.
 Carroll.—John B. Milroy.
 Cass.—Daniel D. Pratt.
 Clark.—John F. Reed.
 Clay.—A. Dunlavy.
 Clinton.—Wilson Seawright.
 Crawford.—Nicholas Peckenpaugh.
 Daviess.—R. B. Sutton.
 DeKalb.—E. F. Hammond and Robert Work.

Dearborn.—Oliver B. Torbet and N. C. Durham.
 Decatur.—Alexander L. Underwood.
 Delaware.—John Orr.
 Dubois.—John Able.
 Elkhart.—James M. Maxfield.
 Fayette.—N. Martin.
 Floyd.—J. P. Farnsly and W. W. Catlin.
 Fountain.—John Stephens.
 Franklin.—J. Simpson and E. K. Rockafeller.
 Fulton.—D. Shoemaker.
 Grant.—R. Wilson.
 Greene.—J. W. Ferguson.
 Gibson.—A. C. Donald.
 Hamilton.—D. Moss.
 Hancock.—W. Handy.
 Harrison.—John Lemon.
 Hendricks.—J. H. Ballard.
 Henry.—James S. Farris and Joseph Yount.
 Howard and Tipton.—Isaac Parker.
 Huntington and Wells.—Peter Emery.
 Jackson —J. S. Tanner.
 Jay.—Joseph J. McKinney.
 Jefferson.—A. W. Hendricks and D. Bridges.
 Jennings.—David C. Jones.
 Johnson.—Royal S. Hicks.
 Knox.—John T. Freeland.
 Kosciusko.—Isaac H. Jennings.
 Lagrange.—F. Henry.
 Lake.—Alexander McDonald.
 Laporte.—John C. Walker.
 Lawrence —E. Lewis.
 Madison.—William C. Fleming.
 Marion.—George P. Buell and Jesse Price.
 Marshall and Starke.—Eli Brown.
 Martin.—Thomas Gootee.
 Miami.—Benjamin Henton.
 Monroe —L. Gentry.
 Montgomery.—E. Clarke.
 Morgan.—E. S. Taber.
 Noble.—J. W. Brothwell.
 Orange.—T. Stackhouse.
 Owen.—Alfred Dyer.
 Parke —George K. Steele.
 Perry.—D. T. Laird.
 Pike.—James Graham.
 Porter.—Gideon Brecount.
 Posey.—H. C. Cooper.
 Pulaski and Jasper.—Dr. Thomas.
 Putnam.—A. D. Hamrick and A. Johnson.

Randolph.—D Bundy.
 Ripley.—Samuel L. Jones.
 Rush.—James Walker and Samuel Greene.
 St. Joseph.—C. H. Service.
 Scott.—Dr. McClure.
 Shelby.—Samuel Donaldson.
 Spencer.—W. P. Richardson.
 Sullivan.—Squire McDonald and W. McKee.
 Switzerland and Ohio.—O. Du'our and H. E. Dodd.
 Tippecanoe.—S. McCormack and A. F. Chapin.
 Union.—Nicholas Druly.
 Vanderburgh.—John M. Stockwell.
 Vigo.—H. D. Scott, L. A. Burnett and W. Goodman.
 Vermillion.—David Shelby.
 Wabash.—T. S. Lines.
 Warren.—Edgar Ryon.
 Warrick.—Simon P. Low.
 Washington.—John Hartley.
 Wayne.—E. Hunt, H. W. Shuman and B. L. Harris.
 White and Benton.—David Turpie.

Clerks of the Senate.

George L. Sites, Principal.
 William D. Shepherd, Assistant.

Clerks of the House of Representatives.

William R. Bowes, Principal.
 Samuel S. Crowe, Assistant.

NUMBER X.

FREE BANKING.

The duties of the Auditor in the Banking Department of his office, have been peculiarly important, laborious and responsible. From about the first of May, last, from several relative causes, a heavy run commenced on the State Stock Banks of Indiana, for coin. The scarcity and demand for Eastern Exchange, which yielded a sufficient profit to the Brokers of our neighboring cities to induce them to collect and assort the notes of our banks, and to send them home in large sums for redemption in coin, caused such a drain upon their specie as to give them great trouble to keep an adequate supply on hand. So inveterate was the demand for coin and nothing but coin, that many of the banks which had provided themselves with Eastern exchange, and offered it to those who presented large amounts of their paper, were told in reply, that the notes promised to pay dollars, and that exchange would not be taken instead thereof. This unprecedented, and almost unheard of run, continued to increase for more than sixty days, before any one of those banks declined to furnish to the numerous bands of brokers and bankers who continued to assort and send home their paper, the heavy sums demanded by them in specie.

A crisis then showed itself in the whole monetary operations of the Western country. A large number of bankers and brokers in Cincinnati, who had supplied themselves in a great measure, with exchange and coin drawn from the Indiana Banks, under their assorting system, were compelled to suspend business, when they could no longer use the Indiana Banks as the fountains of their existence. Indeed, several of the Ohio banks, in other cities than Cincinnati, felt the same want of a place for the supply of the precious metals, and at Cleveland, Columbus, Circleville, Toledo and Sandusky, banks which had hitherto been in full confidence, were also brought to suspension, and their notes to a very severe and ruinous rate of discount. Chicago and Illinois generally were next the theater of the effects of this combined demand for coin, also, resulting in the failure of several banking houses, and a depreciation of their notes. The fact that the notes of the Indiana banks, under the General Banking Law, were secured by interest paying bonds of the several States of the Union, and in many instances by the very best securities that any State issues, seemed to be of no value in the estimate put upon their notes by the public. A general depreciation ensued. Those banks which continued through all the pressure that was made upon them, to redeem in coin, were alike discredited with those which had refused to pay to brokers, bankers, and their agents. There are many banks in the State, which have rigidly complied with the demands made upon them for specie at all times, when they

might have saved or made much money by refusing to pay, and by surrendering bonds to note holders.

Added to the disorganization of financial affairs in the West, at the same time, an unusual stringent state of the money market exhibited itself in New York, and the other great commercial cities in the East. This tight condition of money facilities in the East, being the point at which all heavy transactions in State Stocks and bonds are usually made, served materially to depress Indiana Stock secured paper, for capitalists could not be found, who were able and willing to protect the paper to purchase the State bonds which secured it, unless they were sold at unreasonable depreciation and loss.

The excited and unsettled condition of European affairs seemed, at this crisis, to be also unfavorable to the Stock market of New York, and there was a consequent falling off of foreign orders for the purchase of State Stocks. The large amount of those Stocks which by the redemption of bank paper was liable to be thrown upon an already depressed market, produced the conviction upon my mind, that if they were, by operation of law, to be forced to sale for what they would or might bring, much loss must ultimately result to the public by an insufficiency of the securities to meet the issues of the banks. If a bank has notes out to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars, which were issued upon an equal sum in State bonds, if those bonds be forced into market at a loss of twenty per cent. a deficiency of twenty thousand dollars must be the result, which sum must fall upon the note holders, if there be no other assets or personal responsibility.

To avoid such a state of things, I resolved, after due deliberation, to exercise such power as was conferred upon me by law, to give as much opportunity as the emergency would allow, for a re-action in the money markets, and to give opportunity to foreign capitalists, through their friends in this country, to make orders from abroad. It is my belief that in thus acting under the law, the bill holder was benefitted, and the interests of the bond owner promoted, and, that, at no distant day a heavy foreign competition in our own markets will bring our State securities back to their face, and to their full value. In order that all persons interested in these results should be placed upon a footing of equality, I published a Circular, dated on the first day of November last, and which is in these words, to-wit:

CIRCULAR.

OFFICE OF AUDITOR OF STATE, {
Indianapolis, Nov. 1, 1854. }

To correct an erroneous impression, entertained by many persons, that the holder of notes of the Stock banks, having them pro-

A. R. 6

tested thereby acquires a priority in the payment, the undersigned deems it his duty to state that such is not the fact. In case of the winding up of any bank under the Statute, the notes *not* protested, are placed upon the same footing as those which have been protested, and a dividend of the assets will be made *pro rata*.

Holders of notes should also bear in mind that the amount of the dividends would be essentially diminished by the costs and fees of protests and expenses of sales of assets.

The undersigned has also determined, that in discharging his duty to all the creditors of any bank which may be forced into liquidation, he will not proceed to offer any of the assets of such bank in the market, until after at least sixty days' notice in New York, London and Paris, so as to insure the largest and best price for the securities, and not then, if, in his opinion, the ultimate interests of all concerned will be promoted by a further extension.

He is, also, authorized to exchange the State Stocks deposited in his office as collateral by several of the banks, at par for their circulation, when presented in sums of not less than one thousand dollars.

JOHN P. DUNN,
Auditor of State.

So great has been the commotion throughout the whole country, on the subject of money and currency, that the history of the times has marked it as an epoch. The whole effect may not yet have been felt, nor the great results known.

The circulation or issues of the banks organized under the security system of our general banking law, was on the first of May last, near nine million of dollars, since which period, and up to the 15th of December there has been cancelled and destroyed of said amount, three million, four hundred and fifty-four thousand, two hundred and seventy-nine dollars, thus reducing to less than six millions, at that day, since which time the work of redemption and cancellation is still in rapid and extensive progress, giving almost positive assurance that full five-sevenths of the whole amount ever issued, will be retired before the first of May next, which will leave but about two millions in circulation or existence at that time: provided the same unfavorable course is pursued by the public in demanding coin for every bill which falls into their hands.

In such a contraction of the circulating medium of a State, so vigorous, industrious, and enterprising as Indiana, much embarrassment and difficulty must ensue, unless some other and better circulation shall fill this sudden vacuum.

It will be one of the most difficult and important duties of the Legislative department to devise a system which can furnish, on a safe and reliable basis, so large a sum, or a sum sufficient for the trade, business, and commerce of our people. The want of confidence, now so generally diffused, in reference to banks or

bankers, will make it exceedingly difficult to organize any system of credit, as represented by paper promises to pay, which will command the confidence of the public.

If bank notes issued upon the stocks of States which have never failed to pay the interest as it became due upon their bonds, with the additional securities of personal responsibilities, in many cases worth more than the whole issues of the bank, and the whole specie and assets of the bank faithfully applied to the redemption of their notes, are insufficient to inspire confidence in the safety and value of the paper, then indeed, it would seem to be very questionable whether any system of paper currency would be regarded with public favor. Indeed, those banks which have been most prompt and unceasing in the redemption of every note as it is presented, have met with but little more favor, than have those who conveniently allowed the brokers, bankers, and other bill holders to take what they can get under the compromises of parties or the strength of the law. If this want of public confidence, this desire to make trade and traffic of exchange and of coin shall continue, what shall abate it? What hope is there that the old system of mere confidence banking, with power to issue two or three dollars in paper to every dollar of specie in their vaults, and in many cases five dollars to one in coin, can ever again obtain favor, countenance or confidence among a people who can compare the advantages and disadvantages of real security and nominal words of confidence? It is true that the paper of the Indiana stock Banks has depreciated under the general panic, and has been sold at a loss, but to all who took the trouble to read and to learn, it was always manifest, that there was no great necessity for large losses. Whilst on the other hand, old and respectable confidence banks which failed in Ohio and elsewhere, were so little upheld by public opinion, and the protestations of their officers, that their notes fell almost valueless in the hands of innocent holders.

The securities of no bank have been lessened in any instance but, where parties, by agreement, have surrendered notes and taken bonds. Care has been taken to give the least valuable securities first, so that no deterioration should ultimately occur.

Where banks have failed, or may fail, to protect or take up their notes to the satisfaction of holders thereof, I have determined to collect the accrued interest upon the bonds, and reinvest it in additional securities, to strengthen the fund for the redemption of their notes, by the action of compound interest.

It is quite probable that a number of the existing stock banks, will voluntarily close their operations and finally wind up. Several have already signified their intention to close, and are engaged in redeeming all their issues. Others have made their arrangements to continue business in a legitimate and regular manner provided the action of the Legislature be such as to permit them to operate without embarrassing and impracticable restrictions.

It is obvious that the existing banking law requires careful revision and amendments.

The great amount of capital which has been invested in banks in the State, should be permitted to remain, if it be content to remain upon terms compatible with the public interest, and that interest can only be properly protected by requiring the most certain and prompt payment of all the notes of every bank that may be allowed to issue bills.

No security should be taken upon any other pretext or basis, than the absolute intrinsic value of such security. Five per cent. and six per cent. bonds should only be estimated at the relative value between them, without reference to any fluctuating condition of the market, which may be made to vary according to the cupidity and stock jobbing schemes of those who expect to profit by ephemeral prices or fictitious or fancy rates of the stock market.

The reliable character of the State and its ability to pay the interest upon its bonds, should form the principal estimate of their value.

There are some alterations and restrictions to be made to the present law which seem to attract general attention. It is conceded that every bank should have a location and a business house, of a permanent character. That it should be subjected to the ordinary rules of banking business.—it should be kept open at least five hours in each day—it should have a due portion of responsible stockholders—it should never be permitted to suspend specie payments except upon the forfeiture of all of its franchises—it should give such undoubted security, as to availability and value as would leave no apprehension on the mind of the bill holders, of its ability and certainty to pay the last cent of its issues. It is suggested, as to location, to prevent the practice of selecting remote and unknown situations, that no bank should be located at any point which does not contain from two to three thousand permanent citizens. That an amount of from twenty to twenty-five per cent. of securities, over and above the amount of bills issued, be required in all cases, that such security should either be in good interest paying bonds, equal to six per cents., or in good real estate, valued at a two-thirds value, without reference to the improvements of a perishable nature thereon, to be appraised by disinterested appraisers, under oath, in such manner as similar real estate is taken in security for the trust funds of the State.

It is also respectfully suggested, to require the establishment of an agency of equalization or redemption, at Indianapolis, or at some other convenient and proper point in the State, where the several banks will be compelled to have their paper redeemed in eastern sight exchange at a rate varying from one to one and a half per cent., where bill holders may be disposed to receive such exchange, at such rates. A plan similar to this in principle, is in existence in New York, and in Massachusetts, and serves to keep

up a uniform value of the notes of all the banks, however remotely they may be located.

If, under such a regulation, bill holders refuse to receive exchange, as before sugges'ed, the bank upon which they may hold bills, should have such reasonable time as may be just, to furnish and pay coin.

With these and such other improvements as experience and the wisdom of the Legislature may indicate, it is confidently believed that a very useful, safe and necessary system of Banking may exist, capable of resisting the effects of *panics* and *pressures*, and of affording a circulating medium which will have credit, both at home and abroad, and which is absolutely necessary to the business wants of our enterprising community.

Whilst I have never been the advocate of any system of banking as being better than the use of the precious metals, I am free to say that I think the day has passed when the people will be willing to create or sustain any other system of Banking than that which is based upon the most positive and available securities.

As the charter of the State Bank of Indiana will expire before another Legislature shall convene, it will be the duty of the present General Assembly to make such disposition of the interests of the State now in that institution, as will best accord with the safety of those large funds, which consist of the capital stock, sinking fund securities, surplus fund of the Bank, real estate and banking houses, together with a variety of other assets and claims. The following exhibit shows the condition of the State Bank of Indiana on the 31st day of October, A. D. 1854, as shown by its officers in their report of that date, viz:

STATEMENT OF THE STATE BANK OF INDIANA ON OCTOBER 31, 1854.

Means.

Bills discounted.....	\$863,574 47	
Bills of exchange.....	3,335,010 98	
	<hr/>	\$4,198,585 45
Suspended debt.....	1,800,600 48	
Banking houses and furniture.....	150,596 82	
Other real estate.....	45,862 02	
	<hr/>	379,089 32
Due from Eastern Banking institu- tions.....	514,067 32	
Due from other banking institutions..	694,045 70	
Remittances and other items.....	173,573 79	
	<hr/>	1,354,655 81
Notes of other banks.....	272,879 00	
Gold and silver.....	1,086,962 86	
	<hr/>	1,359,847 85
		<hr/>
		\$7,319,178 44

Liabilities.

Capital stock.....	\$2,150,107 44
Surplus Fund	1,108,955 99
Profits since last dividend.	211,543 02
	<hr/>
	1,320,499 01
Due from other banks.....	225,520 65
Sinking fund, school tax and other items	41,825 07
Undrawn dividends.....	4,045 63
	<hr/>
	271,491 35
Individual deposits.....	630,224 64
Suspended circulation (to supply estimated loss of notes).....	143,108 04

Circulation.

Under fives.....	517,961 00
Fives and upwards.....	2,478,327 00
	<hr/>
	2,996,640 00
Less notes on hand.....	192,640 00
	<hr/>
	2,803,648 00
	<hr/>
	\$7,309,128 44

JAMES M. RAY, *Cashier.*

COMPARISON OF THE CONDITION OF THE BANKS ON OCTOBER 31, 1854,
WITH THAT OF OCTOBER 31, 1853.

Notes discounted Oct. 31, 1853.....	\$1,598,532 00
Notes discounted Oct. 31, 1854	863,574 00
Decrease of notes discounted.....	<hr/>
	\$731,958 00
Bills of exchange Oct. 31, 1853.....	3,438,862 00
Bills of exchange Oct. 31, 1854.....	3,355,010 00
Decrease of bills of exchange.....	<hr/>
	103,852 00
Suspended debt Oct. 31, 1853.....	147,099 00
Suspended debt Oct. 31, 1854.....	180,500 00
Increase of suspended debt	<hr/>
	33,501 00
Eastern means Oct. 31, 1853....	394,177 00
Eastern means Oct. 31, 1854....	514,067 00
Increase of Eastern means.....	<hr/>
	119,800 00
Means in Eastern and other banks Oct. 31, 1853.....	931,108 00
Means in Eastern and other banks Oct. 31, 1854.....	1,208,082 00
Increase of means in other banks.....	<hr/>
	276,974 00

Circulation on Oct. 31, 1853.....	3,834,765 00	
Circulation on Oct.		
31, 1854	2,803,648 00	
Suspended circula-		
tion (estimated loss)		
Oct. 21, 1854.....	143,198 00	
	<hr/>	2,946,846 00
Decrease of circulation....		887,909 00
Specie on hand Oct. 31, 1853,.....	1,377,804 00	
Specie on hand Oct. 31, 1854,.....	1,086,968 00	
Decrease of specie,.....		290,836 00
Surplus fund on Oct. 31, 1853,.....	979,199 00	
Surplus fund on Oct. 31, 1854,.....	1,108,956 00	
Increase of surplus fund.....	<hr/>	<u>129,757 00</u>

During the past year the bank has redeemed over two and a half millions of dollars of her circulation in specie or eastern exchange, while it will be seen by the preceding exhibit her active means are larger now than they were at the beginning of the year.

J. M. R.

As the constitutional financial officer of the State, I deem it my duty to intimate that a thorough and complete settlement of the affairs of the State Bank should be made as soon as practicable. A board of commissioners of sound financial qualifications, unconnected with the present business of the bank, should be organized, duly authorized to make final settlement of all the business between the State and the bank. If a prompt and judicial settlement be made, the State will be enabled, in all probability, to relieve herself from her liabilities upon the bonds given for the capital stock, and, possibly, to realize a profit on the investment.

In order to facilitate the liquidation of the bank bonds, for which the State is liable, it is my opinion that the Sinking Fund Commissioners should be required by law to invest all interest and principal hereafter received, or that now may be on hand, in such bonds, instead of re-loaning the funds as they are now required to do, under the present system. This would serve to hasten the final settlement (and at present the rates of these bonds is as low as it will probably be at any future period) besides stopping the current interest upon them.

NUMBER XI.

GENERAL REMARKS.

A glance at the statement of receipts and expenditures will show the balance in the Treasury, at the close of the *fiscal* year, 1854, to have been the sum of \$963,630 98.

Which balance belongs to the different funds, as follows :

To Wabash and Erie Canal Fund,.....	\$418,551 09
To Three Per Cent. Fund,	32 13
To Saline Fund,.....	3,186 41
To Bank Tax Fund,	4,206 99
To Congressional Township Fund,	54 53
To Swamp Land Fund,.....	298,831 61
To Common School Fund,.....	55,162 82
To Township Library Fund,.....	19,532 00
To Surplus Revenue Fund,.....	192 59
Total,.....	<hr/> \$799,750 17

Which gives a balance on hand as applicable to general purposes, October 31, 1854, the sum of \$163,880 81.

This amount, after deducting deficiencies of appropriations for 1853 and 1854, according to Article 10 of the Constitution, properly belongs to the fund created by law for the gradual extinction of our public debt. The deficiencies for said years being about \$120,000.

The following appropriations for the ensuing two years is believed to be necessary in order to carry on the State government :

Ordinary Expenditures, Estimated for 1855.

On account of Legislature,.....	\$42,000 00
On account of the Judiciary,	20,000 00
On account of Prosecuting Attorneys,.....	3,300 00
On account of Revised Statutes, due Ellis & Spann, printing for 1853,.....	7,938 69
On account of Supreme Court Reports,.....	2,000 00
On account of Miscellaneous Account,	2,500 00
On account of Public Printing and Binding,.....	15,000 00
On account of Fuel and Stationery,	5,000 00
On account of Governor's House,.....	600 00
On account of State House,.....	1,000 00
On account of State Prison,	10,000 00
On account of Executive,	7,000 00
On account of State Library, including salary of Li- brarian and purchase of books,....	2,000 00

On account of Contingent Fund,.....	\$1,500 00
On account of Supreme Court,.....	1,000 00
On account of Militia,.....	500 00
On account of Attorney's fees,	1,200 00
On account of same, to cover last year's expenses, .	1,200 00
On account of Governor's Circle,	200 00
On account of Specific Appropriations,	1,000 00

Making for ordinary expenses, 1855,..... \$123,938 69

Extraordinary Expenditures for 1855.

On account of Interest on State Debt,..	\$310,000	
On account of Salary of State Agent, ..	2,500	
On account of expenses of Agency, (incidental,)	700	
On account of Interest and Exchange, ..	4,000	
	<u> </u>	317,200 00

On account of Deaf and Dumb Asylum, .	\$12,000	
On account of Blind Asylum,.....	10,000	
On account of Insane Hospital,.....	20,000	
	<u> </u>	42,000 00

Total Estimate of appropriation for 1855,... \$483,138 69

This estimate looks large, but then it includes some items which are necessarily larger than usual: for instance we refer to the item of "State Prison," set down at \$10,000, in order to cover the amount overdrawn on last year's appropriation, by sheriffs, in accordanced with the decision of the Supreme Court, rendered on the question of mileage for conveying convicts.

The question of mileage was raised on the construction of the following language of section 1, chapter 70, of 1st volume R. S., 1852: "That sheriffs of the several counties in this State, for their services in conveying convicts to the State Prison, shall be allowed mileage *themselves* in going and returning therefrom"—sheriffs contending that they were entitled, under this section of the law, to mileage for the whole distance traveled, both in *going to* and *returning from* the State Prison, and the State Auditor assuming the ground that the obvious meaning of the foregoing language of the statute, taken in connection with the language of the 4th clause of section 2, chapter 37, 1st volume R. S., which reads thus—"For taking a convict to the State's Prison, per mile, to be paid out of the State Treasury, twenty-five cents"—was to pay sheriffs mileage at the specified rates, for *themselves*, in going to the State's Prison, but allowed them nothing for returning from thence. This being the view taken of the law in reference to this subject, by this office

a course of action in accordance therewith was followed by the undersigned, until a decision to the contrary was given by the Supreme Court of the State, in the case of the Sheriff of Elkhart county *v.* the Auditor of State, &c. Under this *ruling* of the law, sheriffs have been paid twenty-five cents per mile, both for *going to* and *returning from* the State's Prison. Hence the appropriation for this item has been largely overdrawn. It is for the General Assembly to remedy this evil, if they should in their wisdom so consider it, and accordingly amend the law. Their attention is respectfully called to this subject at an early day.

Ordinary Expenditures Estimated for 1856.

On account of Judiciary,	\$20,000
On account of Executive,	7,000
On account of Prosecuting Attorneys,	3,300
On account of Supreme Court Reports,	2,000
On account of Miscellaneous Account,	1,500
On account of Public Printing and Binding,	5,000
On account of Fuel and Stationery,	4,000
On account of State Prison,	5,000
On account of Governor's House,	500
On account of State House,	500
On account of State Library,	1,000
On account of Contingent Fund,	1,000
On account of Supreme Court,	1,000
On account of Militia,	500
On account of Attorney's fees,	1,000
On account of Governor's Circle,	100
<hr/>	
Total ordinary expenses for 1856,	\$53,400

The extraordinary expenditures, estimated are,

On account of Interest on State Debt, ..	\$310,000	
On account of salary of Agent,	2,500	
On account of Incidental Expenses of Agency,	700	
On account of Interest and Exchange, .	4,000	
<hr/>		317,200
On account of Deaf and Dumb Asylum, ..	12,000	
On account of Blind Asylum,	10,000	
On account of Insane Hospital,	20,000	42,000
<hr/>		
Total estimated expenditures for 1856,		<u>\$412,600</u>

The estimates for the Benevolent Institutions are simply for the *current* expenses of each for the two years. From creditable information it is believed that the Insane Hospital and the Institute

for the Blind, are considerably in debt. After expending the whole of their appropriations, it has been found necessary to borrow means for the progress of unfinished buildings and other purposes. But as the law fails to require that the estimates for these two Institutions should be returned to this office, it is impossible to ascertain the exact condition except from their own report to the Legislature. It is hereby recommended that the law regulating the financial affairs of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, be extended to the other two Institutions, as it has been ascertained by actual experience, that monthly estimates of expenditures, made out and sworn to by the Superintendent and Steward, will have the effect to do away with anything like extravagant and unnecessary expenses.

It will be seen that the item of expenditures under the head of "Attorneys fees," is a new one. In placing it in connection with other items for appropriations, this office has been governed solely by the necessities of the case. It has been found impossible in the transaction of a multiplicity of business at this office, and the proper advancement of the State's interest in fiscal affairs, to get along without legal advice. As shown by the last Annual Report of this office to his Excellency, the Governor, many suits were instituted against Railroad Companies, to compel a fair and just return of the value of their taxables, and in order that the interests of the State in these proceedings should be fairly represented, eminent counsel had to be employed, and as a consequence they had to be paid for their services. It is gratifying to know, however, that large accessions of revenue to the State resulted from such legal proceedings. An inspection of the records show an annual expenditure on account of counsel, of more than enough to pay a regular Attorney General for the State, and for the want of such an officer, the State doubtless has suffered much loss from erroneous construction of laws, &c., touching the revenues. Experience of two years at this office, has forced the conviction to the mind of the undersigned, that the office of Attorney General for the State, is absolutely necessary to protect the multifarious interests of the State, and to the proper transaction of executive business of the various State offices. Questions of an intricate and legal character are constantly arising at this office, which it cannot reasonably be supposed, the Auditor can always find time to thoroughly investigate, or that he will always possess the inclination to solve, even admitting that none but sound *Jurists* would occupy the Auditor's chair. For these reasons, as well as others that could be named, it is respectfully recommended to the General Assembly to *create* the office of Attorney General, and that such officer be appointed to fill the same, to whom all legal questions arising at the various State Departments, wherein the interests of the State may be involved, should be submitted for his decision.

The amount of State Revenue assessed on the Duplicates for

the year 1854, at the *rate* of fifteen cents upon each one hundred dollars valuation of taxables, as fixed by the law of 1853, is not far from \$750,772, of which sum including collections of Delinquencies, there will be paid into the State Treasury, about \$600,000.

Now, by taking these figures as a basis, we may estimate as follows, viz:

Expenditures.

Ordinary Expenses for the year 1855,.....	\$123,938 69
Interest on State Debt, and Expense.....	317,200 00
Benevolent Institutions	42,000 00
Total	\$483,138 69

Receipts.

Net Revenue of 1854,.....	\$600,000
Revenue from State Bank and other sources.....	10,000
	610,000 00
Leaving on the 31st of Oct. 1855 in Treasury,	\$126,861 31

Should the same rate of taxation be continued for the year ensuing, the following calculations would be about true:

Expenditures.

Ordinary expdnes for the year 1856.....	\$53,400
Interest on State debt and expense.....	317,200
Benevolent Institutions.....	42,000
Total	\$412,600

Receipts.

Net Revenue of 1855..	\$700,000
Revenue from State and other sources ...	10,000
	710,000
Leaving on the 31st Oct., 1856, in Treasury..	\$297,400

This balance in the State Treasury for 1856, as well as that of 1855, is, by law, made a part of the fund for the extinction of the public debt of Indiana, and, if judiciously applied, will *sink* about \$425,261 of the principal of said debt.

Should the rate of taxation for 1855 be raised to *twenty* cents on

the hundred dollars valuation by the Legislature this winter, the figures would be considerably changed, and would show as follows:

Receipts.

Net revenue 1855.....	\$766,000
Revenue from Banks, &c.....	10,000
	<hr/> \$776,000
Expenditures as above.....	412,600
	<hr/> \$364,600

Applicable, under section 2d, Article 10 of the Constitution, to the payment of principal on our State debt.

From returns made to this office for the year 1854, it is shown that the total valuation of real and personal property in the State is \$290,418,148, being an increase over that of 1853, the sum of \$24,320,534, and over that of 1852 the sum of \$69,854,339. The total number of acres of real estate returned for taxation for the year 1852, was 18,537,709 17-100, and the total for the year 1853, was 19,436,846 33-100 acres. The total entered on the duplicates for the current year, 1854, is 20,463,416 90-100 acres, which shows an increase of taxable lands over that of 1853 of 1,026,570 60-100 acres, and over that of 1852 1,925,707 73-100 acres.

The amount of State tax levied on the duplicates for 1854 is \$757,772 06; School tax, \$277,790 21; and Sinking Fund tax, \$55,735 80; making total taxes levied for State purposes for said year the sum of \$1,091,298 07. All of which will more fully appear from examination of statements Nos. 5, 6, and 7 to be found in the Appendix to this report, and from previous reports from this office. From the foregoing exhibit, it will be seen that the financial interests of the State are in a sound and prosperous condition, affording conclusive and gratifying evidences of the progress of improvement within the borders of Indiana.

We have cause for mutual congratulation in the favorable circumstances thus shown to surround us. Health is restored to our citizens, and the Author of all good has crowned the labors of our people with abundance. Industry and enterprise in every department have received their just reward, and our State is advancing with rapid strides in all the elements of moral, political and financial greatness. The present is an interesting era in the history of the State, and should merit our careful consideration. The financial condition of the State, as above mentioned, is gratifying, and as such is a subject of State pride, and should be looked upon with the deepest interest by the people themselves as well as by their Representatives. It is to the action of their representatives that the people must look for the security of their credit, the preservation of their faith, and the exemption from unnecessary burthens. From a careful inspection of the general receipts and expenditures

set forth in the pages of this report, the gratifying fact will appear that the finances of the State have been gradually improving for the last two years. Economy is manifest in all the expenditures, and by a careful and judicious husbanding of the State's resources, the present State officers have managed to liquidate *one hundred and five thousand, three hundred and forty-nine dollars* of the principal of our State debt; and not only has this amount of State debt principal been redeemed, but the semi-annual interest of the entire debt of the State, has in all cases been promptly provided for, and paid punctually to the day, and further, the sum of *fifty-five thousand, nine hundred and twenty-seven dollars and fifty cents*, on account of loan made in 1851, by the State authorities to pay interest on State debt has been fully paid off.

The wisdom and propriety of the assessment laws of 1852, are manifest in the large increase of taxable property returned for the current year. There are, doubtless, defects in the practical operation of said assessment law, one of which has developed itself to this office, in relation to assessing railroad stocks, which will be noticed at length, with the desired amendments pointed out, under the head of "Railroads," in connection herewith. The correctness of the general principle of assessing every man's property at its actual cash value, placing men of all conditions and occupations upon the same footing, commends itself to the approbation of all tax payers. A return to the old system is shown by experience to be impracticable.

Upon reference to the assessment returns for the current year, it will appear that there is still great inequality in the valuation of lands in adjoining counties. Thus, as an instance, in the county of Dearborn the average valuation of land is \$15.81 per acre, while in Ohio county it is but \$5.75 per acre. The same difference exists in many portions of the State, as is shown in those two counties. A re-valuation of the real estate throughout the State, made on equitable and just principles, would increase the value of taxables in the State nearly or quite fifty millions of dollars, which, added to the supposed returns of 1855, would make a grand total of not far from four hundred millions of dollars. The State tax upon this enormous sum, even at the present rates, would foot up \$600,000; add to this about \$90,000 Poll tax, and you have a revenue for State purposes in 1856 amounting to \$690,000. Deduct from this the ordinary expenses of the State government for that year, including delinquences not collectable, say \$450,000, and there will remain a balance in the Treasury to be applied to the principal of the state debt \$240,000; or if, in the wisdom of the Legislature, the rates of taxation should be advanced to twenty cents on the \$100 valuation of taxables, there would remain in the Treasury, Oct. 31, 1856, applicable as aforesaid, the sum of \$350,000.

In view, then, of the great inequality of valuation of real estate as it now stands upon the duplicates, and for the speedier extinction of the public debt, a re-appraisement of the lands in the State

is respectfully recommended. Every county treasurer in the State has paid into the State Treasury the full amount of State revenue collected for the year 1853, and nearly all of them have settled for the delinquent State revenue of 1853, collected by them up to August 1st of said year. A *detailed* statement of such settlements will fully appear by reference to statements Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4, in the Appendix to this report.

This office has been subjected to much inconvenience in consequence of delays made by some county auditors, who fail to make their official reports at the time specified by law. While a large portion of county auditors have endeavored to act with promptness in all things, for which I am truly grateful, others have given us much trouble by their unexplained backwardness to respond to the calls made upon them, by this office, in the discharge of its "*onerous*" duties. It is respectfully suggested whether a penalty by law of a pretty severe character, should not be inflicted for this branch of malfeasance in office. This office cannot make out its reports to the General Assembly in due time unless this evil is remedied. On the 9th day of May, 1854, a circular was issued from this office to county auditors in relation to the subject, of which the following is a copy, viz:

CIRCULAR.

OFFICE OF STATE AUDITOR, }
INDIANAPOLIS, IND., May 9, 1854. }

County Auditor:

DEAR SIR:—I have this day caused to be forwarded to your office the Abstracts of Assessments of real and personal property, and taxes levied therein, for the year A. D. 1854, for your better convenience in making the reports thereof to this office, in pursuance of the requirements of law, and in the course of a few days the blank form for the August settlement of delinquent taxes A. D. 1853, and previous years, together with the agricultural abstract, will be sent to you.

I am thus early in sending you the necessary blanks required in making out the various reports due from your county the coming summer, in order that you may have time to get up faithful and correct statements, and return to this office at an early day.

Feeling grateful already, for the very prompt and obliging manner in which you have heretofore answered the many calls made upon you from this office, I cannot but tender you my sincere thanks, and still express the hope that you will further oblige me by a continuance of that promptness which is so desirable at this office. Permit me to remind you that, in order to the faithful discharge of the onerous duties devolving upon this branch of the public service, it is absolutely necessary that a decisive and prompt course of action should be observed by county auditors.

For all of the statistical information relating to the *financial* and *agricultural* interests of our growing State, which is required by law to be exhibited by this office to the General Assembly next winter, I must be indebted to the promptness of county Auditors, and as I desire very much to place my next annual report upon the desks of members on the first day of the session, I most respectfully and earnestly request that you will return to this office, *at the earliest moment practicable*, all such reports required by law to be made from your office to the State Auditor.

Your special attention is directed to the 29th, 30th, and 31st sections of the Assessment Law, page 113, 1st volume Revised Statutes, 1852. It is desired that you cause to be enforced the provisions of said sections to their fullest extent, as it is believed that a *rigid* enforcement thereof would annually save much revenue to the State.

You are hereby directed to omit the assessment of a *Library Tax* this year, as its levy is discontinued. The delinquent library tax of 1853 and previous years, will, however, go on to your duplicate, and be collected as usual.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN P. DUNN,
Auditor of State.

The attention of the General Assembly is respectfully called to the following inconsistency, in the existing laws relative to the distribution of the Common School Fund:

Section 29, of the Common School Law of 1852, provides among other things, that "The State Superintendent shall, annually, by the third Monday in February, in each year, make out a statement showing the number of scholars in each county of the State; the amount of funds in the hands of county treasurers for distribution, and the proportional amount to which each county is entitled, and shall file the same with the Auditor of State, who shall arrange the necessary transfers between the counties. And to enable him to make such distribution, county treasurers, at the time of making their *annual settlements*, shall furnish to the State Superintendent a statement of money in their hands."

Section 124 of the Assessment Law of 1852, *provides*, that "Each county treasurer shall, on or before the second Monday of April, in each year, pay over to the State Treasurer all the moneys found due for State Revenue, according to the certificate of settlement with the auditor of his county."

A moments reflection will suffice to show the glaring inconsistency of these two opposite requirements. First the superintendent is called upon to make the distribution in February by the school law; and by the revenue act he is required to make it in April ensuing. The law evidently should be so amended as to make the distribution after the annual settlement of the county treasurers with the State Treasurer, or change said settlements to

the second Monday of February instead of second Monday of April, and let the school law remain as at present. In either event a *true* distribution of school funds could be made, but as the law now stands it has to be made upon an assumed basis.

For information on the subject of banks and banking, the reader is referred to the article on that subject, and to statements Nos. 24, 25, 26, 27, and 28, in the appendix.

The following statements are inserted here for the information of the general reader and for the purpose of future reference:

Ordinary expenses of the State for the last ten years.

For the year 1844.....	\$93,368 73
For the year 1845	74,855 28
For the year 1846	69,136 59
For the year 1847	90,759 67
For the year 1848	79,267 48
For the year 1849	73,881 47
For the year 1850	73,615 10
For the year 1851	71,810 36
For the year 1852	160,312 68
For the year 1853	103,929 58
For the year 1854	54,251 44
Total	\$946,198 68

The heavy expenses shown for the years 1852 and 1853, were caused principally by a revision and printing of the statute laws, under our new constitution.

Total amount of taxable property for the last ten years and the increase of each year.

	TOTAL TAXABLES.	INCREASE.
1844.....	\$116,237,965	decrease.
1845.....	118,870,251	\$2,632,286
1846.....	122,265,686	3,395,435
1847.....	124,610,441	2,344,755
1848.....	128,960,986	4,350,545
1849.....	133,419,056	5,458,070
1850.....	138,262,085	4,843,029
1851.....	210,973,643	72,711,558
1852.....	218,563,800	7,590,166
1853.....	266,097,614	47,533,805
1854.....	290,418,148	24,320,534

Total increase for ten years..... \$175,180,183

The very large increase shown for the year 1851 over that of
AR—7.

1850, was the result of a *re-appraisal* of the real estate in Indiana made at that time. A revaluation at this period of the State's prosperity would doubtless give a larger increase than that.

Total amount of expenditures an account of the three Benevolent Institutions for the last ten years.

Year 1844.....	\$1,168 75
Year 1845.....	2,707 87
Year 1846.....	13,623 09
Year 1847.....	44,813 16
Year 1848..	37,016 73
Year 1849.....	61,847 89
Year 1850.....	73,962 34
Year 1851.....	73,933 81
Year 1852.....	105,070 21
Year 1853.....	158,872 31
Year 1854.....	120,597 15
Total.....	<u>\$693,503 31</u>

Total amount paid for redemption of principal and interest on Treasury Scrip, and payment of interest on the Public Debt, for the last ten years.

	PR'L. & INT. OF SCRIP.	INT. OF STATE DEBT.
1844.....	\$399,975 26	\$28,587 30
1845.....	214,217 41	6,278 10
1846.....	270,393 31	10,290 15
1847.....	305,535 73	82,880 00
1848.....	126,736 18	182,160 00
1849.....	195,366 05	188,210 00
1850.....	203,995 78	193,470 00
1851.....	203,108 86	198,011 00
1852.....	136,703 70	108,040 00
1853.....	129,598 59	253,230 85
1854.....	19,015 03	298,255 52
Totals	<u>\$2,274,605 90</u>	<u>\$1,638,412 92</u>

Total amount paid on account of State Prison for the last eight years.

	ODL STATE PRISON.	NEW STATE PRISON.
1846	\$2,188 11	\$2,400 00
1847	2,609 97	18,440 00
1848.....	3,086 00	2,867 33
1849	2,475 04	25,318 14
1850	3,606 63	12,935 90
1851	3,425 16	6,500 03

1852	4,770 18	113 10
1853	5,553 74	1,719 50
1854	9,788 97	5,108 50

Totals	\$37,403 80	\$75,402 50
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Amount paid on account of old prison, brought down	\$37,404 80
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Amount paid on account of new prison, brought down	75,402 50
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Total paid for the eight years	\$112,806 30
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Deduct receipts on account of rents	41,393 43
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Excess of expenditures over receipts	\$71,412 87
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It may be proper to remark here, that the amount paid on account of the new State Prison, was principally for building and improvements connected therewith, and superintendence of construction.

According to the contract of the lease with Mr. Patterson, the present keeper of the prison, there should be due from him at this time about \$40,000—which would considerably reduce the excess of expenditures.

RAILROAD COMPANIES.

In discharging the duties incumbent upon this Department, as Superintendent of the fiscal affairs of the State many difficulties sprang up, in attempting to carry into execution the provisions of the law relating to the assessment of Real and Personal property belonging to Railroad Companies. As appears in the Annual Report of this office under date of 31st October of last year, it was shown that while some of these Companies in accordance with the obvious meaning of the law made fair returns of their property subject to taxation, others gave to the law a construction which evidently is calculated to enable them to withhold from the State and counties entitled thereto, a very large amount of revenue, and the following instance was given in said Report, to show the apparent truthfulness of the conclusions arrived at by this office at that time. The Lawrenceburgh & Indianapolis Railroad Company, before the completion of twenty miles of their road, returned for taxation, property to the amount of \$800,000. The Central Railroad Company returned \$265,780, and the Northern Indiana Railroad Company the sum of \$1,538,982.

The following was the returns made by the Railroad Companies therein named, of their taxable property on the first of January, 1853, viz:

Madison & Indianapolis R. R. Co.,	\$1,496,000 00
New Albany & Salem R. R. Co.,	693,318 44
Terre Haute & Richmond R. R. Co.,	63,435 10
Jeffersonville Railroad Co.,	501,376 63
Lafayette & Indianapolis R. R. Co.,	93,961 94
Evansville & Illinois R. R. Co.,	204,167 90
Peru & Indianapolis R. R. Co.,	57,389 56
Indianapolis & Bellefontaine R. R. Co.,	335,367 00

Total amount for taxation by said roads..... \$1,018,268 57

Believing that many of these returns were imperfect, and did not embrace the full amount of their taxable property, a letter was addressed to the county Auditors of those counties where the principal offices of said Companies were situate, requesting them to make out from the best information they could obtain, fair and true statements of the value of the taxable property belonging to said Railroads, and to place the same on their respective tax duplicates for the then current year. A majority of said Auditors to whom such instructions were given, promptly investigated the matter and placed upon their duplicates such additional assessments as it was found to be, in accordance with their judgments, right; others, I am sorry to say, refused to respond to the request contained in the letter of instructions referred to.

The following is the additional sums placed upon the Duplicates as the result of an investigation by the several Auditors, who promptly acted according to instructions from this office, viz:

Jeffersonville Railroad Co.,	\$ 426,000 37
Madison & Indianapolis R. R. Co.,	1,178,879 00
Peru & Indianapolis R. R. Co.,	37,271 00
Evansville & Illinois R. R. Co.,	225,681 10
Terre Haute & Richmond R. R. Co.,	600,000 00
Indianapolis & Bellefontaine R. R. Co.,	383,700 00

Making total addition of R. R. Assessment... \$2,852,564 47

The following sums were returned for taxation by the several Railroads therein named, for the year A. D. 1854, to-wit:

Lake Erie, Wabash & St. Louis R. R. Co.,	\$ 72,858 96
Lafayette & Indianapolis R. R. Co.,	157,535 37
Jeffersonville R. R. Co.,	513,651 39
“ “ addition by Co. Auditor, ..	360,000 00
Evansville & Crawfordsville R. R. Co.,	315,215 60
Martinsville & Franklin R. R. Co.,	8,500 00
Indianapolis & Bellefontaine R. R. Co.,	590,458 50
Lawrenceburgh & Indianapolis R. R. Co.,	2,000,000 00

New Albany & Salem R. R. Co.,	1,092,449 76
Indiana Central R. R. Co.,	398,200 00
Richmond & Miami R. R. Co.,	30,720 00
Terre Haute & Richmond R. R. Co.,	738,650 00
Northern Indiana R. R. Co.,	1,642,875 00
Madison, Indianapolis & Peru R. R. Co.,	2,674,879 00
Total amount,	<u>\$11,605,993 49</u>

A detailed statement of the returns of these Railroad corporations is herewith given, in order to show the construction which they put upon the revenue laws.

LAKE ERIE, WABASH & ST. LOUIS R. R. Co., }
Lafayette, Indiana. }

Nathan Webb, Esq., Auditor of Tippecanoe County :

DEAR SIR:—In pursuance of the 32d Section of the Act providing for the assessment of taxes in the State of Indiana, the annexed is made as an exhibit of the affairs of this Company as the same appeared upon its books January 1st, 1854.

Amount of capital paid in January 1st, 1854,	\$91,073 69
The cash value of this Stock at that date is estimated to be 80 per cent., therefore deduct 20 per cent. depreciation,	18,214 73
Gives as liable to taxation	<u>\$72,858 96</u>

The proportion of this amount due each county through which said road passes, is as follows, viz :

Allen county	\$13,960 96
Huntington county	8,289 22
Wabash county	7,852 84
Miami county	5,443 50
Cass county	7,852 84
Carroll county	6,107 92
Tippecanoe county	11,779 55
Fountain county	3,936 52
Warren county	<u>7,635 61</u>

I, John N. Drummond, Secretary of the Lake Erie, Wabash & St. Louis Railroad Company, certify that the foregoing statement is true as made up from the books of the Company in my possession to that date.

Signed,

JOHN N. DRUMMOND, *Sec'y.*

THE STATE OF INDIANA, TIPPECANOE COUNTY, SS.

On the 29th day of May, 1854, personally appeared before me, Nathan Webb, Auditor of Tippecanoe county in said State, John N. Drummond, Secretary of the Lake Erie, Wabash & St. Louis Railroad Company, who being by me duly sworn, says that the within statement of its stock and value is correct, as required by the 32d Sec. Rev. St. 1852, and further says not.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 29th day of May, 1854.

JOHN N. DRUMMOND, *Secretary.*

NATHAN WEBB, *Auditor Tippecanoe Co.*

By E. BOOTH, *Dep'y.*

I certify that the foregoing is a true and complete copy of the exhibit of the Lake Erie, Wabash & St. Louis Railroad Company, as returned by John N. Drummond, Secretary of said Company, for the year 1854.

NATHAN WEBB, *Auditor Tippecanoe Co.*

By E. BOOTH, *Dep'y.*

OFFICE LAFAYETTE & INDIANAPOLIS RAILROAD CO. }
Lafayette, Indiana. }

Nathan Webb, Esq., Auditor Tippecanoe County.

DEAR SIR—I hand you below statements of the amount paid in as capital Stock in this Company up to the 1st January, 1854.

Amount paid in, to January 1st, 1854,.....	\$210,047 15
The cash value of this Stock at that date, was not to exceed 75 per cent. Deduct 25 per cent. is,.....	52,511 78
For taxation.....	\$157,535 37

The proportion due each county through which said road runs, is as follows:

Tippecanoe county	\$ 45,688 42
Clinton county.....	9,303 26
Boone county.....	71,118 32
Marion county.....	31,425 37
	<hr/>
	\$157,535 37

I, John L. Meredith, Secretary of the Lafayette & Indianapolis Railroad Company, certify that the foregoing statement is true, as made up from the books of the Company to that date.

Signed,

J. L. MEREDITH,

Secretary.

THE STATE OF INDIANA, TIPPECANOE COUNTY, ss.

On this 20th day of May, 1854, personally appeared before me, Nathan Webb, Auditor of Tippecanoe county in said State, John L. Meredith, Secretary of the Lafayette & Indianapolis Railroad, who being by me duly sworn, says that the within statement of the Stock and its value is correct, as required by the 32d Sec. Rev. St., 1852, and further says not.

J. L. MEREDITH, *Sec'y.*

Subscribed and sworn before me, this 20th day of May, 1854.

NATHAN WEBB, *Auditor.*

I certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the exhibit as made by John L. Meredith, Sec'y of the Lafayette & Indianapolis Railroad Company for the year 1854.

NATHAN WEBB, *Auditor Tippecanoe Co.*

By E. BOOTH, *Dep'y.*

[COPY.]

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, }
Jeffersonville, Ind., May 30, 1854. }

Campbell Hay, Esq., Auditor of Clark County :

DEAR SIR—The tax law of this State makes it my duty to make return of the capital stock of this Company to your office, for taxation. The capital stock of this Company, on the first day of January, 1854, as shown by the books of the corporation, was \$790,232 91—say seven hundred and ninety thousand two hundred and thirty-two and 91-100 dollars; market value of which was at that time sixty-five cents on the dollar. Real value, \$513,651 39—say five hundred and thirteen thousand six hundred and fifty-one and 39-100 dollars. The road may be estimated to be 77 miles long, and the distribution for taxation to the several counties as follows, to-wit :

Clark county, 23½ miles,	\$139,833 00	
Real estate and improvements,	40,974 76	
	<hr/>	\$180,807 76
Scott county, 12 miles,	\$71,404 00	
Real estate and improvements,	4,800 00	
	<hr/>	76,204 00
Jackson county, 19 miles,	113,056 00	
Real estate and improvements,	900 00	
	<hr/>	113,956 00

Bartholomew county, 22 miles,	\$130,907 00	
Real estate and improvements,	5,000 00	
	<hr/>	135,907 00
Johnson county, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile,	\$2,975 17	
Real estate and improvements,	3,801 46	
	<hr/>	6,776 63
		<hr/>
		<u>\$513,651 39</u>

J. H. McCAMPBELL,
Sec'y and Treas.

STATE OF INDIANA, CLARK COUNTY, ss.

Personally appeared before me, Thomas Wilson, Notary Public in and for the county and State aforesaid, James H. McCampbell, Secretary and Treasurer of the Jeffersonville Railroad Company, and made oath that the schedule, as within set forth, is true, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

J. H. McCAMPBELL, Sec'y and Tr.

Subscribed and sworn to, this 30th day of May, 1854.

[L. S.]

THOS. WILSON, N. P.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, CLARK COUNTY, }
November 24, 1854. }

SIR:—With this I enclose copy of statement of Jeffersonville Railroad Company's taxables for 1854. The statement was filed in my office on 31st May, 1854, and having reason to believe that the return was not correct as to the amount which should be charged to this Company for taxation, after giving the notice and filing the statement required by law, I added to the sum so returned the additional sum of \$360,000, on the 2d October, 1854.

Respectfully, your servant,

CAMPBELL HAY, Aud. C. C.

JNO. P. DUNN, Esq. Auditor of State of Ind.

Statement showing Amount of Capital Stock of the Evansville and Crawfordsville Railroad Company, together with the amount of same paid in, and the value thereof on the first day of January, A D. 1854.

Amount of stock subscribed, 12,872 shares, \$50 each.

Total amount of capital stock paid in	\$450,308 00
Value of same,	315,215 60

The proportionate value of superstructure and real estate in the several counties through which the road runs, as represented by the above stock, is as follows, viz:

In Vanderburgh county.....	\$82,576 60	
In Gibson county.....	137,627 60	
In Knox county.....	73,393 20	
In Sullivan county.....	14,690 00	
In Vigo county.....	6,928 20	
	<hr/>	\$315,215 60

JOHN E. MARTIN, Sec'y.

OFFICE E. & C. R. R. Co., Evansville, May 5, 1854.

Subscribed and sworn before me, at Evansville, on this 19th day of May, A. D. 1854. WILLIAM H. WALKER, A. V. C.

STATE OF INDIANA, VANDERBURGH COUNTY, ss.

This certifies that the foregoing is a true copy of the original, now on file in my office.

[L. s.] Witness my hand, and the seal of the Board of Commissioners of said county, at Martinsville, on this 24th day of November, A. D. 1854.

WILLIAM H. WALKER, A. V. C.

The whole amount of stock in the Evansville and Franklin Railroad Company, issued and to be issued, amounts to about \$85,000.

The stock is divided into shares of fifty dollars each. Each share of the stock may be estimated to be worth five dollars. It is not known, however, what it would bring in market, as there seems to be no market for it.

The foregoing gives as the total value of all the stock in said road the sum of \$8,500.

The road is $25\frac{1}{4}$ miles in length, running from Martinsville, in Morgan county Indiana, to Franklin, in Johnson county, of the same State. About 12 miles of the road lies in Morgan county aforesaid, and the remainder of $13\frac{1}{4}$ miles lies in said county of Johnson. Respectfully submitted.

W. R. HARRISON, Sec'y M. & F. R. R. Co.

STATE OF INDIANA, MORGAN COUNTY, ss.

W. R. Harrison swears and says that the foregoing is a correct list of the stock in the Martinsville and Franklin Railroad Company, and of the value of the same, as he is informed and believes.

W. R. HARRISON.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 12th day of September, 1854. J. R. SCOTT, Dep'y A. M. C.

STATE OF INDIANA, MORGAN COUNTY, ss.

I, Barclay Burrows, Auditor in and for the county of Morgan and State of Indiana, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the assessment of the Martinsville and Franklin Railroad Company, as per the original on file in my office.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and [L. s.] the seal of the Commissioners of said county, at Martinsville, this 23d day of November, 1854.

B. BURROWS, A. M. C.
Per J. K. SCOTT, Dep'y.

OFFICE INDIANAPOLIS & BELLEFONTAINE R. R. Co. }
Indianapolis, May 31, 1854. }

J. W. HAMILTON, Auditor of Marion County:

SIR—In accordance with the provisions of the charter of the Indianapolis and Bellefontaine Railroad Company, I furnish you the following statement of the capital stock of said Company, subject to taxation, as it stood on the 1st day of January, A. D. 1854.

Amount of stock issued to January, 1854, in cash,	
labor, material, and real estate.....	\$786,600 00
Deduct value of lands sold January 1	
1854, on which the Company is tax-	
able.....	\$78,534 39
Depot grounds and buildings, on which	
the Company is taxed in the several	
counties.....	52,000 00
	<hr/>
	130,534 39
Amount of taxable stock.....	\$656,065 61
The value of stock on 1st January, 1854, after pay-	
ment of dividend, was ninety cents on the dollar,	
making the value of the stock at that time,	<u>\$590,458 50</u>

STATE OF INDIANA, MARION COUNTY, ss.

This day came personally Oscar F. Thompson, Secretary of the above named Railroad Company, and being duly sworn, says that the above return is as near correct as the data in his office enables him to make it.

O. F. THOMPSON, Sec'y.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 3d day of June, 1854.

JOHN W. HAMILTON, A. M. C.

STATE OF INDIANA, MARION COUNTY, SS.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a full and complete copy of the return made to my office, by the Indianapolis and Bellefontaine Railroad Company, on the 3d day of June, 1854. Given under my hand and official seal, October 21, 1854.

JOHN W. HAMILTON, A. M. C.

LAWRENCEBURGH, Nov. 21, 1854.

J. P. Dunn, Esq.:

SIR:—The amount of Railroad stock assessed in Dearborn county for 1854, is \$2,000,000. This amount does not include real estate assessed to Railroad Companies.

REUBEN ROGERS.

Auditor of Dearborn County.

STATE OF INDIANA, DEARBORN CONNTY, SS.

I Reuben Rogers, Auditor of said County, do certify the above and foregoing statement to be correct and true.

Given under my hand and seal of the Board of Commissioners of Dearborn county at Lawrenceburgh, this, the 21st day of November, 1854.

REUBEN ROGERS.

Auditor of Dearborn County.

To the Auditor of Floyd County, Ind:

SIR:—The value of the capital stock in the New Albany and Salem Railroad Company, subscribed and paid on the first day of January, 1854, was one million ninety-two thousand four hundred and forty-nine dollars and seventy-six cents. Which amount being divided among the several counties in proportion to the value of the superstructure, buildings and real estate of said company in each county, will give to

Floyd county.....	\$67,028 00
Clark county.....	39,861 00
Washington county	90,454 00
Orange county	34,740 00
Lawrence county	84,280 00
Monroe county.....	93,152 00
Owen county.....	44,475 00
Morgan county	22,077 00
Putnam county	28,280 00
Montgomery county.....	60,711 00
Tippecanoe county.....	102,415 76

White county	88,481 00
Jasper county	1,533 00
Pulaski county	66,231 00
Starke county	22,748 00
Clay county	214 00
Greene county	1,349 00
Laporte county ..	126,666 00
Porter county	58,872 00
Lake county	58,872 00

Total amount \$1,092,449 76

GEO. LYMAN,
Sec'y New Albany & Salem R. R.

NEW ALBANY, June 1st 1854.

STATE OF INDIANA, FLOYD COUNTY, ss.

George Lyman, Secretary of the New Albany & Salem Railroad Company, deposes and says, that the foregoing statement is true, as he verily believes, and that it was made out from the most reliable data in his office.

GEO. LYMAN,
Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, the undersigned Auditor in and for said county, the 3d day of June, 1854.

AUG. BRADLEY,
Auditor of Floyd County.

NEW ALBANY, June 1st. 1854.

DEAR SIR:—The foregoing statement for taxation is made upon the following basis:

The capital stock of the Company on the first day of January last, was held in the following manner.

Full shares of ordinary stock subscribed	\$2,250,900 00
Full shares six per cent. guarantied	7,300 00
Fractional stock scrip	24,946 09
Lakeshore Road stock at par	68,000 00

	2,451,146 05
Deduct subscriptions unpaid	434,246 58

2,016,899 51

Deduct 50 per cent. on stock in main line..... 924,449 75

Net value of capital stock.....\$1,092,449 76

Very Respectfully,

GEO. LYMAN,

Sec'y New Albany & Salem R. R. Co.

AUDITOR FLOYD COUNTY, {
NEW ALBANY, Ind. }

STATE OF INDIANA FLOYD COUNTY, ss:

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and complete copy of the statements furnished to my office on the 1st June, 1854, by the Secretary of the New Albany and Salem Railroad Company. Witness my hand as Auditor of said county, this 22d day of November, 1854.

AUG. BRADLEY,
Auditor Floyd County.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, WAYNE COUNTY, {
CENTREVILLE, Nov. 22, 1854. }

DEAR SIR:—In compliance with yours of the 20th inst., I herewith forward to you the following Railroad assessment, to-wit:

INDIANA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY.

Jan. 1, 1854, total amount of capital stock subscribed.....	\$575,150 00	
Deduct amount not due and unpaid at that date.....	83,150 00	
	<u>\$492,000 00</u>	
Value at that date 85 per cent.		\$398,200 00

RICHMOND AND MIAMI RAILWAY COMPANY.

January 1, 1854, whole amount of stock paid in.....	\$51,200 00	
Cash value at that date 60 per cent...		<u>\$30,720 00</u>
Total amount of Railroad stock assessed on duplicate of 1854.....		<u><u>\$428,920 00</u></u>

STATE OF INDIANA, WAYNE COUNTY, ss:

I, Thomas Adams, Auditor of said county, do hereby certify that the foregoing statement is a true and correct list of the Rail-

road assessments for the year 1854, as returned to this office by the proper officers of said Company.

Witness my name and the seal of the Board of Commissioners of said county, this the 22d day of Nov. 1854.

[L. S.]

THOMAS ADAMS,
Auditor Wayne County.

OFFICE TERRE HAUTE AND RICHMOND RAILROAD COMPANY, }
TERRE HAUTE, July 24, 1854. }

To the Auditor of Vigo County :

SIR:—The amount of capital stock of the Terre Haute and Richmond Railroad Company on the 1st of January last, was \$738,650 00.

Which amount divided among the counties in which the road runs, in proportion to the value of the real estate, buildings, and superstructure, will give as follows:

To Vigo county.....	\$141,947 03
To Clay county.....	119,840 66
To Putnam county	194,315 00
To Hendricks county.....	175,568 48
To Marion county.....	106,978 83
Total amount.....	<hr/> \$738,650 00

CHAS. WOOD,
Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn to be before me, this 25th July, 1854.

A. LANGE,
Auditor.

STATE OF INDIANA, VIGO COUNTY, to-wit:

I, Albert Lange, Auditor of said county, certify the foregoing to be a true and complete copy of the statement of taxable property of the Terre Haute and Richmond Railroad Company, for the year 1854, made by the Secretary of said Company.

Witness my hand and the seal of the Board of county Commissioners of said county, at Terre Haute, this 22d day of November, 1854.

A. LANGE,
Auditor of Vigo County.

Statement showing amount expended in the construction of N. I. R. R. up to Jan. 1st., 1854, including value of real estate, machinery, and rolling stock of every kind:

Elkhart County.

Right of way and station grounds, including fencing.....	\$21,150 00	
Amount expended in construction....	253,958 45	
Proportion of machinery and rolling stock.....	42,282 24	
Total.....		\$317,390 69

St. Joseph County.

Right of way, and station grounds, fencing, &c.....	\$14,978 00	
Amount expended in construction....	247,389 35	
Proportion of machinery and rolling stock.....	37,477 44	
Total.....		299,844 79

Laporte County.

Right of way, and station grounds, fencing, &c.....	\$24,950 00	
Amount expended in construction....	378,436 70	
Proportion of machinery and rolling stock.....	47,153 12	
Total.....		450,539 82

Porter County.

Right of way, and station grounds, fencing, &c.....	\$9,300 00	
Amount expended in construction....	267,099 07	
Proportion of machinery, and rolling stock.....	20,660 64	
Total.....		297,059 71

Lake County.

Right of way, and station grounds...	\$2,150 00	
Amount expended in construction...	145,464 12	
Proportion of machinery and rolling stock, &c.....	26,426 56	
Total.....		174,040 68
Grand total.....	\$1,538,875 69	

STATE OF INDIANA, ELKHART COUNTY, SS:

I, P. M. Henkel, Auditor of said county and State, do hereby certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the report of W. C. Hannah, constructing agent of the Northern Indiana Railroad, for taxation, as the same appears on file in my office.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand at Goshen, this, the 9th day of Dec., 1854.

P. M. HENKEL,
Auditor of Elkhart County.

ABSTRACT FROM TAX DUPLICATE OF JEFFERSON COUNTY FOR THE YEAR 1854.

Madison and Indianapolis Railroad Company.

Counties.	Miles.	Rate of Taxation for 1854.		Total Value of Taxables.	State Tax.	County Tax.	School Tax.	Sinking Fund Tax.	Total Amount of Taxes.
Jefferson.....	15	For State 15 cts; County, 40 cts; School, 10 cts	Sinking Fund, 2 cts.	\$188,422	\$352 63	\$753 68	\$184 42	\$37 68	\$1,202 41
Jennings.....	19	For State, 15 cts; County, 30 cts; School, 10 cts; Sinking Fund, 2 cts.		238,666	358 00	716 00	238 66	47 73	1,360 39
Bartholomew.....	18	For State, 15 cts; County, 15 cts; School, 10 cts; Sinking Fund, 2 cts.		226,105	339 15	339 15	226 10	45 22	949 62
Johnson.....	23½	For State, 15 cts; County, 12 cts; School, 10 ct; Sinking Fund, 2 cts.		295,193	442 79	334 23	295 19	59 04	1,151 25
Marion.....	10	For State, 15 cts; County, 30 cts; School, 10 cts; Sinking Fund, 2 cts.		125,614	188 42	376 84	125 61	25 12	715 99
Total length R. R.	85½			\$1,074,000	\$1,610 99	\$2,539 90	\$1,073 98	\$214 79	\$5,439 66

STATE OF INDIANA, } I, Henry Jackman, Auditor of said County, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a
Jefferson County, SS. } true abstract of the *Taxes* levied on the Duplicate of 1854, in said county, on the capital stock of the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad Company, in accordance with the assessment handed in to me, and sworn to by I. O. D. Lilly, Superintendent of said road, and agreeable to the rate of taxation of the several counties through which said road runs.

[L. s.]

In witness whereof, I have hereunto affixed my hand and the seal of said county, this 13th day of December, 1854.

HENRY JACKMAN,
Auditor Jefferson County.

The question in regard to the construction of the law, was raised in the case of the State of Indiana *ex rel* John P. Dunn, Auditor, &c., *vs.* the Auditor of Marion Co., in which case the following points were raised.

This was a proceeding, by mandate, under 2 R. S. 1852, pp. 197, 198. The object of the proceeding was to oblige the Auditor of Marion county to make, from the best information he could obtain, and to enter on the tax duplicate for the year 1852, a list of all the stock in the Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company.

To obtain said proceeding, an affidavit was filed in the Marion Circuit Court on the 22d day of December, 1853; and an alternative mandate was thereupon issued returnable the following day. At the same term of the Court, the defendant appeared, and after an unsuccessful motion to quash the writ, demurred to the affidavit. The demurrer was overruled. He then filed an answer containing seven paragraphs, to the last of which the plaintiff demurred; which demurrer was also overruled. The plaintiff then filed replies to the answer.

There was a trial of the issues by the court. They were all found for the defendant. And a motion by the plaintiff for a new trial, was overruled. The court then rendered final judgment, dismissing the proceeding at the cost of the relator. A bill of exceptions to the opinion of the court in finding as aforesaid, and in overruling a motion for a peremptory mandate, and in refusing to grant a new trial, which was filed in the case, shows all the evidence.

The chief point in dispute between the Auditor of State and said Railroad Company, as well as nearly all the Railroad Companies in the State seems to be this: these Companies insist that they are only liable to pay taxes on the shares of stock which have actually been issued and paid for, and on their lands lying outside of the railroad track. The State Auditor insists that like natural persons, they must pay taxes on *all* their property in the State. This point is involved in the present case, and if decided for the plaintiff, must render the amount of taxable property in Indiana greater, by millions of dollars, than by the mode of taxation insisted on by the Railroad Companies. Therefore, although in the present case the difference in the two modes of taxing is not very large, yet the question to be decided is a very important one.

The present case, however involves several important questions besides the one above indicated. To all these, the attention of the court was invited.

1. We insist that whether the stock subscribed and issued, or the entire property of the Company, be the test of taxation, still the circumstances of this case, as they are developed in the record, required that the court should award a peremptory mandate on the final hearing.

The 32d Section of the revenue Act required that "the President, Secretary, Agent, or other proper accounting officer of every

Railroad Company should furnish to the Auditor of the county where the principal office is situated, a list of all the stock in said Company, and its value, attested by the oath of the officer making the same," &c : 1 R. S. 113.

The 37th Section of the same Act provides that "if any such Companies shall fail or refuse to furnish the statement required by this Act, by the first of June in any year, the proper county Auditor shall proceed to make out such list from the best information he can obtain; and in doing so, he shall be governed by the provisions of the 24th and 25th Sections of this Act." 1 R. S. 115.

The 24th and 25th Sections above named, provide the mode of ascertaining the fact sought for, by swearing witnesses touching it, and for that purpose, coercing their attendance, &c.

The statement required by that Act is "a list of *all* the stock in said Company, and its value *attested by the oath* of the officer making the same. If, therefore, *such a list* is not furnished *under oath*, it is clear that the county Auditor must make the list himself, no matter how many lists of a different kind have been laid before him. Any other construction of the Act would take away every safeguard against fraud; for you could not proceed criminally against a corporation as you might against natural persons for frauds on the revenue.

3. We insist that the phrase "all the stock in said Company," as it stands in 32d Section above cited, is equivalent to *all the property of said Company*; or that it embraces, at least, all the property of the Company except its real estate lying outside of the Railroad track. Indeed we suppose it embraces these lands also; but as there is some doubt upon the construction of the entire Statute on this point, and as it appears that in this case the lands of the Company have been separately taxed in the counties in which they lie, we do not insist upon that instruction.

As has been already said, we understand the appellee and the Railroad Companies to argue, that this phrase "all the stock," means merely such shares of stock as have been actually issued and paid for. We hold that the expression must receive a much wider signification.

The term stock is itself an indefinite term. According to Webster's dictionary, it has twenty different meanings. It will not be wonderful, therefore, if our opponents should show, as they probably will, several passages, in different Statutes, in which the word occurs in the sense which they seek to attach to it here. Indeed they can find the term used in two senses in the very Section under consideration. In that Section the phrase "rolling stock" occurs twice. Will our opponents tell us whether in this last phrase the noun *stock* means *shares actually issued and paid for*? In vain, then, do they seek the true meaning of the phrase "all the stock in said Company" by looking to the meaning of the word "stock," as it occurs in other Statutes, or even in other places in the same Statute. To every such indefinite term, we must apply the maxim

noscitur a sociis—we must find out its character, (as we do that of a man,) by the company it keeps. In support of our construction of the phrase in question, we offer the following considerations:

Any other construction of it would render this section of the Statute unconstitutional.

By the first section of the tenth Article of the Constitution, the Legislature is required to “provide, by law, for a *uniform and equal* rate of assessment and taxation,” and to “secure a just valuation for taxation of *all property* both real and personal, excepting such only for municipal, educational, literary, scientific, religious, or charitable purposes, as may be specially exempted by law.”

Under this provision of the constitution, every revenue law of the State must embrace *all* property in it with the exceptions above expressly stated. It is a most just requirement that all the property in the State should, in proportion to the value of every part of it, contribute to the support of the State. And this is obviously a fundamental principal of our constitution. To this fundamental principal, every revenue law of the State must conform. And Legislators must be supposed to have intended to conform to it, if the language which they have used will possibly bear that construction. All this is so obvious that no authority need be quoted in support of it.

Now our construction of the Statute in question, being that “all stock” means all property, would clearly make the Statute conform to the constitution; and it is a construction which the Statute will evidently bear. On the contrary, the construction contended for by the appellee would make the Statute violate the constitutional provisions which we have quoted. This, we think, is demonstrable. Indeed the appellee demonstrates it by his own argument. He says the phrase “all the stock in the said company” is not equivalent to the phrase “all the property in said company,” but only means all the shares of stock actually issued and paid for. The constitution requires that “all property both personal and real” shall be taxed. Therefore, upon the appellee’s construction of the Statute, it would be manifestly unconstitutional.

Nor can the appellee escape the effect of this argument by assuming that these shares, which have been issued and paid for, truly represent the value of the entire property of the company. The shares in the hands of stockholders do not, and cannot, in the nature of things, truly represent the value of all the property of the company. They can only represent its value after the payment of all its debts. The shares in the present case are valued at only 55 cents to the dollar; obviously were worth no more, because of the large debt of the company. The actual property of a railroad might be worth a million of dollars, and its shares in the hands of stockholders not worth a cent; *because* the company owed a million of dollars. Shall such a company pay no tax on their property because they owe a large debt? Indeed, it is so plain

that the value of the shares paid for does not truly represent the value of the property of the company, that no argument can make it more evident. It is a self-evident proposition. It is equally clear that in ascertaining the intrinsic value of any such shares we must ascertain the value of the property which these shares represent, and thence deduct the amount of indebtedness to which they are liable. The balance would probably show something like the value of the shares. By this operation the company set off the amount of their indebtedness against the same amount of the value of their property, and thus do not pay taxes on all, but only on the residue of it.

As to this matter of deducting debts and paying tax only on the residue, it is conceded that such a thing cannot be done by natural persons. If a man own a farm worth \$10,000 and be indebted for it \$9,000, he must pay tax on \$10,000, not on one thousand only. So if he owe a million, and have only a thousand dollars worth of property, he must pay taxes on the property without regard to his debts. Shall these artificial persons called railroad companies, claim exemptions which no citizen of Indiana can claim?

Moreover, the clause in the constitution above quoted not only requires that *all* property shall be taxed, but requires "*a uniform and equal rate*" of assessment and taxation. To require a citizen to pay a tax, as the law does, on all his property without reference to his indebtedness, and to permit corporations, by the ingenious operation of making the value of the shares issued and paid for the rule of assessment, and thereby deducting the amount of their debts from the amount of their property, and paying taxes on the residue only, would not be "*uniform and equal*." Any construction of the statute, therefore, which admits such inequality, is not to be tolerated. If we be told that absolute equality in taxation is impossible, we answer that this is no reason why the statute should not be so construed as to favor as far as may be, the constitutional principle of equality.

Then, "all the stock in said company" means all the property of said company. And this definition of the word stock has been expressly sanctioned. In 7 Blackford, 397, it is laid down, in reference to the stock of the State Bank, that "any property of the company, whether it be land, or promissory notes, or specie, is a part of their stock."

To say the very least, it appears to us certain that the phrase "all the stock in said company," if it does not include all the property, does include all the shares which had been subscribed. It is evident that only the shares which had been subscribed and paid for "in cash, labor and materials" were assessed. Now, the statute does not say that a list of all the stock subscribed *and paid for* shall be given, but a list of *all the stock* simply. If a share subscribed and paid for is stock, a share subscribed by a solvent man, though not yet paid for, must also be stock.

Here, then, we find property situate in the State, worth more than \$100,000 on the first day of January, 1853. On the first day of June following, the corporation to which it belonged, and whose duty it was to report for taxation, had utterly failed to do so. On the 4th day of that month a report of it was made, which was confessedly too low in valuation. The officers of this corporation then wait till the following October, when one of them makes another report, not sanctioned by his oath, and showing on its face that it is not a list of *all* the stock. On this report the appellee seizes, and without adopting the measures to ascertain the truth of the matter as required by the statute, blindly acts on that report, and refuses to seek further information on the subject. In the meantime, here is the property visible and tangible to him. The constitution tells him that all the property in the State must be taxed. Still he refuses to act. The matter is brought before the Circuit Court by a faithful State officer, whose duty it is to superintend the fiscal affairs of the State. To do this honestly is his only object; he has no individual interest in the matter. The facts are proved. But the Circuit Court sends him away with costs, and informs the appellee, in effect, that he need not further trouble himself about this matter.

The foregoing were the main points relied upon by the Auditor in the cause mentioned, but the Circuit Court were of a different opinion, and decided accordingly, whereupon an appeal was taken from such decision to the Supreme Court.

This office was sincere in its belief that the construction contended for in the foregoing case was correct, and it is a gratification to be able to announce that such opinion has been fully sustained by a decision of the Supreme Court of the State, recently rendered in the suit referred to. By this decision the State will annually save in the way of revenue at least twenty thousand dollars.

Which decision is as follows, to-wit :

Tuesday, the twenty-eighth day of November, A. D. 1854.

Present the Honorable Alvin P. Hovey, Ch. J., Samuel E. Perkins, Andrew Davison, William Z. Stuart, Judges.

The State of Indiana, *ex. rel.* JOHN P. DUNN, *vs.* JOHN W. HAMILTON, Auditor of Marion County.

APPEAL from the Marion Circuit Court.

At this time come the Parties by their Attorneys, and the Court being sufficiently advised of the premises, give the following opinion, and judgment pronounced by Judge Perkins.

On the 22d day of December, 1853, John P. Dunn, Auditor of State, made affidavit that the Peru and Indianapolis Rail Road Company had failed to furnish to the County Auditor of Marion

county, being the county in which the principal office of said Company was situated, a statement of the property of said Company, as required by the provisions of the act for the assessment of taxes, and further that the Auditor of said county had failed to prepare such statement to supply the omission on the part of said Company, as by statute he was required to do.

The affidavit was filed in the office of the clerk of Marion circuit court, and upon it a mandamus was moved for, directed to the auditor of Marion county, commanding him to prepare the statement, etc., or show cause, etc.

Pursuant to the motion, an alternative mandamus was issued, to which the defendant, the auditor aforesaid, made return, showing that on the 7th of October, 1853, said company furnished to him a list of their property, with which he was satisfied, which list was given as a correction, and in lieu of a former erroneous statement, being the only one previously furnished, made the 4th day of June preceding. The Plaintiff replied that said original and corrected statements were both nullities because not made in time, and that they were both false, and not correct lists of the property of said corporation.

The cause was submitted to the court upon the pleadings, and evidence adduced, and a peremptory mandamus was refused.

The Plaintiff appealed to this court. The sections of the Statute upon the construction of which the decision of this cause must depend, are in 1st R. S. pp. 113, 114, 115, and read as follows:

Sec. 32. It shall be the duty of the president, secretary, agent, or other proper accounting officer of every railroad, plank road, turnpike road, slack water navigation, telegraph and bridge company in this State, to furnish to the Auditor of the county, where their principal office is situated, a list of all the stock in said company, and its value attested by the oath of the officer making the same, and shall furnish a statement dividing the aggregate amount of all the stock of such company amongst the several counties in proportion to the value of the superstructure, buildings and real estate of such company in each county, and if any such company shall not have within this State its principal office, for the transaction of its financial business, it shall be the duty of the President, Cashier, Secretary, Treasurer, Engineer, or Constructing Agent of such company, to furnish the auditor of the county where the work first enters the State, a statement under the oath or affirmation of the officer making it specifying the amount, and value of all real estate owned by such company within this State, the amount expended in the construction of said work within the lines of the State, and the amount invested in machinery, and rolling stock shall be assessed for taxation in the same proportion to its total amount that the length of line of the work in this State completed, leaves to the entire length of the line of said work completed.

Sec. 33. It shall be the duty of such auditor to enter the name

of such company or corporation on the tax duplicate, with the amount and value of said stock, and assess thereon for State, county, school and road taxes according to the amount of taxes fixed for those purposes for that year in the several counties through which such road, slack water navigation, or telegraph line may run or pass, and the said President or other proper officer of any such company, shall pay to the treasurer of the proper county, the taxes so assessed as aforesaid, on said stock together with all damages, interests and costs that may be due thereon.

Sec. 37. If any such companies shall fail or refuse to furnish the statement required by this act by the first of June in any year, the proper county auditor shall proceed to make out such list from the best information he can obtain, and in doing so he shall be governed by the provisions of the twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth sections of this act.

Upon these sections two principal questions arise. 1st. How is the list of property mentioned to be made. What is to be taken for the stock of the company? 2d. When must said list be furnished to the county auditor?

It is claimed by the railroad company, that the list is to include only cash subscriptions of stock, so far as they may be paid out, and that they are to be listed at their market value, while on the other side it is insisted said list must embrace all the property of the corporation except the subscriptions of stock.

We are not insensible of the importance of the question, both to the State, and the numerous railroads in it, in a financial point of view, and we freely acknowledge the difficulty we have experienced in arriving at the meaning of the sections above quoted. The vague and confused manner in which they are framed, is apparent to every one who reads them, and we have been able to find no construction that we could give them which would be unattended with injustice.

The word stock, is used both in common parlance and statutory enactments, in a variety of senses, some broader, some more limited. Its use may open a wide field for the work of interpretation, and requires a close consideration of the whole subject matter in relation to which it is applied. We speak of the goods of a merchant as his stock; of the lumber and materials of the manufacturer, as his stock of raw materials, of the cattle, hogs, etc., of the farmer, as his stock; of the cars, locomotives, etc., of railroad companies, as their stock of these articles respectively; and we speak of the subscriptions, and shares in these companies as stock, though these are more properly, it would seem, denominated the capital stock of such corporation. How, to what did the Legislature apply the term in enacting the sections of the Statute above copied? This is the question. We will first examine the 32d section. It provides that "it shall be the duty of every railroad company in the State to furnish a list of all the stock in said company, and its value." This part of the section applies to all

Railroad Companies. having any portion of their roads in this State, to all roads, and parts of roads, that are taxable in the State, no matter where the principal office of the Company may be situated. This is plain, because after directing generally that the statement may be furnished to the Auditor of the County, where the principal office is situated, the section proceeds "that if any of those named in the first part of the section, being all the Companies having roads, or part of roads in the State shall not have in this State its principal office," it shall be the duty, etc., to furnish not to the Auditor of the County where might be its principal office, because he would not be in the State, but to the Auditor of the county where the work first enters the State, who would probably be the auditor nearest and most convenient to the principal office, a list, etc. Here the section might have terminated and been complete; but instead of doing so, it proceeds to define in the case of a Railroad Company not having its principal office in the State, what the list of stock is to be composed of, viz: "the real estate, amount of money invested in construction, in machinery, etc., shall be assessed for taxation, etc."

Let us now look at the 33d section. It provides for the entering upon the tax duplicate, of the names of these corporations indiscriminately, which have, and have not their principal office in the State "with the amount and value of said Stock" returned by them respectively under the 32d section, and directs the auditor to assess on said stock, and the Companies respectively to pay on said stock, "the taxes for State, County, School and Road purposes."

Here, then, in the two sections providing for the assessment of taxes upon these corporations, the Legislature have unquestionably used the word "stock" some three or four times, as embracing real estate, rolling stock, in short, all the property of the corporation: and we think, considering the connection in which it is found, that such application of the term may fairly be taken as an exposition by the Legislature itself of the sense in which it is to be understood generally in those sections, indeed it must be so taken, for it cannot be supposed that the Legislature intended to tax the two classes of roads upon different, and unequal principles; but any other mode of interpreting the meaning of that word in those sections, would involve the necessity of such a supposition. If the value of the lands, rolling stock, road track, etc., of one class of these Companies is to be taxed, so must it be of the other class. The presumption is not to be indulged unnecessarily, that the Legislature would attempt to violate its duty and commit injustice.

Section 87 bears but slightly on the subject, but so far as it goes, it favors the construction we have adopted. It provides that if any Company fails to furnish the required list of stock. "the proper county auditor shall proceed to make out such list from the

best information he can obtain," etc. How would the Auditor make a list of any thing but the property, the cars, locomotives, real estate, etc., of the Company? We are referred to section 39, p. 115, of the tax act in question. That section has nothing to do with the assessment of the taxes, but fixes the rule of adjustment between the Company and the Stockholders, in deducting the tax paid, and the share of stock upon the books, owned respectively by the holders, would furnish the correct proportion. The language of the section certainly favors a construction of the former sections, different from that the court has adopted, but not being directly upon the subject of the assessment of the taxes, it cannot have so great weight, as to give it a controlling influence over the meaning of those sections.

Other considerations weigh in favor of the view we have taken, and are entitled to consideration in a case which the language of the Statute applicable to it, leaves not entirely free from doubt.

The first section of Art. 10, of the Constitution, declares that "The General Assembly shall provide by law, for uniform and equal rate of assessment and taxation, and shall prescribe such regulations as shall secure a just valuation for taxation of all property, both real and personal, excepting such only for municipal, educational, literary, scientific, religious, or charitable purposes, as may be specially exempted by law."

The tax law under consideration, was enacted by the Legislature with the Constitutional provision before them, and with it, it was their duty to comply, and hence we must presume it was their intention to do so. Now an enactment providing for taxing Railroad Companies, in the manner the defendant contends they are to be taxed under the present law, viz: by simply assessing their cash subscriptions, or indeed all their subscriptions of Stock, at their value, or at their face even, would be far from a compliance with this constitutional mandate, such an act would not prescribe such regulations as shall secure a just valuation for taxation of all property, etc. For example, a Railroad Company procures subscriptions of Stock to the amount of \$100,000. The line of the road is regarded as a favorable one; capitalists have confidence in it, and are willing to extend a credit to the Company of which it avails itself, and purchases, and brings into the State, property to the value of half a million of dollars. Now, simply taking the \$100,000 of Stock at what it might be worth, or at par, even, would tax but one-fifth of the property of that Company.

Again, simply taxing the Stock subscriptions of a corporation, might never tax its accumulation of profits. A Company has a charter for a road 100 miles long. It procures subscriptions of Stock sufficient to build, and stock 50 miles of the road. It collects them and builds the 50 miles, and commences running upon them. The profits pay six per cent. dividends, and leave a surplus which is applied to the construction of the remaining 50 miles. Now, when they are completed, the Company has 100

miles of road, with a capital Stock only to the value of 50 miles, and taxing that Stock at its face, would tax but half the property of the Company. These examples are taken from cases that have actually occurred. In fact, there is not probably a Railroad in this State, or not more than one, whose stock subscriptions equal half of the value of the property of the Company. Hence, the struggle now making to restrict taxation to those stock subscriptions. The other mode of taxation proposed would tax no more than the property of the Companies respectively on the lists; and valuations severally furnished by themselves if fairly made, and they must therefore be aware that simply taxing their subscriptions of stock would tax less than their property, else they would be indifferent as to which mode was adopted.

Nor could a construction of the existing tax law by which such a rule of assessment of Railroad Companies as is contended for by the defendant, render said law accordant with the spirit at any rate of the section of the Constitution quoted in another particular, which is, that the rate of assessment and taxation must be equal and uniform; for the law expressly taxes all property of individuals, manufacturing and mercantile Companies, whether paid for or not, and indebtedness cannot, under the law in their cases, be deducted from the value of their property. See the tax law, *PASSIM* *Ist*, R. S. p. 105. If then, as the Constitution declares taxation is to be equal and uniform, corporations cannot be exempted by law, from the same rule of taxation to which individuals are subjected. Nor should they be. The protection of the Government is extended alike to all within its jurisdiction, corporations included, and its burden should fall with equal weight, as far as practicable, upon all within the same limits. We are told in argument that Railroads greatly benefit the public. We admit it, and so do the men who go into the forest, and open new farms, and erect upon them good improvements. But neither, for this reason, can be favored especially by the taxing power of this State. Stockholders in Railroads become such, not particularly from consideration of patriotism, nor from any compulsion, but voluntarily and because they expect to profit by so doing, either from the roads directly, or through other interests which may be promoted by them.

We come then to the conclusion, that it is not the stock subscriptions, but the actual tangible property of Railroad Companies, that is to be listed for taxation. We come to this conclusion because we think it best justified by the language, admitted to be vague and uncertain, of the sections of the Statute providing for the tax, because it makes the operations of those sections equal upon the Railroad Companies, and uniform with the operation of other sections of the Statute upon individuals, and hence, most just and equitable, because it makes them consistent with the Constitution, and, as we think, conformable to the intention of the Legislature.

Still, as we have said, it does not obviate all their injustice. They provide that all the property of Railroad Companies shall be taxed at the principal office, or in a given county, and that the proceeds of the tax shall thence be distributed among the counties along the line of the road. Now the practice of receiving real estate subscriptions from all parts of the State, which, when conveyed to the Companies, must be taxed at a particular office, and not in the county where it lies, has been carried to so great an extent by our Railroad Companies, that many counties must be robbed. Let the Companies be taxed upon their stock subscriptions, or upon their visible property, of a considerable amount of their proper income for taxation.

We say this result will follow, let either rule of listing contended for, be adopted; for the law nowhere authorizes the taxation of the real estate belonging to these Companies in the Counties where it lies. Stock paid out with real estate, is no less Stock, than if it had been paid out in cash. This evil will, no doubt, be remedied by the Legislature at its ensuing session.

The next question is, when should the Peru Railroad Company have returned a list of her taxable property to the Auditor of Marion county?

The 37th section of the Statute enacts that if any Company shall fail or refuse to furnish the list or statement, as it is indiscriminately termed, "by the first of June in any year," the proper County Auditor shall proceed to make out the list.

The Statute is plain. The Company must furnish the list required, by the first of June or not at all. When the first day of June passes without a list from the Company, her right to furnish it ceases, and the duty of making it is transferred to the Auditor; he may undoubtedly receive as a matter of information to aid him in making a list, any Statement the Company may furnish after that time; but the list to be placed upon the duplicate, must be prepared by the County Auditor.

The question has been made and argued, whether, if the Company make an incorrect list by the first of June, such list will take away the power of the Auditor to supply a correct one. The Statute requires the Company to furnish a list of all the property, etc. And section 37 enacts that, if the Company fail, etc., to furnish "the list required by the Act," by the time designated, the Auditor, etc. Now a partial false list would not be the list of property required by the Act, and hence, it would seem, should not prevent the Auditor from preparing a correct one, but would rather render it incumbent upon him to do so. We do not, however, decide this point, it not fairly arising in the case. The objection has been made, that this mandamus could not issue on the relation of John P. Dunn, Auditor of State.

The assessment of taxes for State purposes, is a matter of public concern in which all citizens of the State are interested, and hence, according to the case of *Hamilton vs. the State*, in this Court, Nov-

ember Term, 1852, 3 Ind. R. 152, any citizen of the State might have been the relator. At the same time, it was peculiarly appropriate that the prosecution should be upon the relation of the Auditor of State, he being the officer more especially charged with the management of the finances of the State.

Upon the whole case, we are satisfied the Court below, erred in refusing a peremptory mandamus.

It is therefore considered by the Court that the judgment of the Court below be in all things reversed, at the cost of the Appellee, and that this cause be remanded to said Court, for further proceedings to be had therein, in accordance with this opinion.

All which is ordered to be certified to said Court.

STATE OF INDIANA, SS.:

I, William B. Beach, Clerk of the Supreme Court of said State, certify that the foregoing contains a full and correct copy of the opinion and judgment of said Court, in the above entitled cause.

[L. s.] In witness whereof, I hereto subscribe my name,
and affix the Seal of said Court at the City of
Indianapolis, this first day of December, A. D.
1854.

W. B. BEACH C. S. C.

By FRED KNEFLER, *Dep.*

It is confidently believed that an amendment of sec. 32, 1st vol. R. Statutes, 1852, so as to compel the agent of such companies to report directly to the Auditor of State, instead of to county Auditors, giving at the same time to such State Auditor all the powers now possessed by county Auditors in relation to said companies, would result to a greater advancements of the State's interests.

The attention of the General Assembly is respectfully requested to this important matter, and it is hoped that they may see proper to so change the law, as to require railroad companies to report directly to this office, giving to the State Auditor full power to investigate the truth of such returns, if in his opinion the interests of the State should require it.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN P. DUNN, *Auditor of State.*



APPENDIX.

STATEMENT NO. 1.

Showing the Settlement with County Treasurers in detail, for collections of State Revenue, A. D, 1853, together with School Fund, Library Fund, and Sinking Fund Taxes for the same year, viz :

No. 1. ADAMS COUNTY.

JOHN MCCONNELL, Auditor.

JOHN CRAWFORD, Treasurer.

DR.		CR.	
Revenue on Duplicate.....	\$3,041 63	Delinquent Revenue.....	\$332 04
Assessed by Treasurer.....	25 45	Delinquent School.....	100 40
Delinquencies collected.....	70 97	Delinquent Library.....	114 49
Apportionment of Delinquencies.....	257 61	Delinquent Sinking Fund.....	19 73
School Tax on Duplicate.....	1,229 37	Erroneous and double Assessments..	17 74
Assessed by Treasurer.....	7 45	Printing.....	3 00
Delinquencies collected.....	7 12	Treasurer's Fees.....	226 50
Apportionment of Delinquencies.....	129 17	Mileage.....	24 96
Library Tax on Duplicate.....	904 90	Revenue paid at State Treasury.....	2,858 26
Assessed by Treasurer.....	9 02	School paid at State Treasury.....	1,215 50
Delinquencies collected.....	72 16	Library paid at State Treasury.....	831 31
Sinking Fund Tax.....	245 21	Sinking Fund paid at State Treasury.....	216 72
Assessed by Treasurer.....	99		
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	\$5,961 05		\$5,961 05

No. 2. ALLEN COUNTY.

R. STARKWEATHER, Auditor.

OCHMIG BIRD, Treasurer.

DR.		CR.	
Revenue on Duplicate.....	\$9,786 97	Delinquent Revenue.....	\$1,362 56
Assessed by Treasurer.....	198 03	Delinquent School.....	498 45
Delinquencies collected.....	452 18	Delinquent Library.....	306 06
School Tax on Duplicate.....	4,198 23	Delinquent Sinking Fund.....	99 01
Assessed by Treasurer.....	54 77	Erroneous Assessments.....	94 23
Delinquencies collected.....	170 26	Treasurer's Fees.....	411 60
Library Tax on Duplicate.....	1,745 01	Mileage.....	24 00
Assessed by Treasurer.....	56 83	Revenue paid State Treasurer.....	8,649 39
Delinquencies collected.....	68 25	School paid State Treasurer.....	3,795 50
Sinking Fund on Duplicate.....	539 85	Library paid State Treasury.....	1,512 08
Assessed by Treasurer.....	9 53	Sinking Fund paid State Treasurer.....	726 72
	<hr/>	Error in Settlement Sheet.....	31
	\$17,579 91		<hr/>
			\$17,579 91

No. 3. BARTHOLOMEW COUNTY.

LEVI H. MORRIS, Auditor.

GEO. W. PALMER, Treasurer.

DR.		CR.	
Revenue on Duplicate.....	\$9,571 72	Delinquent Revenue.....	\$1,330 02
Assessed by Treasurer.....	30 00	Delinquent School.....	443 28
Delinquencies collected.....	92 60	Delinquent Library.....	334 13
School Tax on Duplicate.....	4,160 54	Delinquent Sinking Fund.....	87 82
Assessed by Treasurer.....	9 30	Printing.....	28 74
Delinquencies collected.....	45 90	Treasurer's Fees.....	472 48
Library Tax on Duplicate.....	1,690 17	Mileage.....	118 44
Assessed by Treasurer.....	8 10	Revenue paid State Treasurer.....	7,950 16
Delinquencies collected.....	11 45	School paid State Treasurer.....	3,638 77
Sinking Fund on Duplicate.....	827 51	Library paid State Treasurer.....	1,327 69
Assessed by Treasurer.....	1 53	Sinking Fund paid State Treasurer..	716 39
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	\$16,448 82		\$16,448 82

No. 4. BENTON COUNTY.

HARTLEY L. HOWARD, Auditor.

JAMES N. HOLTON, Treasurer.

DR.	
Revenue on Duplicate.....	\$2,493 37
Assessed by Treasurer.....	85 00
School Tax on Duplicate.....	1,248 42
Assessed by Treasurer.....	42 13
Library Tax on Duplicate.....	389 65
Assessed by Treasurer.....	11 69
Sinking Fund Tax on Duplicate....	216 41
Assessed by Treasurer.....	8 45
Error in settlement sheet.....	20
	<hr/>
	\$4,495 32

CR.	
Delinquent Revenue.....	\$1,135 48
Delinquent School.....	565 13
Delinquent Library.....	197 01
Delinquent Sinking Fund.....	106 92
Erroneous Assessments, &c.....	73 14
Treasurer's Fees.....	116 10
Mileage.....	15 00
Revenue paid State Treasurer.....	1,318 65
School paid State Treasurer.....	670 68
Library paid State Treasurer.....	188 99
Sinking Fund paid State Treasurer..	108 22
	<hr/>
	\$4,495 32

No. 5. BLACKFORD COUNTY.

WELLINGTON STEWART, Auditor.

ABRAHAM STAHL, Treasurer.

DR.	
Revenue on duplicate.....	\$1,325 53
Assessed by Treasurer.....	23 69
Delinquencies collected.....	160 30
School tax on duplicate.....	549 73
Assessed by Treasurer.....	9 33
Delinquencies collected.....	46 00
Library tax on duplicate.....	392 16
Assessed by Treasurer.....	6 51
Delinquencies collected.....	27 00
Sinking fund on duplicate.....	119 86
Assessed by Treasurer.....	1 79
	<hr/>
	\$2,661 90

CR.	
Delinquent revenue.....	\$193 51
Delinquent school.....	67 64
Delinquent library.....	60 75
Delinquent sinking fund.....	14 24
Erroneous assessments.....	46 92
Treasurer's fees.....	124 78
Mileage.....	12 00
Delinquent tax paid at State Treas..	5 36
Revenue paid State Treasurer.....	1,203 12
School paid State Treasurer.....	409 97
Library paid State Treasurer.....	336 75
Sinking fund paid State Treasurer..	98 86
	<hr/>
	\$2,661 90

No. 6. BOONE COUNTY.

JAMES A. NUNN, Auditor.

JOHN C. DAILEY, Treasurer.

DR.	
Revenue on duplicate.....	\$5,937 79
Assessed by Treasurer.....	65 89
Delinquencies collected.....	332 33
School tax on duplicate.....	2,468 81
Assessed by Treasurer.....	22 54
Delinquencies collected.....	124 63
Library on duplicate.....	1,110 45
Assessed by Treasurer.....	16 60
Delinquencies collected.....	41 54
Sinking fund on duplicate.....	503 74
Assessed by Treasurer.....	4 14
	<hr/>
	\$10,628 46

CR.	
Delinquent revenue.....	\$733 77
Delinquent school.....	236 81
Delinquent library.....	187 40
Delinquent sinking fund.....	48 02
Erroneous assessments.....	90 54
Erroneous taxes refunded.....	30 45
Printing.....	16 43
Treasurer's fees.....	298 53
Mileage.....	8 96
Revenue paid State Treasurer.....	5,338 37
School paid State Treasurer.....	2,254 62
Library paid State Treasurer.....	947 79
Sinking fund paid State Treasurer..	436 77
	<hr/>
	\$10,628 46

No. 7. BROWN COUNTY.

LEWIS PROSSER, Auditor.

LEWIS RAPER, Treasurer.

DR.	
Revenue on duplicate.....	\$1,683 74
Assessed by Treasurer.....	10 23
Delinquencies collected.....	114 14
School tax on duplicate.....	654 87
Assessed by Treasurer.....	3 85
Delinquencies collected.....	42 25
Library tax on duplicate.....	347 91
Assessed by Treasurer.....	2 24
Delinquencies collected.....	38 00
Sinking fund on duplicate.....	131 85
Assessed by Treasurer.....	75
	<hr/>
	\$3,029 83

CR.	
Delinquent revenue.....	\$247 20
Delinquent school.....	90 85
Delinquent library.....	67 72
Delinquent sinking fund.....	18 71
Erroneous assessments.....	19 99
Treasurer's fees.....	123 67
Mileage.....	16 00
Revenue paid State Treasurer.....	1,432 11
School paid State Treasurer.....	577 18
Library paid State Treasurer.....	302 18
Sinking fund paid State Treasurer..	107 22
Error in settlement sheet.....	27 00
	<hr/>
	\$3,029 83

No. 8. CARROLL COUNTY.

EENEZER HEDGE, Auditor.

C. M. D. WILSON, Treasurer.

DR.	
Revenue on duplicate.....	\$6,674 52
Assessed by Treasurer.....	64 34
Delinquencies collected.....	1,775 75
School tax on duplicate.....	2,844 34
Assessed by Treasurer.....	32 13
Delinquencies collected.....	645 84
Library tax on duplicate.....	1 197 81
Assessed by Treasurer.....	8 69
Delinquencies collected.....	203 08
Sinking fund on duplicate.....	568 72
Assessed by Treasurer.....	6 89

\$14,022 11

CR.	
Delinquent revenue.....	\$912 41
Delinquent school.....	296 27
Delinquent library.....	235 54
Delinquent sinking fund.....	59 14
Erroneous assessments.....	148 52
Erroneous taxes refunded.....	38 85
Printing.....	75 60
Treasurer's fees.....	333 75
Mileage.....	10 40
Delinquent tax paid at State Treas.....	2,111 19
Revenue paid State Treasurer.....	5,765 19
School paid State Treasurer.....	2,589 54
Library paid State Treasurer.....	956 19
Sinking fund paid State Treasurer.....	486 52

\$14,022 11

No. 9. CASS COUNTY.

JOHN F. DODDS, Auditor.

E. B. STRONG, Treasurer.

DR.	
Revenue on duplicate.....	\$8,035 93
Assessed by Treasurer.....	29 86
Delinquencies collected.....	533 55
School tax on duplicate.....	3,474 27
Assessed by treasurer.....	10 92
Delinquencies collected.....	351 05
Library tax on duplicate.....	1,415 63
Assessed by treasurer.....	5 09
Delinquencies collected.....	69 48
Sinking fund on duplicate.....	701 07

\$14,626 85

CR.	
Delinquent revenue.....	\$1,427 67
Delinquent school.....	508 82
Delinquent library.....	355 23
Delinquent sinking fund.....	342 57
Erroneous assessments.....	291 04
Erroneous taxes refunded.....	63 17
Printing.....	8 88
Treasurer's fees.....	385 83
Mileage.....	11 20
Error in adding up duplicate.....	68 82
Revenue paid State Treasurer.....	6,665 55
School paid State Treasurer.....	3,109 50
Library paid State Treasurer.....	1,068 25
Sinking fund paid State Treasurer.....	520 32

\$14,626 85

No. 10. CLARK COUNTY.

CAMPELL HAY, Auditor.

THOMAS J. NIXON, Treasurer.

DR.	
Revenue on duplicate.....	\$10,063 77
Assessed by treasurer.....	67 39
Delinquencies collected.....	425 45
School tax on duplicate.....	4,377 45
Assessed by treasurer.....	24 60
Delinquencies collected.....	212 72
Library tax on duplicate.....	3,448 76
Assessed by treasurer.....	30 89
Sinking fund on duplicate.....	875 33
Assessed by treasurer.....	4 97
Add railroad tax.....	1,866 20

\$21,397 73

CR.	
Delinquent revenue.....	\$1,407 19
Delinquent school.....	410 43
Delinquent library.....	756 94
Delinquent sinking fund.....	82 05
Erroneous assessments.....	67 05
Erroneous taxes refunded.....	27 23
Treasurer's fees.....	609 18
Mileage.....	18 72
Revenue paid State Treasurer.....	9,764 68
School paid State Treasurer.....	4,531 39
Library paid State Treasurer.....	2,857 57
Sinking fund paid State Treasurer.....	865 30

\$21,397 73

No. 11. CLAY COUNTY.

JOHN OSBORN, Auditor.

HALE C. CONEWAY, Treasurer.

DR.	
Revenue on duplicate.....	\$3,482 20
Assessed by treasurer.....	147 81
Delinquencies collected.....	180 13
School tax on duplicate.....	1,728 15
Assessed by treasurer.....	74 82
Delinquencies collected.....	90 56
Library tax on duplicate.....	1,395 86
Assessed by treasurer.....	51 69
Sinking fund on duplicate.....	281 62
Assessed by treasurer.....	12 93

\$7,445 17

CR.	
Delinquent revenue.....	\$728 96
Delinquent school.....	359 70
Delinquent library.....	285 31
Delinquent sinking fund.....	48 00
Erroneous assessments.....	78 07
Erroneous taxes refunded.....	53 16
Treasurer's fees.....	234 85
Mileage.....	17 24
Revenue paid State Treasurer.....	2,867 78
School paid State Treasurer.....	1,425 66
Library paid State Treasurer.....	1,003 88
Sinking fund paid State Treasurer.....	232 52

\$7,445 17

No. 12. CLINTON COUNTY.

JOHN P. CROTHERS Auditor.

JAMES G. FRASER, Treasurer.

DR.		CR.	
Revenue on duplicate.....	\$6,245 66	Delinquent revenue.....	\$958 27
Assessed by treasurer.....	18 88	Delinquent school.....	314 05
Delinquencies collected.....	463 55	Delinquent library.....	243 60
School tax on duplicate.....	2,632 32	Delinquent sinking fund.....	61 54
Assessed by treasurer.....	6 19	Erroneous assessments.....	86
Delinquencies collected.....	139 53	Erroneous tax refunded.....	4 70
Library tax on duplicate.....	1,148 63	Delinquent tax paid at State Treas'y..	2 60
Assessed by treasurer.....	4 80	Treasurer's fees.....	366 77
Delinquencies collected.....	127 13	Mileage.....	12 24
Sinking fund on duplicate.....	526 23	Revenue paid State Treasurer.....	5,527 79
Assessed by treasurer.....	1 09	School paid State Treasurer.....	2,369 02
		Library paid State Treasurer.....	999 83
		Sinking fund paid State Treasurer..	446 74
	<u>\$11,314 01</u>		<u>\$11,314 01</u>

No. 13. CRAWFORD COUNTY.

DUNBAR PATRICK, Auditor.

JOSEPH H. THORNTON, Treasurer.

DR.		CR.	
Revenue on duplicate.....	\$2,912 34	Delinquent revenue.....	\$260 66
Assessed by treasurer.....	41 15	Delinquent school.....	71 52
Delinquencies collected.....	84 91	Delinquent library.....	76 87
School tax on duplicate.....	852 97	Delinquent sinking fund.....	14 28
Assessed by treasurer.....	14 52	Erroneous assessments.....	28 57
Delinquencies collected.....	42 45	Taxes refunded.....	5 38
Library tax on duplicate.....	466 00	Treasurer's fees.....	173 19
Assessed by treasurer.....	9 54	Mileage.....	30 08
Delinquencies collected.....	10 61	Revenue paid State Treasurer.....	1,921 67
Sinking fund on duplicate.....	170 91	School paid State Treasurer.....	791 66
Assessed by treasurer.....	2 84	Library paid State Treasurer.....	384 06
	<u>\$3,908 27</u>	Sinking fund paid State Treasurer..	150 03
			<u>\$3,908 27</u>

No. 14. DAVIESS COUNTY.

MATHEW L. BRETT, Auditor.

ABRAHAM PERKINS, Treasurer.

DR.		CR.	
Revenue on duplicate.....	\$4,187 24	Delinquent revenue.....	\$586 72
Assessed by treasurer.....	11 29	Delinquent school.....	183 77
Delinquencies collected.....	139 53	Delinquent library.....	153 66
School tax on duplicate.....	1,723 96	Delinquent sinking fund.....	36 35
Assessed by treasurer.....	3 39	Erroneous assessments.....	9 03
Delinquencies collected.....	278 24	Tax refunded.....	3 03
Library tax on duplicate.....	796 70	Treasurer's fees.....	263 40
Assessed by treasurer.....	3 35	Mileage.....	18 24
Delinquencies collected.....	17 44	Revenue paid State Treasurer.....	3,572 63
Sinking fund on duplicate.....	343 49	School paid State Treasurer.....	1,748 62
Assessed by treasurer.....	93	Library paid State Treasurer.....	635 38
	<u>\$7,505 56</u>	Sinking fund paid State Treasurer..	294 73
			<u>\$7,505 56</u>

No. 15. DEARBORN COUNTY.

REUBEN ROGERS, Auditor.

STRANGE S. DUNN, Treasurer.

DR.		CR.	
Revenue on duplicate.....	\$13,350 26	Delinquent revenue.....	\$1,330 46
Assessed by treasurer.....	271 13	Delinquent school.....	416 45
Delinquencies collected.....	108 88	Delinquent library.....	600 85
School tax on duplicate.....	5,970 13	Delinquent sinking fund.....	82 83
Assessed by treasurer.....	91 81	Erroneous assessments.....	439 60
Delinquencies collected.....	51 44	Taxes refunded.....	100 00
Library tax on duplicate.....	2,900 84	Treasurer's fees.....	531 95
Assessed by treasurer.....	104 35	Mileage.....	16 00
Delinquencies collected.....	13 61	Revenue paid State Treasurer.....	11,733 73
Sinking fund on duplicate.....	1,193 42	School paid State Treasurer.....	5,446 43
Assessed by treasurer.....	18 88	Library paid State Treasury.....	2,302 65
Delinquencies collected.....	10 88	Sinking fund paid State Treasurer..	1,990 68
	<u>\$24,091 63</u>		<u>\$24,091 63</u>

No. 16. DECATUR COUNTY.

ANDREW DYER, Auditor.

ABRAHAM HENDRICKS, Treasurer.

DR.		CR.	
Revenue on duplicate.....	\$9,974 56	Delinquent revenue.....	\$1 052 84
Assessed by treasurer.....	44 18	Delinquent school.....	346 40
Delinquencies collected.....	675 32	Delinquent library.....	347 83
School tax on duplicate.....	4,383 79	Delinquent sinking fund.....	66 06
Assessed by treasurer.....	16 20	Erroneous assessments.....	141 53
Delinquencies collected.....	334 23	Taxes refunded.....	24 03
Library tax on duplicate.....	2 872 88	Delinquent tax paid at State Treas'y,	217 65
Assessed by treasurer.....	13 97	Treasurer's fees.....	457 15
Sinking fund on duplicate.....	858 88	Mileage.....	7 52
Assessed by treasurer.....	3 20	Revenue paid State Treasurer.....	9,556 90
		School paid State Treasurer.....	4,229 04
		Library paid State Treasurer.....	2,451 84
		Sinking fund paid State Treasurer..	768 42
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	\$19,177 21		\$19 177 21

No. 17. DEKALB COUNTY.

MILES WATERMAN, Auditor.

JOEL F. HENDRICKS, Treasurer.

DR.		CR.	
Revenue on duplicate.....	\$3,216 11	Delinquent revenue.....	\$316 39
Assessed by treasurer.....	11 54	Delinquent school.....	79 39
Delinquencies collected.....	150 00	Delinquent library.....	92 96
School tax on duplicate.....	1,209 70	Delinquent sinking fund.....	14 11
Assessed by treasurer.....	1 57	Erroneous assessments.....	13 16
Delinquencies collected.....	25 00	Taxes refunded.....	2 48
Library tax on duplicate.....	682 71	Treasurer's fees.....	176 49
Assessed by treasurer.....	4 13	Mileage.....	31 04
Delinquencies collected.....	25 00	Revenue paid State Treasurer.....	2,913 64
Sinking fund on duplicate.....	228 53	School paid State Treasurer.....	1,110 78
Assessed by treasurer.....	31	Library paid State Treasurer.....	597 24
	<hr/>	Sinking fund paid State Treasurer..	206 92
	\$5,554 60		<hr/>
			\$5,554 60

No. 18. DELAWARE COUNTY.

SAMUEL W. HARLAN, Auditor.

F. E. PUTNAM, Treasurer.

DR.		CR.	
Revenue on duplicate.....	\$5,962 04	Delinquent revenue.....	\$358 34
Assessed by treasurer.....	53 64	Delinquent school.....	97 97
Delinquencies collected.....	95 53	Delinquent library.....	105 86
Costs of advertising collected.....	41 20	Delinquent sinking fund.....	19 40
School tax on duplicate.....	2,486 95	Erroneous assessments.....	27 12
Assessed by treasurer.....	14 59	Taxes refunded.....	10 92
Delinquencies collected.....	41 89	Printing.....	13 08
Costs of advertising collected.....	20 60	Treasurer's fees.....	341 34
Library tax on duplicate.....	1,115 77	Mileage.....	9 60
Assessed by treasurer.....	15 93	Revenue paid State Treasurer.....	5,522 03
Delinquencies collected.....	14 63	School paid State Treasurer.....	2,359 67
Costs of advertising collected.....	4 19	Library paid State Treasurer.....	995 99
Sinking fund on duplicate.....	497 99	Sinking fund paid State Treasurer..	463 46
Assessed by treasurer.....	2 83		
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	\$10,367 78		\$10,367 78

No. 19. DUBOIS COUNTY.

SAMUEL B. McCRILLUS, Auditor.

DOMINICK EMERY, Treasurer.

DR.		CR.	
Revenue on duplicate.....	\$2,247 40	Delinquent revenue.....	\$324 56
Assessed by treasurer.....	40 71	Delinquent school.....	90 77
Delinquencies collected.....	419 44	Delinquent library.....	94 20
Costs of advertising collected.....	21 63	Delinquent sinking fund.....	18 14
School tax on duplicate.....	839 74	Erroneous assessment.....	27 30
Assessed by treasurer.....	15 60	Taxes refunded.....	132 86
Delinquencies collected.....	209 71	Printing.....	45 45
Costs of advertising collected.....	10 82	Treasurer's fees.....	157 51
Library tax on duplicate.....	493 37	Mileage.....	22 40
Assessed by treasurer.....	8 65	Revenue paid State Treasurer.....	2,162 38
Delinquencies collected.....	52 42	School paid State Treasurer.....	885 66
Costs of advertising collected.....	2 70	Library paid State Treasurer.....	427 70
Sinking fund on duplicate.....	168 10	Sinking fund paid State Treasurer..	144 48
Assessed by treasurer.....	3 12		
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	\$4,533 41		\$4,533 41

No. 20. ELKHART COUNTY.

P. M. HINKLE, Auditor.

SAMUEL GEISINGER, Treasurer.

DR.		CR.	
Revenue on duplicate.....	\$7,163 53	Delinquent revenue.....	\$794 76
Assessed by Treasurer.....	15 92	Delinquent school.....	1,310 41
Delinquencies collected.....	108 25	Delinquent library.....	637 71
Railroad tax collected.....	3,077 96	Delinquent sinking fund.....	230 91
School tax on duplicate.....	3,445 82	Erroneous assessments.....	68 79
Assessed by Treasurer.....	13 46	Taxes refunded.....	20 70
Railroad tax collected.....	1,538 96	Advertising.....	6 00
Library tax on duplicate.....	2,629 37	Treasurer's fees.....	542 05
Railroad tax collected.....	463 81	Mileage.....	35 52
Sinking fund on duplicate.....	551 20	Revenue paid State Treasurer.....	9 167 55
Railroad tax collected.....	307 76	School paid State Treasurer.....	3,531 52
		Library paid State Treasurer.....	2,367 73
		Sinking fund paid State Treasurer.....	608 39
	<u>\$19,322 04</u>		<u>\$19,322 04</u>

No. 21. FAYETTE COUNTY.

JOB STOUT, Auditor.

WILLIAM H. BECK, Treasurer.

DR.		CR.	
Revenue on duplicate.....	\$9,910 20	Delinquent revenue.....	\$519 45
Assessed by treasurer.....	11 62	Delinquent school.....	150 31
Delinquencies collected.....	94 45	Delinquent library.....	292 67
School tax on duplicate.....	4,539 36	Delinquent sinking fund.....	29 75
Assessed by treasurer.....	3 55	Erroneous assessments.....	498 25
Delinquencies collected.....	47 23	Treasurer's fees.....	484 61
Library tax on duplicate.....	3,101 17	Mileage.....	9 60
Assessed by treasurer.....	6 29	Revenue paid State treasurer.....	8 959 59
Sinking fund on duplicate.....	907 87	School paid State Treasurer.....	4,116 00
Assessed by treasurer.....	68	Library paid State Treasurer.....	2,663 52
	<u>\$18,622 42</u>	Sinking fund paid State Treasurer.....	828 44
			<u>\$18,622 42</u>

No. 22. FLOYD COUNTY.

AUGUSTUS BRADLEY, Auditor.

PETER YESLEY, Treasurer.

DR.		CR.	
Revenue on duplicate.....	\$12,096 49	Delinquent revenue.....	\$1,364 34
Assessed by treasurer.....	71 86	Delinquent school.....	351 55
Railroad tax on duplicate.....	1,612 92	Delinquent library.....	502 75
Delinquencies collected.....	176 50	Delinquent sinking fund.....	69 20
School tax on duplicate.....	5,337 92	Erroneous assessments.....	22 72
Assessed by treasurer.....	22 14	Taxes refunded.....	30 00
Railroad tax on duplicate.....	86 44	Treasurer's fees.....	673 68
Delinquencies collected.....	88 14	Mileage.....	18 24
Library tax on duplicate.....	3,376 63	Revenue paid State Treasurer.....	12,184 44
Assessed by treasurer.....	24 77	School paid State Treasurer.....	5 711 49
Railroad tax on duplicate.....	403 22	Library paid State Treasurer.....	3,195 46
Sinking fund tax on duplicate.....	1 066 38	Sinking fund paid State Treasurer.....	1 125 20
Assessed by treasurer.....	4 41		
Railroad tax on duplicate.....	161 25		
	<u>*85,249 07</u>		<u>\$25,249 07</u>

No. 23. FOUNTAIN COUNTY.

WILLIAM LAMB, Auditor.

JAMES W. KING, Treasurer.

DR.		CR.	
Revenue on duplicate.....	\$8,277 10	Delinquent revenue.....	\$1,393 14
Assessed by treasurer.....	25 04	Delinquent school.....	479 76
Delinquencies collected.....	550 63	Delinquent library.....	337 64
School tax on duplicate.....	3,592 54	Delinquent sinking fund.....	95 73
Assessed by treasurer.....	8 03	Erroneous assessments.....	68 91
Delinquencies collected.....	275 31	Printing.....	50 66
Library tax on duplicate.....	1,444 14	Treasurer's fees.....	377 76
Assessed by treasurer.....	6 58	Mileage.....	12 00
Delinquencies collected.....	68 83	Revenue paid State Treasurer.....	7 155 10
Sinking fund on duplicate.....	718 50	School paid State Treasurer.....	3,266 01
Assessed by treasurer.....	1 65	Library paid State Treasurer.....	1,133 26
		Sinking fund paid State Treasurer.....	598 38
	<u>\$14,968 35</u>		<u>\$14,968 35</u>

No. 24. FRANKLIN COUNTY.

A. R. McCLEARY, Auditor.

WILLIAM ROBESON, Treasurer.

DR.		CR.	
Revenue on duplicate	\$12,777 80	Delinquent revenue	\$1,91 41
Assessed by treasurer	129 27	Delinquent school	284 69
Delinquencies collected	154 25	Delinquent library	303 96
Costs of advertising collected	34 50	Delinquent sinking fund	77 57
School tax on duplicate	5,672 75	Erroneous assessments	34 74
Assessed by treasurer	42 70	Printing	50 59
Delinquencies collected	77 12	Treasurer's fees	528 16
Library tax on duplicate	2,134 44	Mileage	11 20
Assessed by treasurer	32 46	Revenue paid State Treasurer	11,523 04
Delinquencies collected	19 27	School paid State Treasurer	5,240 05
Sinking fund on duplicate	1,134 55	Library paid State Treasurer	1,840 27
Assessed by treasurer	8 53	Sinking fund paid State Treasurer	1,031 96
	<u>\$22,217 64</u>		<u>\$22,217 64</u>

No. 25. FULTON COUNTY.

DAVID R. PERSHING, Auditor.

ISAIAH HOOVER, Treasurer.

DR.		CR.	
Revenue on duplicate	\$2,804 91	Delinquent revenue	\$602 36
Assessed by treasurer	58 01	Delinquent school	210 97
Delinquencies collected	410 34	Delinquent library	138 68
School tax on duplicate	1,127 77	Delinquent Sinking fund	41 17
Assessed by treasurer	22 76	Taxes refunded	23 50
Delinquencies collected	162 09	Tax paid at State treasury	1 05
Library tax on duplicate	547 91	Treasurer's fees	171 48
Assessed by treasurer	11 06	Mileage	14 84
Delinquencies collected	84 66	Revenue paid State Treasurer	2,529 34
Sinking fund on duplicate	220 40	School paid State Treasurer	1,059 16
Assessed by treasurer	4 34	Library paid State Treasurer	485 23
	<u>\$5,453 65</u>	Sinking fund paid State Treasurer	175 77
			<u>\$5,453 65</u>

No. 26. GIBSON COUNTY.

WILLIAM KURTZ, Auditor.

M. G. C. HARGROVE, Treasurer.

DR.		CR.	
Revenue on duplicate	7,306 31	Delinquent revenue	\$530 46
Assessed by treasurer	140 94	Delinquent school	168 92
Delinquencies collected	63 60	Delinquent library	149 12
School tax on duplicate	3,171 56	Delinquent sinking fund	33 74
Assessed by treasurer	45 28	Erroneous assessments	96 22
Delinquencies collected	31 81	Treasurer's fees	427 16
Library tax on duplicate	1,248 89	Mileage	26 40
Assessed by treasurer	32 94	Revenue paid State Treasurer	6,641 08
Delinquencies collected	7 90	School paid State Treasurer	2,949 08
Sinking fund on duplicate	633 49	Library paid State Treasurer	1,085 98
Assessed by treasurer	8 68	Sinking fund paid State Treasurer	583 13
	<u>\$12,691 40</u>		<u>\$12,691 40</u>

No. 27. GRANT COUNTY.

JAMES BROWNLEE, Auditor.

JACOB WHISLER, Treasurer.

DR.		CR.	
Revenue on duplicate	\$5,729 34	Delinquent revenue	\$881 78
Assessed by treasurer	91 96	Delinquent school	271 03
Delinquencies collected	402 33	Delinquent library	317 55
School tax on duplicate	2,408 47	Delinquent sinking fund	41 98
Assessed by treasurer	33 04	Erroneous assessments	55 95
Delinquencies collected	248 13	Treasurer's fees	322 73
Library tax on duplicate	1,514 20	Mileage	24 00
Assessed by treasurer	34 11	Revenue paid State Treasurer	5,063 84
Sinking fund on duplicate	481 69	School paid State Treasurer	2,745 65
Assessed by treasurer	6 64	Library paid State Treasurer	1,187 67
	<u>\$10,949 91</u>	Sinking fund paid State Treasurer	437 43
			<u>\$10,949 91</u>

No. 28. GREENE COUNTY.

SAMUEL R. CAVING, Auditor

JOSEPH LYONS, Treasurer

DR.		CR.	
Revenue on duplicate.....	\$4,943 78	Delinquent revenue	\$682 51
Assessed by treasurer.....	17 90	Delinquent school	157 31
Delinquencies collected.....	129 53	Delinquent library	186 44
Costs of advertising collected	35 00	Delinquent sinking fund.....	42 49
School tax on duplicate.....	2,004 99	Erroneous assessments	141 34
Assessed by treasurer.....	5 97	Taxes refunded	13 62
Delinquencies collected.....	69 77	Printing.....	2 00
Library tax on duplicate.....	969 00	Treasurer's fees	283 39
Assessed by treasurer.....	4 66	Mileage	25 60
Delinquencies collected.....	69 76	Revenue paid at State Treasury.....	4,100 44
Sinking fund on duplicate	400 96	School paid at State Treasury.....	1,559 40
Assessed by treasurer.....	1 79	Library paid at State Treasury.....	823 04
		Sinking fund paid at State Treasury.....	346 53
	<u>\$8,663 11</u>		<u>\$8,663 11</u>

No. 29. HAMILTON COUNTY.

LEVI FARLEY Auditor.

JOHN C. BURTON, Treasurer.

DR.		CR.	
Revenue on duplicate	\$7,465 40	Delinquent revenue	\$1,057 90
Assessed by treasurer	343 13	Delinquent school	355 35
Delinquencies collected	73 91	Delinquent library	265 64
School tax on duplicate.....	3,118 46	Delinquent sinking fund.....	69 89
Assessed by treasurer.....	36 95	Erroneous assessments	118 64
Delinquencies collected.....	171 56	Taxes refunded	8 71
Library tax on duplicate.....	1,356 64	Delinquent tax paid at State Treasury	86 00
Assessed by treasurer	9 23	Treasurer's fees.....	325 82
Delinquencies collected	42 90	Mileage	6 72
Sinking fund on duplicate	624 77	Revenue paid State Treasurer.....	6,465 39
Assessed by treasurer.....	7 39	School paid State Treasurer.....	2,841 77
		Library paid State Treasurer.....	1 110 92
		Sinking fund paid State Treasurer	536 59
	<u>\$13,250 34</u>		<u>\$13,250 34</u>

No. 30. HANCOCK COUNTY.

J. MYERS, Auditor.

JOHN BARRETT, Treasurer.

DR.		CR.	
Revenue on duplicate	\$5,563 50	Delinquent revenue.....	\$810 92
Assessed by treasurer	48 13	Delinquent school	299 59
Costs of advertising collected	16 57	Delinquent library	184 99
Delinquencies collected.....	261 82	Delinquent sinking fund.....	58 27
School tax on duplicate.....	2,378 25	Erroneous assessments	225 13
Assessed by treasurer.....	24 07	Printing.....	21 70
Delinquencies collected	130 91	Delinquent tax paid at State Treasury	6 82
Library tax on duplicate	998 06	Treasurer's fees.....	97 10
Assessed by treasurer.....	6 04	Mileage	3 20
Delinquencies collected.....	32 73	Revenue paid State Treasurer.....	4,742 67
Sinking fund on duplicate	475 66	School paid State Treasurer.....	2,075 53
Assessed by treasurer	4 80	Library paid State Treasurer.....	813 29
		Sinking fund paid State Treasurer.....	391 33
	<u>\$9,940 54</u>		<u>\$9,940 54</u>

No. 31. HARRISON COUNTY.

BENJAMIN P. DOUGLASS, Auditor.

GEORGE W. DENBO, Treasurer.

DR.		CR.	
Revenue on Duplicate	\$6 121 27	Delinquent revenue	\$683 80
Assessed by treasurer	89 95	Delinquent school	212 79
Delinquencies collected.....	126 65	Delinquent library	181 31
School tax on duplicate.....	2,471 98	Delinquent sinking fund.....	42 20
Assessed by treasurer	32 81	Erroneous assessments	50 28
Delinquencies collected	68 32	Delinquent tax refunded	75
Library tax on duplicate.....	1,183 60	Treasurer's fees.....	347 81
Assessed by treasurer	20 11	Mileage	20 48
Delinquencies collected	17 08	Revenue paid State Treasurer.....	5 405 85
Sinking fund on duplicate	493 04	School paid State Treasurer.....	2,566 04
Assessed by treasurer.....	6 45	Library paid State Treasurer.....	991 20
		Sinking fund paid State Treasurer.....	438 66
	<u>\$10,641 26</u>		<u>\$10,641 26</u>

No. 32. HENDRICKS COUNTY.

ALLEN HESS, Auditor.

HARMON BRITTAIN, Treasurer.

DR.		CR.	
Revenue on duplicate.....	\$10,225 96	Delinquent revenue	\$910 44
Assessed by treasurer.....	16 27	Delinquent school.....	325 88
Delinquencies collected.....	129 20	Delinquent library.....	210 54
School tax on duplicate.....	4,524 85	Delinquent sinking fund.....	65 33
Assessed by treasurer.....	6 88	Erroneous assessments.....	40 61
Delinquencies collected.....	44 69	Treasurer's fees.....	499 55
Library tax on duplicate.....	1,718 76	Mileage.....	3 50
Assessed by treasurer.....	2 97	Revenue paid State Treasurer.....	9,139 10
Delinquencies collected.....	18 11	School paid State Treasurer.....	4,111 12
Sinking fund on duplicate.....	905 05	Library paid State Treasurer.....	1,474 52
Assessed by treasurer.....	1 37	Sinking fund paid State Treasurer..	813 52
	<u>\$17,594 11</u>		<u>\$17,594 11</u>

No. 33. HENRY COUNTY.

THOMAS ROGERS, Auditor.

LORENZO D. MEEK, Treasurer.

DR.		CR.	
Revenue on duplicate.....	\$11,618 44	Delinquent revenue.....	\$1,237 36
Assessed by treasurer.....	66 36	Delinquent school.....	420 98
Delinquencies collected.....	221 26	Delinquent library.....	296 26
School tax on duplicate.....	5,083 42	Delinquent sinking fund.....	86 36
Assessed by treasurer.....	17 84	Erroneous assessments.....	56 14
Delinquencies collected.....	110 63	Treasurer's fees.....	520 25
Library tax on duplicate.....	1,994 94	Mileage.....	8 80
Assessed by treasurer.....	19 29	Revenue paid State Treasurer.....	10,328 84
Delinquencies collected.....	27 64	School paid State Treasurer.....	4,645 31
Sinking fund on duplicate.....	1,020 49	Library paid State Treasurer.....	1,684 43
Assessed by treasurer.....	3 61	Sinking fund paid State Treasurer..	909 29
	<u>\$20,183 92</u>		<u>\$20,183 92</u>

No. 34. HOWARD COUNTY.

JOHN BOHAN, Auditor.

ADAM CLARKE, Treasurer.

DR.		CR.	
Revenue on duplicate.....	\$4,054 43	Delinquent revenue.....	\$736 92
Assessed by treasurer.....	17 16	Delinquent school.....	261 25
Delinquencies collected.....	219 34	Delinquent library.....	159 67
School tax on duplicate.....	1,701 24	Delinquent sinking fund.....	56 53
Assessed by treasurer.....	14 28	Erroneous assessments.....	43 88
Delinquencies collected.....	4 18	Delinquent tax paid State Treasury	4 18
Library tax on duplicate.....	808 64	Treasurer's fees.....	241 50
Assessed by treasurer.....	3 43	Mileage.....	30 00
Delinquencies collected.....	36 10	Revenue paid State Treasurer.....	3,347 67
Sinking fund on duplicate.....	341 96	School paid State Treasurer.....	1,387 04
Assessed by treasurer.....	2 40	Library paid State Treasurer.....	658 69
	<u>\$7203 16</u>	Sinking fund paid State Treasurer..	275 83
			<u>\$7203 16</u>

No. 35. HUNTINGTON COUNTY.

JOHN ALEXANDER, Auditor.

MARSHALL J. PURVIANCE, Treasurer.

DR.		CR.	
Revenue on duplicate.....	\$4,407 49	Delinquent revenue.....	\$762 08
Assessed by treasurer.....	13 97	Delinquent school.....	248 45
Delinquencies collected.....	483 54	Delinquent library.....	191 92
School tax on duplicate.....	1,770 96	Delinquent sinking fund.....	49 82
Assessed by treasurer.....	5 48	Erroneous assessments.....	137 72
Delinquencies collected.....	241 77	Printing.....	287 13
Library tax on duplicate.....	875 39	Treasurer's fees.....	315 45
Assessed by treasurer.....	2 81	Mileage.....	19 20
Delinquencies collected.....	60 43	Revenue paid State Treasurer.....	3,667 47
Sinking fund on duplicate.....	354 14	School paid State Treasurer.....	1,381 43
Assessed by treasurer.....	1 09	Library paid State Treasurer.....	685 73
Delinquencies collected.....	48 34	Sinking fund paid State Treasurer..	332 51
		Deduct August settlement.....	285 57
	<u>\$8,265 41</u>		<u>\$8,265 41</u>

No. 36. JACKSON COUNTY.

WILLIAM T. DOBBS, Auditor.

FRANK EMERSON, Treasurer.

DR.	
Revenue on duplicate	\$5,711 48
Assessed by Treasurer	152 95
Delinquencies collected	362 91
Costs of advertising collected	93 90
School tax on duplicate	2,346 25
Assessed by Treasurer	62 92
Delinquencies collected	126 25
Library tax on duplicate	1,051 95
Assessed by treasurer	29 08
Delinquencies collected	57 53
Sinking Fund on duplicate	494 53
Assessed by treasurer	12 50
	<hr/>
	\$10,552 25

CR.	
Delinquent revenue	\$901 41
Delinquent school	314 70
Delinquent library	214 77
Delinquent sinking fund	62 94
Erroneous assessments	119 59
Printing	46 84
Treasurer's fees	314 57
Mileage	12 00
Revenue paid State Treasurer	5,077 72
School paid State Treasurer	2,175 37
Library paid State Treasurer	887 61
Sinking fund paid State Treasurer	424 73
	<hr/>
	\$10,552 25

No. 37. JASPER COUNTY.

LAWSON BRUCE, Auditor.

JACOB MERKEL, Treasurer.

DR.	
Revenue on duplicate	\$2,598 96
Assessed by treasurer	37 58
Delinquencies collected	248 13
Costs of advertising collected	53 27
School tax on duplicate	1,107 41
Assessed by treasurer	18 79
Delinquencies collected	124 06
Library tax on duplicate	465 96
Assessed by treasurer	4 70
Delinquencies collected	31 02
Sinking Fund on duplicate	218 59
Assessed by treasurer	3 76
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	\$4,912 23

CR.	
Delinquent revenue	\$867 57
Delinquent school	362 05
Delinquent library	160 66
Delinquent sinking fund	70 90
Erroneous assessments	132 39
Printing	17 95
Treasurer's fees	136 72
Mileage	27 20
Revenue paid State Treasurer	1,855 35
School paid State Treasurer	821 07
Library paid State Treasurer	323 96
Sinking Fund paid State Treasurer	136 41
	<hr/>
	\$4,912 23

No. 38. JAY COUNTY.

JOHN COULSON, Auditor.

ALEXANDER WHITE, Treasurer.

DR.	
Revenue on duplicate	\$3,197 54
Assessed by treasurer	19 33
Delinquencies collected	272 97
School tax on duplicate	1,292 33
Assessed by treasurer	75 94
Delinquencies collected	136 45
Library tax on duplicate	634 18
Assessed by treasurer	2 46
Delinquencies collected	40 98
Sinking Fund on duplicate	257 79
Assessed by treasurer	1 21
	<hr/>
	\$5,861 18

CR.	
Delinquent revenue	\$428 58
Delinquent school	140 76
Delinquent library	109 90
Delinquent sinking fund	27 95
Erroneous assessments	29 40
Treasurer's fees	196 58
Mileage	40 00
Revenue paid State Treasurer	2,886 01
School paid State Treasurer	1,242 83
Library paid State Treasurer	538 27
Sinking Fund paid State Treasurer	220 90
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	\$5,861 18

No. 39. JEFFERSON COUNTY.

HENRY JACKMAN, Auditor.

JOHN CHAMBERS, Treasurer.

DR.	
Revenue on duplicate	\$16,746 39
Assessed by treasurer	502 76
Delinquencies collected	450 00
Railroad tax on duplicate	6,932 34
School tax on duplicate	7,629 95
Assessed by treasurer	224 43
Delinquencies collected	150 00
Library tax on duplicate	2,650 75
Assessed by treasurer	83 45
Sinking Fund on duplicate	1,525 99
Assessed by treasurer	44 91
Delinquent library collected	71 58
	<hr/>
	\$37,012 58

CR.	
Delinquent revenue	\$2,680 07
Delinquent school	1,029 76
Delinquent library	567 75
Delinquent sinking fund	205 96
Erroneous assessments	340 13
Treasurer's fees	654 03
Treasurer's fees on railroad tax	125 99
Mileage	13 76
Revenue paid State Treasurer	16,906 32
School paid State Treasurer	8,146 57
Library paid State Treasurer	2,515 96
Sinking Fund paid State Treasurer	1,605 33
Delinquent revenue 1852, paid State Treasurer	450 00
Delinquent railroad tax	1,771 15
	<hr/>
	\$37,012 58

No. 40. JENNINGS COUNTY.

G. W. SWARTHOUT, Auditor.

LEVI W. TODD, Treasurer.

DR.		CR.	
Revenue on duplicate.....	\$5,264 27	Delinquent revenue.....	\$858 49
Assessed by treasurer.....	11 98	Delinquent school.....	269 39
Delinquencies collected.....	148 41	Delinquent library.....	226 18
School tax on duplicate.....	2,179 20	Delinquent sinking fund.....	55 11
Assessed by treasurer.....	4 24	Treasurer's fees.....	316 54
Delinquencies collected.....	21 21	Mileage.....	10 68
Library tax on duplicate.....	989 72	Revenue paid State treasurer.....	4 369 21
Assessed by treasurer.....	2 59	School paid State treasurer.....	1,854 12
Delinquencies collected.....	57 25	Library paid State Treasurer.....	790 91
Sinking Fund on duplicate.....	433 11	Sinking Fund paid State Treasurer...	162 79
Assessed by treasurer.....	84		
Error in settlement sheet.....	60		
	<u>\$9,113 42</u>		<u>\$9,113 42</u>

No. 41. JOHNSON COUNTY.

JONATHAN H. WILLIAMS, Auditor.

WM. H. JENNINGS, Treasurer.

DR.		CR.	
Revenue on duplicate.....	\$8,743 60	Delinquent revenue.....	\$957 54
Assessed by Treasurer.....	50 00	Delinquent revenue.....	321 86
Delinquencies collected.....	701 53	Delinquent library.....	232 53
Costs of advertising collected.....	46 83	Delinquent sinking fund.....	62 83
School tax on duplicate.....	3 919 28	Erroneous assessments.....	124 66
Assessed by treasurer.....	14 00	Taxes refunded.....	11 00
Delinquencies collected.....	324 56	Printing.....	37 00
Library tax on duplicate.....	1,448 04	Tax paid at State Treasury.....	545 13
Assessed by treasurer.....	13 00	Treasurer's fees.....	449 54
Sinking Fund on duplicate.....	771 24	Mileage.....	3 36
Assessed by treasurer.....	8 00	Revenue paid State Treasurer.....	7 754 08
	<u>\$16,040 08</u>	School paid State Treasurer.....	3,668 17
		Library paid State Treasurer.....	1 179 49
		Sinking Fund paid State Treasurer..	692 89
			<u>\$16,040 08</u>

No. 42. KNOX COUNTY.

ABRAHAM SMITH, Auditor.

JOHN M. COOK, Treasurer.

DR.		CR.	
Revenue on duplicate.....	\$6,436 83	Delinquent revenue.....	\$2,083 11
Assessed by treasurer.....	30 17	Delinquent school.....	822 28
Delinquencies collected.....	1,002 60	Delinquent library.....	427 43
School tax on duplicate.....	2,752 04	Delinquent sinking fund.....	150 00
Assessed by treasurer.....	16 50	Erroneous assessments.....	81 84
Delinquencies collected.....	462 32	Treasurer's fees.....	2 4 00
Library tax on duplicate.....	1,127 01	Mileage.....	19 20
Assessed by treasurer.....	3 25	Revenue paid State Treasurer.....	5,150 29
Delinquencies collected.....	78 79	School paid State Treasurer.....	2 298 58
Sinking Fund on Duplicate.....	530 00	Library paid State Treasurer.....	754 62
Assessed by treasurer.....	3 50	Sinking Fund paid State Treasurer..	331 66
	<u>\$12,443 01</u>		<u>\$12,443 01</u>

No. 43. KOSCIUSKO COUNTY.

JEREMIAH BURNS, Auditor.

GEORGE MOON, Treasurer.

DR.		CR.	
Revenue on duplicate.....	\$5,374 66	Delinquent revenue.....	\$576 56
Assessed by treasurer.....	23 63	Delinquent school.....	181 17
Delinquencies collected.....	229 00	Delinquent library.....	154 94
School tax on duplicate.....	2,242 32	Delinquent sinking fund.....	34 69
Assessed by treasurer.....	8 25	Treasurer's fees.....	358 73
Delinquencies collected.....	67 50	Mileage.....	34 56
Library tax on duplicate.....	1,030 98	Revenue paid State Treasurer.....	4,826 22
Assessed by treasurer.....	5 58	School paid State Treasurer.....	2 017 67
Delinquencies collected.....	50 47	Library paid State Treasurer.....	898 09
Sinking Fund on duplicate.....	432 59	Sinking Fund paid State Treasurer..	384 07
Assessed by treasurer.....	1 67		
	<u>\$9,466 70</u>		<u>\$9,466 70</u>

No. 44. LAGRANGE COUNTY.

HUGH HAMILTON, Auditor.

ELIJAH W. WEIR, Treasurer.

DR.	
Revenue on duplicate	\$3 691 26
Assessed by treas. rer.	24 53
Delinquencies collected.	320 54
School tax on duplicate.	1,557 85
Assessed by treasurer.	11 52
Delinquencies.	160 27
Library tax on duplicate.	684 95
Assessed by treasurer.	8 36
Sinking Fund on duplicate.	314 77
Assessed by treasurer.	2 30
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	\$6,776 35

CR.	
Delinquent revenue	\$493 28
Delinquent school.	157 79
Delinquent library.	10 12
Delinquent sinking fund.	34 71
Erroneous assessments.	57 04
Taxes refunded.	4 18
Treasurer's fees.	210 89
Mileage.	32 00
Revenue paid State Treasurer.	3,261 03
School paid State Treasurer.	1,507 90
Library paid State Treasurer.	548 20
Sinking Fund paid State Treasurer.	269 19
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	\$6,776 35

No. 45. LAKE COUNTY.

DANIEL CUMBACKER, Auditor.

HENRY WELLS, Treasurer.

DR.	
Revenue on duplicate	\$1,744 72
Assessed by treasurer.	6 16
Delinquencies collected.	152 70
Costs of advertising collected.	51 13
School tax on duplicate.	658 22
Assessed by treasurer.	2 82
Delinquencies collected.	75 22
Library tax on duplicate.	380 52
Assessed by treasurer.	98
Delinquencies collected.	19 66
Sinking Fund on duplicate.	130 58
Assessed by treasurer.	54
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	\$3,223 25

CR.	
Delinquent revenue	\$357 74
Delinquent school.	105 76
Delinquent library.	10 16
Delinquent sinking fund.	21 06
Erroneous assessments.	11 70
Taxes refunded.	1 21
Treasurer's fees.	106 68
Mileage.	31 20
Revenue paid State treasurer.	1,474 12
School paid State Treasurer.	619 20
Library paid State Treasurer.	290 13
Sinking Fund paid State Treasurer.	104 89
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	\$3,223 25

No. 46. LAPORTE COUNTY.

A. J. WAIR, Auditor.

E. S. ORGAN, Treasurer.

DR.	
Revenue on duplicate	\$10,166 28
Assessed by treasurer.	67 92
Delinquencies collected.	257 61
School tax on duplicate.	4,512 37
Assessed by treasurer.	17 06
Delinquencies collected.	79 34
Library tax on duplicate.	1,698 85
Assessed by treasurer.	21 04
Delinquencies collected.	89 25
Sinking Fund on duplicate.	902 41
Assessed by treasurer.	3 24
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	\$17,845 37

CR.	
Delinquent revenue	\$1,105 14
Delinquent school.	257 57
Delinquent library.	284 40
Delinquent sinking fund.	71 51
Erroneous assessments.	56 96
Taxes refunded.	9 25
Delinquent tax paid State Treasurer.	3 10
Treasurer's fees.	431 90
Mileage.	25 04
Revenue paid State Treasurer.	9,092 19
School paid State Treasurer.	4,122 97
Library paid State Treasurer.	1,476 65
Sinking Fund paid State Treasurer.	808 69
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	\$17,845 37

No. 47. LAWRENCE COUNTY.

JOHN PETERS, Auditor.

HENRY DAVIS, Treasurer.

DR.	
Revenue on duplicate	\$7,599 05
Assessed by treasurer.	68 63
Delinquencies collected.	64 27
School tax on duplicate.	3,285 10
Assessed by treasurer.	20 99
Delinquencies collected.	16 38
Library tax on duplicate.	1,259 17
Assessed by treasurer.	17 63
Delinquencies collected.	8 51
Sinking Fund on duplicate.	651 91
Assessed by treasurer.	4 16
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	\$12,995 85

CR.	
Delinquent revenue	\$621 20
Delinquent school.	265 04
Delinquent library.	155 32
Delinquent sinking fund.	39 04
Printing.	3 34
Treasurer's fees.	589 92
Tax refunded.	50 60
Revenue paid State Treasurer.	6,814 87
School paid State Treasurer.	2,828 10
Library paid State Treasurer.	1,069 16
Sinking fund paid State Treasurer.	594 86
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	\$12,995 85

No. 48. MADISON COUNTY.

WILLIAM H. Mershon, Auditor.

JOSEPH HOWARD, Treasurer.

DR.	
Revenue on duplicate.....	\$6,646 45
Assessed by treasurer.....	55 91
Delinquencies collected.....	94 32
School tax on duplicate.....	2,805 22
Assessed by treasurer.....	23 50
Delinquencies collected.....	39 67
Library tax on duplicate.....	1,180 80
Assessed by treasurer.....	9 93
Delinquencies.....	17 60
Sinking Fund on duplicate.....	561 04
Assessed by treasurer.....	4 72
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	\$11,438 56

CR.	
Delinquent revenue.....	\$886 95
Delinquent school.....	374 34
Delinquent library.....	157 61
Delinquent sinking fund.....	74 85
Erroneous assessments.....	65 13
Taxes refunded.....	28 27
Printing.....	21 13
Treasurer's fees.....	355 24
Mileage.....	21 12
Revenue paid State Treasurer.....	5,610 13
School paid State Treasurer.....	2,374 42
Library paid State Treasurer.....	1,001 62
Sinking Fund paid State Treasurer..	467 74
Error in settlement sheet.....	01
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	11,438 56

No. 49. MARION COUNTY.

JOHN W. HAMILTON, Auditor.

WILLIS W. WRIGHT, Treasurer.

DR.	
Revenue on duplicate.....	\$18,587 74
Assessed by treasurer.....	126 66
Delinquencies collected.....	745 18
Railroad tax on duplicate.....	1,463 58
Corporation tax on duplicate.....	222 02
School tax on duplicate.....	8,348 03
Assessed by treasurer.....	48 20
Delinquencies collected.....	372 59
Library tax on duplicate.....	3,028 20
Assessed by treasurer.....	26 55
Delinquencies collected.....	93 15
Sinking Fund on duplicate.....	1,670 51
Assessed by treasurer.....	9 49
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	\$34,741 90

CR.	
Delinquent revenue.....	\$3,000 34
Delinquent school.....	1,079 32
Delinquent library.....	692 25
Delinquent sinking fund.....	217 50
Treasurer's fees.....	672 24
Revenue paid State Treasurer.....	17,043 20
School paid State Treasurer.....	7,994 79
Library paid State Treasurer.....	2,518 59
Sinking Fund paid State Treasurer..	1,523 67
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	\$34,741 90

No. 50. MARSHALL COUNTY.

THOMAS McDONALD, Auditor.

JOSEPH EVANS, Treasurer.

DR.	
Revenue on duplicate.....	\$2,883 21
Assessed by treasurer.....	74 50
Delinquencies collected.....	257 00
School tax on duplicate.....	1,181 37
Assessed by treasurer.....	32 84
Delinquencies collected.....	134 00
Library tax on duplicate.....	538 28
Assessed by treasurer.....	12 98
Delinquencies collected.....	62 78
Sinking Fund on duplicate.....	223 26
Assessed by treasurer.....	6 00
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	\$5,406 22

CR.	
Delinquent revenue.....	\$634 70
Delinquent school.....	241 02
Delinquent library.....	132 56
Delinquent sinking fund.....	45 33
Erroneous assessments.....	29 14
Taxes refunded.....	45 00
Printing.....	33 05
Treasurer's fees.....	170 00
Mileage.....	26 56
Revenue paid State Treasurer.....	2,387 27
School paid State Treasurer.....	1,033 18
Library paid State Treasurer.....	456 48
Sinking Fund paid State Treasurer..	172 03
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	\$5,406 22

No. 51. MARTIN COUNTY.

R. C. STEPHEN, Auditor.

THOMAS WALKER, Treasurer.

DR.	
Revenue on duplicate.....	\$2,123 02
Assessed by treasurer.....	16 61
Delinquencies collected.....	307 89
Costs of advertising collected.....	15 30
School tax on duplicate.....	810 26
Assessed by treasurer.....	5 55
Delinquencies collected.....	144 52
Library tax on duplicate.....	453 32
Assessed by treasurer.....	4 14
Delinquencies collected.....	58 94
Sinking Fund on duplicate.....	162 34
Assessed by treasurer.....	60
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	\$4,102 58

CR.	
Delinquent revenue.....	\$398 29
Delinquent school.....	121 47
Delinquent library.....	114 13
Delinquent sinking fund.....	25 01
Taxes refunded.....	41 81
Printing.....	140 17
Tax paid at State Treasury.....	114 84
Delinquency paid at State Treasurer..	29 76
Treasurer's fees.....	142 22
Mileage.....	16 00
Revenue paid State Treasurer.....	1,733 53
School paid State Treasurer.....	754 77
Library paid State Treasurer.....	341 56
Sinking Fund paid State Treasurer..	129 02
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	\$4,102 58

No. 52. MIAMI COUNTY.

IRA MENDENHALL, Auditor.

DANIEL BROWER, Treasurer.

DR.	
Revenue on duplicate.....	\$6,399 52
Assessed by treasurer.....	29 14
Delinquencies collected.....	119 30
School tax on duplicate.....	2,607 62
Assessed by treasurer.....	8 30
Delinquencies collected.....	54 91
Library tax on duplicate.....	1,251 98
Assessed by treasurer.....	8 30
Delinquencies collected.....	22 96
Sinking fund on duplicate.....	520 87
Assessed by treasurer.....	1 67
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	\$11,024 57

CR.	
Delinquent revenue.....	\$709 41
Delinquent school.....	204 94
Delinquent library.....	199 04
Delinquent sinking fund.....	41 60
Erroneous assessments.....	12 68
Taxes refunded.....	7 25
Treasurer's fees.....	315 84
Mileage.....	11 52
Revenue paid State Treasurer.....	5,628 25
School paid State Treasurer.....	2,378 75
Library paid State Treasurer.....	1,046 95
Sinking fund paid State Treasurer...	464 34
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	\$11,024 57

No. 53. MONROE COUNTY.

W. C. TARKINGTON, Auditor.

ELIAS ABEL, Treasurer.

DR.	
Revenue on Duplicate.....	\$5,594 17
Assessed by treasurer.....	18 60
Delinquencies collected.....	215 47
School tax on duplicate.....	2,519 93
Assessed by treasurer.....	6 52
Delinquencies collected.....	57 28
Library tax on duplicate.....	1,035 21
Assessed by treasurer.....	4 32
Delinquencies collected.....	63 66
Sinking fund on duplicate.....	502 99
Assessed by treasurer.....	1 30
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	\$10,319 45

CR.	
Delinquent revenue.....	\$508 17
Delinquent school.....	149 76
Delinquent library.....	139 28
Delinquent sinking fund.....	29 45
Erroneous assessments.....	43 05
Treasurer's fees.....	359 08
Mileage.....	8 32
Revenue paid State Treasurer.....	5,373 18
School paid State Treasurer.....	2,332 93
Library paid State Treasurer.....	921 48
Sinking fund paid State Treasurer.....	454 75
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	\$10,319 45

No. 54. MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

J. B. AUSTIN, Auditor.

DAVID VANCE, Treasurer.

DR.	
Revenue on duplicate.....	\$12,547 42
Assessed by treasurer.....	27 94
Delinquencies collected.....	543 49
School tax on duplicate.....	5,532 77
Assessed by treasurer.....	8 59
Delinquencies collected.....	258 07
Library tax on duplicate.....	2,121 33
Assessed by treasurer.....	7 53
Delinquencies collected.....	64 51
Sinking fund on duplicate.....	1,108 69
Assessed by treasurer.....	1 68
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	\$22,222 02

CR.	
Delinquent revenue.....	\$1,411 02
Delinquent school.....	474 90
Delinquent library.....	348 22
Delinquent sinking fund.....	95 76
Erroneous assessments.....	39 45
Treasurer's fees.....	520 24
Mileage.....	11 65
Revenue paid State Treasurer.....	11,364 87
School paid State Treasurer.....	5,181 86
Library paid State Treasurer.....	1,791 23
Sinking fund paid State Treasurer....	982 79
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	\$22,222 02

No. 55. MORGAN COUNTY.

BARCLAY BURROWS, Auditor.

JOHN R. ROBARDS, Treasurer.

DR.	
Revenue on Duplicate.....	\$8,417 51
Assessed by treasurer.....	53 00
Delinquencies collected.....	108 72
School tax on duplicate.....	3,674 10
Assessed by treasurer.....	26 00
Delinquencies collected.....	54 25
Library tax on duplicate.....	1,426 25
Assessed by treasurer.....	6 50
Delinquencies collected.....	13 53
Sinking fund on duplicate.....	725 16
Assessed by treasurer.....	5 00
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	\$14,510 02

CR.	
Delinquent revenue.....	\$1,155 45
Delinquent school.....	416 73
Delinquent library.....	254 20
Delinquent sinking fund.....	80 48
Erroneous assessments.....	103 50
Taxes refunded.....	25 01
Treasurer's fees.....	431 65
Mileage.....	14 88
Revenue paid State Treasurer.....	7,064 74
School paid State Treasurer.....	3,193 66
Library paid State Treasurer.....	1,143 60
Sinking fund paid State Treasurer....	621 16
Mileage on deposits.....	4 96
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	\$14,510 02

No. 56. NOBLE COUNTY.

JOHN YOUNG, Auditor.

WM. E. BOWEN, Treasurer.

DR.	
Revenue on duplicate.....	\$3,858 07
Assessed by treasurer.....	73 99
Delinquencies collected.....	329 93
School tax on duplicate.....	1,556 17
Assessed by treasurer.....	24 04
Delinquencies collected.....	363 44
Library tax on duplicate.....	760 69
Assessed by treasurer.....	16 11
Delinquencies collected.....	40 78
Sinking fund on duplicate.....	312 05
Assessed by treasurer.....	5 46
Delinquencies collected.....	32 54
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	\$7,373 27

CR.	
Delinquent revenue.....	\$629 00
Delinquent school.....	222 25
Delinquent library.....	154 60
Delinquent sinking fund.....	44 94
Erroneous assessments.....	17 02
Printing.....	7 60
Treasurer's fees.....	246 12
Mileage.....	37 60
Revenue paid State Treasurer.....	3,408 66
School paid State Treasurer.....	1,672 78
Library paid State Treasurer.....	640 24
Sinking fund paid State Treasurer....	292 93
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	\$7,373 27

No. 57. OHIO COUNTY.

LOT NORTH, Auditor.

JOHN B. CRAFT, Treasurer.

DR.	
Revenue on duplicate.....	\$2,096 18
Assessed by treasurer.....	13 70
Delinquencies collected.....	16 11
School tax on duplicate.....	866 50
Assessed by treasurer.....	5 60
Delinquencies collected.....	8 09
Library tax on duplicate.....	392 20
Assessed by treasurer.....	2 39
Delinquencies collected.....	2 02
Sinking fund on duplicate.....	169 14
Collected and assessed by treasurer..	1 12
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	\$3,573 05

CR.	
Delinquent revenue.....	\$226 78
Delinquent school.....	64 79
Delinquent library.....	63 36
Delinquent sinking fund.....	12 04
Erroneous assessments.....	128 72
Treasurer's fees.....	107 23
Mileage.....	17 60
Revenue paid State Treasurer.....	1,719 53
School paid State Treasurer.....	783 40
Library paid State Treasurer.....	397 47
Sinking fund paid State Treasurer....	151 13
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	\$3,573 05

No. 58. ORANGE COUNTY.

HENRY COMINGORE, Auditor.

DAVID F. PORTER, Treasurer.

DR.	
Revenue on duplicate.....	\$5,321 91
Assessed by treasurer.....	29 80
Delinquencies collected.....	173 93
Costs of advertising collected.....	9 00
School tax on duplicate.....	2,231 77
Assessed by treasurer.....	11 28
Library tax on duplicate.....	1,947 27
Assessed by treasurer.....	12 54
Sinking fund tax on duplicate.....	434 76
Assessed by treasurer.....	2 15
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	\$10,174 46

CR.	
Delinquent revenue.....	\$414 33
Delinquent school.....	140 33
Delinquent library.....	199 99
Delinquent sinking fund.....	26 23
Erroneous assessments.....	58 88
Taxes refunded.....	2 25
Printing.....	9 00
Treasurer's fees.....	354 20
Mileage.....	16 00
Revenue paid State Treasurer.....	4,971 49
School paid State Treasurer.....	2,005 75
Library paid State Treasurer.....	1 681 92
Sinking fund paid State Treasurer....	393 11
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	\$10,174 46

No. 59. OWEN COUNTY.

J. J. COOPER, Auditor.

JACOB HARBH, Treasurer.

DR.	
Revenue on duplicate.....	\$5,900 85
Assessed by treasurer.....	19 27
Delinquencies collected.....	529 04
Costs of advertising collected.....	33 66
School tax on duplicate.....	2,471 92
Assessed by treasurer.....	5 62
Delinquencies collected.....	284 18
Library tax on duplicate.....	1,090 48
Assessed by treasurer.....	5 71
Delinquencies collected.....	86 84
Sinking fund on duplicate.....	495 98
Assessed by treasurer.....	99
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	\$10,931 94

CR.	
Delinquent revenue.....	\$707 00
Delinquent school.....	225 49
Delinquent library.....	184 37
Delinquent sinking fund.....	43 23
Erroneous assessments.....	31 65
Taxes refunded.....	10 64
Printing.....	55 19
Delinquent tax paid at State Treasury.	237 72
Treasurer's fees.....	273 55
Mileage.....	15 04
Revenue paid State Treasurer.....	5,258 46
School paid State Treasurer.....	2,498 12
Library paid State Treasurer.....	941 03
Sinking fund paid State Treasurer....	449 38
Error in settlement sheet.....	98
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	\$10,931 94

No. 60. PARKE COUNTY.

JOSEPH POTTS, Auditor.

CHARLES GRANT, Treasurer.

DR.		CR.	
Revenue on duplicate.....	\$8,924 64	Delinquent revenue.....	\$812 63
Assessed by treasurer.....	123 44	Delinquent school.....	289 43
Delinquencies collected.....	64 02	Delinquent library.....	215 70
School tax on duplicate.....	3,914 79	Delinquent sinking fund.....	56 02
Assessed by treasurer.....	17 92	Erroneous assessments.....	89 14
Delinquencies collected.....	33 50	Treasurer's fees.....	427 50
Library tax on duplicate.....	1,529 20	Mileage.....	13 60
Assessed by treasurer.....	48 09	Revenue paid State Treasurer.....	7,955 11
Delinquencies collected.....	31 53	School paid State Treasurer.....	3,529 16
Sinking fund on duplicate.....	782 94	Library paid State Treasurer.....	1,340 17
Assessed by treasurer.....	3 10	Sinking fund paid State Treasurer....	704 01
	<u>\$15,473 17</u>		<u>\$15,473 17</u>

No. 61. PERRY COUNTY.

JOHN C. SHOEMAKER, Auditor.

ISAAC W. WHITEHEAD, Treasurer.

DR.		CR.	
Revenue on duplicate.....	\$4,039 52	Delinquent revenue.....	\$782 11
Assessed by treasurer.....	32 00	Delinquent school.....	215 72
Delinquencies collected.....	115 51	Delinquent library.....	214 05
School tax on duplicate.....	1,652 15	Delinquent sinking fund.....	50 75
Assessed by treasurer.....	12 51	Taxes refunded.....	7 15
Delinquencies collected.....	57 75	Treasurer's fees.....	225 72
Library tax on duplicate.....	704 69	Mileage.....	41 24
Assessed by treasurer.....	3 50	Revenue paid State Treasurer.....	3,920 63
Delinquencies collected.....	14 45	School paid State Treasurer.....	1,418 09
Sinking fund on duplicate.....	312 20	Library paid State Treasurer.....	488 19
Assessed by treasurer.....	1 50	Sinking fund paid State Treasurer...	252 09
	<u>\$6,945 78</u>		<u>\$6,945 78</u>

No. 62. PIKE COUNTY.

JOSEPH P. GLEZEN, Auditor.

JONATHAN WILSON, Treasurer.

DR.		CR.	
Revenue on duplicate.....	\$2,719 88	Delinquent revenue.....	\$452 82
Assessed by treasurer.....	22 92	Delinquent school.....	129 00
Delinquencies collected.....	320 86	Delinquent library.....	126 36
School tax on duplicate.....	1,077 52	Delinquent sinking fund.....	25 80
Assessed by treasurer.....	5 71	Erroneous assessments.....	10 93
Delinquencies collected.....	65 92	Treasurer's fees.....	191 25
Library tax on duplicate.....	550 22	Mileage.....	24 00
Assessed by treasurer.....	7 18	Revenue paid State Treasurer.....	2,464 04
Delinquencies collected.....	48 14	School paid State Treasurer.....	971 62
Sinking fund on duplicate.....	214 71	Library paid State Treasurer.....	456 33
Assessed by treasurer.....	1 11	Sinking fund paid State Treasurer....	181 12
	<u>\$5,034 17</u>		<u>\$5,034 17</u>

No. 63. PORTER COUNTY.

S. W. SMITH, Auditor.

WILLIAM WILSON, Treasurer.

DR.		CR.	
Revenue on duplicate.....	\$2,869 02	Delinquent revenue.....	\$486 71
Assessed by treasurer.....	27 76	Delinquent school.....	155 20
Delinquencies collected.....	130 10	Delinquent library.....	128 65
School tax on duplicate.....	1,170 23	Delinquent sinking fund.....	30 89
Assessed by treasurer.....	6 58	Treasurer's fee.....	170 62
Delinquencies collected.....	65 05	Mileage.....	70 56
Library tax on duplicate.....	567 75	Revenue paid State Treasurer.....	2,368 72
Assessed by treasurer.....	9 63	School paid State Treasurer.....	1,044 00
Delinquencies collected.....	16 28	Library paid State Treasurer.....	446 32
Sinking fund on duplicate.....	233 09	Sinking fund paid State Treasurer....	195 05
Assessed by treasurer.....	1 33		
	<u>\$5,096 52</u>		<u>\$5,096 82</u>

No. 64. POSEY COUNTY.

THOMAS F. PROSSER, Auditor.

FELIX MILLS, Treasurer.

DR.		CR.	
Revenue on duplicate.....	\$6,963 15	Delinquent revenue.....	\$1,225 09
Assessed by treasurer.....	27 85	Delinquent school.....	411 37
Delinquencies collected.....	1,040 89	Delinquent library.....	607 32
School tax on duplicate.....	2,934 05	Delinquent sinking fund.....	82 51
Assessed by treasurer.....	6 67	Erroneous assessments, &c.....	56 31
Delinquencies collected.....	455 32	Delinquent tax paid at State Treasury.....	1,013 55
Library tax on duplicate.....	2,561 99	Treasurer's fees.....	474 19
Assessed by treasurer.....	17 85	Mileage.....	39 04
Sinking fund on duplicate.....	586 82	Revenue paid State Treasurer.....	5,760 79
Assessed by treasurer.....	1 33	School paid State Treasurer.....	2,554 36
		Library paid State Treasurer.....	1,685 21
		Sinking fund paid State Treasurer.....	486 18
	<u>\$14,595 92</u>		<u>\$14,595 92</u>

No. 65. PULASKI COUNTY.

W. S. HEDDLSTON, Auditor.

H. P. ROWAN, Treasurer.

DR.		CR.	
Revenue on duplicate.....	\$1,343 36	Delinquent revenue.....	\$337 33
Assessed by treasurer.....	35 12	Delinquent school.....	125 37
Delinquencies collected.....	128 61	Delinquent library.....	118 07
School tax on duplicate.....	547 70	Delinquent sinking fund.....	25 56
Assessed by treasurer.....	15 51	Erroneous assessments.....	21 16
Delinquencies collected.....	64 62	Treasurer's fees.....	103 87
Library tax on duplicate.....	383 56	Mileage.....	16 00
Assessed by treasurer.....	6 97	Revenue paid State Treasurer.....	1,083 35
Delinquencies collected.....	15 82	School paid State Treasurer.....	473 38
Sinking fund on duplicate.....	113 97	Library paid State Treasurer.....	268 75
Assessed by treasurer.....	3 10	Sinking fund paid State Treasurer.....	85 50
	<u>\$2,658 34</u>		<u>\$2,658 34</u>

No. 66. PUTNAM COUNTY.

J. F. FARLEY, Auditor.

EDWARD R. KERCHEVAL, Treasurer.

DR.		CR.	
Revenue on duplicate.....	\$11,119 25	Delinquent revenue.....	\$1,214 59
Assessed by treasurer.....	89 32	Delinquent school.....	422 98
Delinquencies collected.....	28 72	Delinquent library.....	256 27
School fund tax on duplicate.....	4,78 63	Delinquent sinking fund.....	83 55
Assessed by treasurer.....	38 41	Printing.....	15 40
Delinquencies collected.....	14 36	Treasurer's fees.....	496 75
Library tax on duplicate.....	1,900 66	Mileage.....	12 80
Assessed by treasurer.....	17 14	Revenue paid State Treasurer.....	9,707 58
Delinquencies collected.....	7 20	School paid State Treasurer.....	4,374 32
Sinking fund on duplicate.....	975 69	Library paid State Treasurer.....	1,539 28
Assessed by treasurer.....	7 66	Sinking fund paid State Treasurer.....	873 55
	<u>\$19,077 07</u>		<u>\$19,077 07</u>

No. 67. RANDOLPH COUNTY.

NATHAN GARRETT, Auditor.

SIMEON H. LUCAS, Treasurer.

DR.		CR.	
Revenue on duplicate.....	\$6,534 46	Delinquent revenue.....	\$1,146 47
Assessed by treasurer.....	13 64	Delinquent school.....	357 76
Delinquencies collected.....	247 00	Delinquent library.....	295 56
Costs of advertising collected.....	27 22	Delinquent sinking fund.....	75 48
School tax on duplicate.....	2,636 66	Erroneous assessments.....	28 35
Assessed by treasurer.....	3 90	Printing.....	22 00
Delinquencies collected.....	425 91	Treasurer's fees.....	352 61
Library tax on duplicate.....	1,240 56	Mileage.....	25 60
Assessed by treasurer.....	3 09	Revenue on duplicate.....	5,398 90
Delinquencies collected.....	39 87	School on duplicate.....	2,612 43
Sinking fund on duplicate.....	535 46	Library on duplicate.....	958 22
Assessed by treasurer.....	1 06	Sinking fund on duplicate.....	443 84
	<u>\$11,717 22</u>		<u>\$11,717 22</u>

No. 68. RIPLEY COUNTY.

JEFFERSON T. EVENS, Auditor.

DR.	
Revenue on duplicate.....	\$6,257 62
Assessed by treasurer.....	26 40
Delinquencies collected.....	499 16
School tax on duplicate.....	2,566 09
Assessed by treasurer.....	11 40
Delinquencies collected.....	245 58
Library tax on duplicate.....	1,176 60
Assessed by treasurer.....	5 40
Delinquencies collected.....	66 57
Sinking fund on duplicate.....	497 04
Assessed by treasurer.....	2 47
	<hr/>
	\$11,354 33

JAMES L. YATER, Treasurer.

CR.	
Delinquent revenue.....	\$1,199 67
Delinquent school.....	405 90
Delinquent library.....	289 21
Delinquent sinking fund.....	72 51
Erroneous assessments.....	52 00
Printing.....	70 00
Treasurer's fees.....	353 70
Mileage.....	15 28
Revenue paid State Treasurer.....	5,243 83
School paid State Treasurer.....	2,315 97
Library paid State Treasurer.....	939 26
Sinking fund paid State Treasurer..	407 00
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	\$11,354 33

No. 69. RUSH COUNTY.

A. KENNEDY, Auditor.

DR.	
Revenue on duplicate.....	\$13,368 53
Assessed by treasurer.....	19 56
Delinquencies collected.....	461 93
School tax on duplicate.....	5,434 03
Assessed by treasurer.....	8 03
Delinquencies collected.....	166 46
Library tax on duplicate.....	2,765 03
Assessed by treasurer.....	4 14
Delinquencies collected.....	69 60
Sinking fund tax on duplicate.....	1,214 63
Assessed by treasurer.....	2 03
	<hr/>
	\$23,533 97

R. PUGH, Treasurer.

CR.	
Delinquent revenue.....	\$1,074 79
Delinquent school.....	371 35
Delinquent library.....	260 35
Delinquent sinking fund.....	76 69
Erroneous assessments.....	94 26
Tax paid at State Treasury.....	394 53
Treasurer's fees.....	701 38
Mileage.....	14 40
Revenue paid State Treasurer.....	11,875 53
School paid State Treasurer.....	5,111 70
Library paid State Treasurer.....	2,445 85
Sinking fund paid State Treasurer..	1,113 13
Error in settlement sheet.....	01
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	\$23,533 97

No. 70. SCOTT COUNTY.

JOHN E. ROE, Auditor.

DR.	
Revenue on duplicate.....	\$2,807 17
Delinquencies collected.....	210 50
School on duplicate.....	1,149 24
Delinquencies collected.....	193 82
Library tax on duplicate.....	537 21
Delinquencies collected.....	35 32
Sinking fund on duplicate.....	246 69
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	\$5,179 93

JOHN CLOSE, Treasurer.

CR.	
Delinquent revenue.....	\$425 76
Delinquent school.....	135 00
Delinquent library.....	110 13
Delinquent sinking fund.....	29 22
Erroneous assessments.....	9 53
Treasurer's fees.....	193 41
Mileage.....	36 48
Revenue paid State Treasurer.....	2,438 45
School paid State Treasurer.....	1,155 55
Library paid State Treasurer.....	479 73
Sinking fund paid State Treasurer..	206 69
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	\$5,179 95

No. 71. SHELBY COUNTY.

JOHN H. STEWART, Auditor.

DR.	
Revenue on duplicate.....	\$9,429 40
Assessed by treasurer.....	40 40
Delinquencies collected.....	975 80
School tax on duplicate.....	4,071 37
Assessed by treasurer.....	20 20
Delinquencies collected.....	487 90
Library tax on duplicate.....	1,662 90
Assessed by treasurer.....	5 05
Delinquencies collected.....	121 97
Sinking fund on duplicate.....	814 54
Assessed by treasurer.....	4 04
	<hr/>
	\$17,633 57

ALEXANDER MILLER, Treasurer.

CR.	
Delinquent revenue.....	\$1,636 62
Delinquent school.....	563 59
Delinquent library.....	398 13
Delinquent sinking fund.....	114 33
Tax refunded.....	24 10
Printing.....	50 00
Delinquent taxes paid at State Treas'y,	801 45
Treasurer's fees.....	294 93
Mileage.....	4 16
Revenue paid State Treasurer.....	7,777 89
School paid State Treasurer.....	4,015 88
Library paid State Treasurer.....	1,265 57
Sinking fund paid State Treasurer..	686 98
	<hr/>
	\$17,633 57

No. 72. SPENCER COUNTY.

JAMES C. VEACH, Auditor.

THOMAS F. DEBRULER, Treasurer.

DR.	
Revenue on duplicate.....	\$4,948 44
Assessed by treasurer.....	40 65
Delinquencies collected.....	127 50
School tax on duplicate.....	2,068 96
Assessed by treasurer.....	17 65
Delinquencies collected.....	63 55
Library tax on duplicate.....	922 49
Assessed by treasurer.....	7 64
Delinquencies collected.....	16 01
Sinking fund on duplicate.....	413 80
Assessed by treasurer.....	3 32
	<hr/>
	\$8,639 01

CR.	
Delinquent revenue.....	\$985 07
Delinquent school.....	341 00
Delinquent library.....	239 80
Delinquent sinking fund.....	68 56
Erroneous assessments.....	41 59
Taxes refunded.....	33 08
Treasurer's fees.....	266 61
Mileage.....	34 24
Revenue paid State Treasurer.....	3,895 02
School paid State Treasurer.....	1,721 66
Library paid State Treasurer.....	670 65
Sinking fund paid State Treasurer..	322 73
	<hr/>
	\$9,630 01

No. 73. STARKE COUNTY.

CHARLES HUMPHREYS, Auditor.

WILLOUGHBY McCORMICK, Treasurer.

DR.	
Revenue on duplicate.....	\$376 43
Assessed by treasurer.....	3 42
Delinquencies collected.....	71 96
Costs of advertising collected.....	4 47
School tax on duplicate.....	145 92
Assessed by treasurer.....	68
Delinquencies collected.....	33 67
Library tax on duplicate.....	74 88
Assessed by treasurer.....	88
Delinquencies collected.....	16 08
Sinking fund on duplicate.....	28 47
Assessed by treasurer.....	19
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	\$757 05

CR.	
Delinquent revenue.....	\$168 12
Delinquent school.....	59 59
Delinquent library.....	31 36
Delinquent sinking fund.....	11 70
Erroneous assessments.....	10 44
Printing.....	5 00
Delinquent tax paid at State Treasury..	52 45
Treasurer's fees.....	33 47
Mileage.....	28 20
Revenue paid State Treasurer.....	188 33
School paid State Treasurer.....	103 98
Library paid State Treasurer.....	48 76
Sinking fund paid State Treasurer..	15 58
Error in settlement sheet.....	08
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	\$757 05

No. 74. STEUBEN COUNTY.

WILLIAM CAREHUFF, Auditor.

GEORGE EMERSON, Treasurer.

DR.	
Revenue on duplicate.....	\$2,213 97
Delinquencies collected.....	551 20
School tax on duplicate.....	228 18
Delinquencies collected.....	170 92
Library tax on duplicate.....	953 75
Sinking fund on duplicate.....	162 39
	<hr/>
	\$4,880 41

CR.	
Delinquent revenue.....	\$238 12
Delinquent school.....	54 63
Delinquent library.....	132 81
Delinquent sinking fund.....	11 50
Erroneous assessments.....	79 78
Delinquent tax paid at State Treasury..	376 85
Treasurer's fees.....	150 12
Mileage.....	32 00
Revenue paid State Treasurer.....	1,997 47
School paid State Treasurer.....	497 32
Library paid State Treasurer.....	746 85
Sinking fund paid State Treasurer..	142 56
	<hr/>
	\$4,880 41

No. 75. ST. JOSEPH COUNTY.

A. B. ELLSWORTH, Auditor.

ROBERT B. NICAR, Treasurer.

DR.	
Revenue on duplicate.....	\$5,726 65
Assessed by treasurer.....	10 93
Delinquencies collected.....	186 69
School tax on duplicate.....	2,411 46
Assessed by treasurer.....	3 40
Delinquencies collected.....	58 52
Library tax on duplicate.....	1,062 40
Assessed by treasurer.....	2 49
Delinquencies collected.....	56 30
Sinking fund tax on duplicate.....	483 11
Assessed by treasurer.....	1 44
	<hr/>
	\$10,003 59

CR.	
Delinquent revenue.....	\$436 48
Delinquent school.....	122 35
Delinquent library.....	125 85
Delinquent sinking fund.....	24 79
Taxes refunded.....	11 77
Printing.....	15 79
Treasurer's fees.....	268 41
Mileage.....	22 40
Revenue paid State Treasurer.....	3,284 54
School paid State Treasurer.....	2,280 87
Library paid State Treasurer.....	965 23
Sinking fund paid State Treasurer..	445 11
	<hr/>
	\$10,003 59

No. 76. SULLIVAN COUNTY.

JOSEPH W. WOLFEN, Auditor.

JOHN S. DAVIS, Treasurer.

DR.		CR.	
Revenue on duplicate.....	\$4,744 46	Delinquent revenue.....	\$500 90
Assessed by treasurer.....	57 88	Delinquent school.....	167 18
Delinquencies collected.....	540 68	Delinquent library.....	120 29
School tax on duplicate.....	1,969 48	Delinquent sinking fund.....	32 35
Assessed by treasurer.....	23 01	Erroneous assessments.....	164 32
Delinquencies collected.....	162 59	Printing.....	11 50
Library tax on duplicate.....	895 12	Delinq't tax paid at State Treasury..	484 80
Assessed by treasurer.....	11 16	Treasurer's fees.....	360 19
Delinquencies collected.....	148 42	Mileage.....	30 18
Sinking fund on duplicate.....	393 90	Revenue paid State Treasurer.....	4 16 31
Assessed by treasurer.....	4 21	School paid State Treasurer.....	1 829 61
Error in settlement sheet.....	01	Library paid State Treasurer.....	801 54
		Sinking fund paid treasurer.....	341 75
	<u>\$8,950 92</u>		<u>\$8,950 92</u>

No. 77. SWITZERLAND COUNTY.

ROBERT N. LAMB, Auditor.

GEORGE H. KYLE, Treasurer.

DR.		CR.	
Revenue on duplicate.....	\$4,943 55	Delinquent revenue.....	\$500 65
Assessed by treasurer.....	59 04	Delinquent school.....	125 97
Delinquencies collected.....	53 25	Delinquent library.....	155 78
Costs of advertising collected.....	16 46	Delinquent sinking fund.....	25 08
School tax on duplicate.....	2,036 01	Erroneous assessments.....	36 20
Assessed by treasurer.....	13 21	Taxes refunded.....	1 26
Delinquencies collected.....	26 50	Printing.....	17 50
Library tax on duplicate.....	944 68	Treasurer's fees.....	279 91
Assessed by treasurer.....	19 50	Mileage.....	19 68
Delinquencies collected.....	6 63	Revenue paid State Treasurer.....	4,346 72
Sinking fund on duplicate.....	407 23	School paid State Treasurer.....	1,871 51
Assessed by treasurer.....	2 57	Library paid State Treasurer.....	778 95
Delinquencies collected.....	5 31	Sinking fund paid State Treasurer..	374 69
		Error in settlement sheet.....	01
	<u>\$8,533 94</u>		<u>\$8,533 94</u>

No. 78. TIPPECANOE COUNTY.

NATHAN WEBB, Auditor.

JOHN W. MARTIN, Treasurer.

DR.		CR.	
Revenue on duplicate.....	\$14,874 39	Delinquent revenue.....	\$2,791 72
Assessed by treasurer.....	81 95	Delinquent school.....	922 88
Delinquencies collected.....	1,326 23	Delinquent library.....	683 39
Costs of advertising collected.....	75 72	Delinquent sinking fund.....	184 53
Revenue from predecessor.....	170 16	Erroneous assessments.....	258 61
School tax on duplicate.....	6,540 67	Taxes refunded.....	827 03
Assessed by treasurer.....	30 25	Printing.....	56 98
Delinquencies collected.....	663 11	Treasurer's fees.....	612 69
Library tax on duplicate.....	2 531 10	Mileage.....	10 00
Assessed by treasurer.....	18 30	Revenue paid State Treasurer.....	12,826 84
Delinquencies collected.....	165 76	School paid State Treasurer.....	5,935 12
Sinking fund on duplicate.....	1,308 10	Library paid State Treasurer.....	1,930 29
Assessed by treasurer.....	6 04	Sinking fund paid State Treasurer..	1,170 96
Delinquencies collected.....	121 18	Error in settlement sheet.....	10
Railroad tax on duplicate.....	298 18		
	<u>\$28,211 14</u>		<u>\$28,211 14</u>

No. 79. TIPTON COUNTY.

ALEXANDER M. YOUNG, Auditor.

JOHN S. RESSLER, Treasurer.

DR.		CR.	
Revenue on duplicate.....	\$2,718 61	Delinquent revenue.....	\$660 09
Assessed by treasurer.....	53 27	Delinquent school.....	259 74
Delinquencies collected.....	254 32	Delinquent library.....	134 56
School tax on duplicate.....	1,156 59	Delinquent sinking fund.....	51 72
Assessed by treasurer.....	23 83	Erroneous assessments.....	33 35
Delinquencies collected.....	65 48	Treasurer's fees.....	153 40
Library tax on duplicate.....	491 67	Mileage.....	6 40
Assessed by treasurer.....	8 16	Revenue paid State Treasurer.....	2,222 32
Delinquencies collected.....	80 97	School paid State Treasurer.....	973 61
Sinking fund on duplicate.....	231 90	Library paid State Treasurer.....	420 65
Assessed by treasurer.....	5 14	Sinking fund paid State Treasurer..	174 10
	<u>\$5,089 94</u>		<u>\$5,089 94</u>

No. 80. UNION COUNTY.

WELLINGTON DAWSON, Auditor.

CHARLES NUTTER, Treasurer.

DR.		CR.	
Revenue on duplicate.....	\$6,140 29	Delinquent revenue.....	\$532 24
Assessed by treasurer.....	10 02	Delinquent school.....	185 14
Delinquencies collected.....	63 86	Delinquent library.....	125 88
School tax on duplicate.....	2,803 55	Delinquent sinking fund.....	37 45
Assessed by treasurer.....	4 26	Erroneous assessments.....	9 02
Delinquencies collected.....	31 93	Printing.....	9 87
Library tax on duplicate.....	966 28	Treasurer's fees.....	346 29
Assessed by treasurer.....	1 80	Mileage.....	14 08
Delinquencies collected.....	7 98	Revenue paid State Treasurer.....	5,454 21
Sinking fund on duplicate.....	561 02	School paid State Treasurer.....	2,555 18
Assessed by treasurer.....	85	Library paid State Treasurer.....	817 94
		Sinking fund paid State Treasurer..	504 54
	<u>\$:0,591 84</u>		<u>\$10,591 84</u>

No. 81. VANDERBURGH COUNTY.

WILLIAM H. WALKER, Auditor.

JOHN WALSH, Treasurer.

DR.		CR.	
Revenue on duplicate.....	\$10,637 76	Delinquent revenue.....	\$1,185 22
Assessed by treasurer.....	91 83	Delinquent school.....	396 06
Delinquencies collected.....	516 09	Delinquent library.....	406 28
School tax on duplicate.....	4,770 21	Delinquent sinking fund.....	105 92
Assessed by treasurer.....	45 11	Taxes refunded.....	31 57
Delinquencies collected.....	259 13	Printing.....	59 12
Library tax on duplicate.....	2,936 88	Treasurer's fees.....	529 73
Assessed by treasurer.....	22 52	Mileage.....	30 72
Delinquencies collected.....		Revenue paid at State Treasury.....	10,275 60
Sinking fund on duplicate.....	953 81	School paid at State Treasury.....	4,781 42
Assessed by treasurer.....	9 07	Library paid at State Treasury.....	2,620 42
Railroad tax on duplicate.....	1,067 99	Sinking fund paid at State Treasury,	888 34
	<u>\$21,320 40</u>		<u>\$21,320 40</u>

No. 82. VERMILLION COUNTY.

M. P. LOWRY, Auditor.

WILLIAM UTTER, Treasurer.

DR.		CR.	
Revenue on duplicate.....	\$6,032 64	Delinquent revenue.....	\$604 32
Assessed by treasurer.....	15 22	Delinquent school.....	196 31
Delinquencies collected.....	22 61	Delinquent library.....	154 67
School tax on duplicate.....	2,648 82	Delinquent sinking fund.....	41 59
Assessed by treasurer.....	5 01	Erroneous assessments.....	134 05
Delinquencies collected.....	11 24	Treasurer's fees.....	328 26
Library tax on duplicate.....	1,029 70	Mileage.....	13 60
Assessed by treasurer.....	3 99	Revenue paid State Treasurer.....	5,181 23
Delinquencies collected.....	2 85	School paid State Treasurer.....	2,348 67
Sinking fund on duplicate.....	529 76	Library paid State Treasurer.....	835 99
Assessed by treasurer.....	56	Sinking fund paid State Treasurer..	465 11
	<u>\$10,303 10</u>		<u>\$10,303 10</u>

No. 83. VIGO COUNTY.

ALBERT LANGE, Auditor.

N. F. CUNNINGHAM, Treasurer.

DR.		CR.	
Revenue on duplicate.....	\$13,873 25	Delinquent revenue.....	\$1,584 44
Assessed by treasurer.....	108 04	Delinquent school.....	522 63
Delinquencies collected.....	381 78	Delinquent library.....	394 27
School tax on duplicate.....	6,163 52	Delinquent sinking fund.....	105 70
Assessed by treasurer.....	47 43	Erroneous assessments.....	451 52
Delinquencies collected.....	159 08	Treasurer's fees.....	557 00
Library tax on duplicate.....	2,233 60	Mileage.....	21 81
Assessed by treasurer.....	17 42	Revenue paid State Treasurer.....	11 20
Delinquencies collected.....	47 77	School paid State Treasurer.....	13,423 69
Sinking fund on duplicate.....	1,248 77	Library paid State Treasurer.....	6,198 16
Assessed by treasurer.....	9 58	Library paid State Treasurer.....	1,974 78
Railroad tax on duplicate.....	2,181 74	Sinking fund paid State Treasurer..	1,222 68
	<u>\$26,472 88</u>		<u>\$26,472 88</u>

No. 84. WABASH COUNTY.

WM. STEELE, jr. Auditor.

ARCHIBALD STITT, Treasurer.

DR.		CR.	
Revenue on duplicate.....	\$7,188 94	Delinquent revenue.....	\$1,010 33
Assessed by treasurer.....	523 98	Delinquent school.....	370 00
Delinquencies collected.....	311 14	Delinquent library.....	221 56
School tax on duplicate.....	3,053 34	Delinquent sinking fund.....	72 93
Assessed by treasurer.....	254 46	Erroneous assessments.....	29 39
Delinquencies collected.....	129 04	Treasurer's fees.....	366 25
Library tax on duplicate.....	1,314 92	Mileage.....	13 92
Assessed by treasurer.....	74 69	Revenue paid State Treasurer.....	6,766 75
Delinquencies collected.....	50 00	School paid State Treasurer.....	2,965 29
Sinking fund on duplicate.....	602 97	Library paid State Treasurer.....	1,173 94
Assessed by treasurer.....	49 88	Sinking fund paid State Treasurer....	560 00
	<u>\$13,553 26</u>		<u>\$13,553 36</u>

No. 85. WARREN COUNTY.

ISAAC S. JONES, Auditor.

BENJAMIN F. GREGORY, Treasurer.

DR.		CR.	
Revenue on duplicate.....	\$5,236 61	Delinquent revenue.....	\$811 17
Assessed by treasurer.....	59 86	Delinquent school.....	293 04
Delinquencies collected.....	364 26	Delinquent library.....	185 83
School tax on duplicate.....	2,779 56	Delinquent sinking fund.....	58 62
Assessed by treasurer.....	25 91	Delinquent tax paid at State Treasury	509 89
Delinquencies collected.....	143 12	Treasurer's fees.....	311 30
Library tax on duplicate.....	1,033 64	Mileage.....	16 00
Assessed by treasurer.....	10 76	Revenue paid State Treasurer.....	5,335 51
Delinquencies collected.....	73 46	School paid State Treasurer.....	2,444 81
Sinking fund on duplicate.....	555 93	Library paid State Treasurer.....	843 22
Assessed by treasurer.....	5 13	Sinking fund paid State Treasurer....	4-9 85
	<u>\$11,290 24</u>		<u>\$11,290 24</u>

No. 86. WARRICK COUNTY.

PETER COLLINS, Auditor.

CALVIN M. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

DR.		CR.	
Revenue on duplicate.....	\$4,281 44	Delinquent revenue.....	\$292 21
Assessed by treasurer.....	135 17	Delinquent school.....	74 24
Delinquencies collected.....	114 00	Delinquent library.....	90 09
Costs of advertising collected.....	23 50	Delinquent sinking fund.....	15 16
School tax on duplicate.....	1,750 97	Erroneous assessments.....	72 97
Assessed by treasurer.....	52 62	Taxes refunded.....	6 21
Delinquencies collected.....	21 81	Treasurer's fees.....	298 44
Library tax on duplicate.....	825 61	Mileage.....	28 80
Assessed by treasurer.....	27 40	Revenue paid State Treasurer.....	3,996 98
Delinquencies collected.....	49 30	School paid State Treasurer.....	1,671 77
Sinking fund on duplicate.....	351 78	Library paid State Treasurer.....	758 14
Assessed by treasurer.....	11 34	Sinking fund paid State Treasurer....	330 95
Delinquencies collected.....	02		
	<u>\$7,635 96</u>		<u>\$7,635 96</u>

No. 87. WASHINGTON COUNTY.

W. C. DEPAUW, acting Auditor.

JOHN L. MENAUGH, Treasurer.

DR.		CR.	
Revenue on duplicate.....	\$9,181 93	Delinquent revenue.....	\$436 57
Assessed by treasurer.....	160 53	Delinquent school.....	135 53
Delinquencies collected.....	9 64	Delinquent library.....	116 59
School tax on duplicate.....	3,898 49	Delinquent sinking fund.....	27 09
Assessed by treasurer.....	65 49	Erroneous assessments.....	160 33
Delinquencies collected.....	4 81	Printing.....	12 00
Library tax on duplicate.....	1,593 59	Treasurer's fees.....	495 40
Assessed by treasurer.....	31 15	Mileage.....	15 52
Delinquencies collected.....	1 20	Revenue paid State Treasurer.....	8,500 69
Sinking fund on duplicate.....	799 70	School paid State Treasurer.....	3,766 45
Assessed by treasurer.....	13 06	Library paid State Treasurer.....	1,438 43
		Sinking fund paid State Treasurer....	752 95
		Error in settlement sheet.....	5 04
	<u>\$15,862 59</u>		<u>\$15,862 59</u>

No. 88. WAYNE COUNTY.

THOMAS ADAMS, Auditor.

ACHILLES WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

DR.		CR.	
Revenue on Duplicate.....	\$18,138 59	Delinquent revenue.....	\$1216 27
Assessed by treasurer.....	75 27	Delinquent school.....	296 20
Delinquencies collected.....	656 18	Delinquent library.....	372 80
Rail road tax on duplicate.....	917 82	Delinquent sinking fund.....	61 88
School tax on duplicate.....	8,155 27	Erroneous assessments.....	165 37
Assessed by treasurer.....	26 68	Delinquent tax paid at State Treasury	694 09
Delinquencies collected.....	218 09	Treasurer's fees.....	729 62
Library tax on duplicate.....	2,893 75	Treasurer's fees on railroad tax.....	14 58
Assessed by treasurer.....	17 62	Mileage.....	10 08
Delinquencies collected.....	162 03	Revenue paid State Treasurer.....	17,104 90
Sinking fund tax on duplicate.....	1 618 46	School paid State Treasurer.....	8,153 39
Assessed by treasurer.....	5 33	Library paid State Treasurer.....	2 527 50
		Sinking fund paid State Treasurer....	1,567 41
	<u>\$32,915 09</u>		<u>\$32,915 09</u>

No. 89. WELLS COUNTY.

JAMES DAILEY, Auditor.

WILLIAM H. LEAM, Treasurer.

DR.		CR.	
Revenue on duplicate.....	\$3,539 45	Delinquent revenue.....	\$376 18
Assessed by treasurer.....	4 30	Delinquent school.....	121 87
Delinquencies collected.....	475 08	Delinquent library.....	127 03
School tax on duplicate.....	1,439 48	Delinquent sinking fund.....	24 27
Assessed by treasurer.....	90	Erroneous assessments.....	19 07
Delinquencies collected.....	210 84	Taxes refunded.....	34 76
Library tax on duplicate.....	1 049 98	Delinquent tax paid at State Treasury	295 33
Assessed by treasurer.....	1 50	Treasurer's fees.....	279 11
Delinquencies collected.....	14 49	Mileage.....	16 16
Sinking fund on duplicate.....	287 90	Revenue paid State Treasurer.....	3,131 34
Assessed by treasurer.....	10	School paid State Treasurer.....	1,447 02
		Library paid State Treasurer.....	899 12
	<u>\$7,024 02</u>	Sinking fund paid State Treasurer....	252 76
			<u>\$7,024 02</u>

No. 90. WHITE COUNTY.*

T. M. THOMPSON, Auditor.

JONATHAN P. RITCHEY, Treasurer.

DR.		CR.	
Revenue on duplicate.....	\$2,680 51	Delinquent revenue.....	\$432 91
Assessed by treasurer.....	9 35	Delinquent school.....	250 92
Delinquencies collected.....	213 96	Delinquent sinking fund.....	27 33
School tax on duplicate.....	1,619 82	Erroneous assessments.....	4 56
Assessed by treasurer.....	5 62	Treasurer's fees.....	165 92
Delinquencies collected.....	133 43	Mileage.....	15 20
Sinking fund Tax on duplicate.....	222 99	Revenue paid State Treasurer.....	2,354 21
Assessed by treasurer.....	79	School paid State Treasurer.....	1,447 63
		Sinking fund paid State Treasurer....	187 79
	<u>\$4,866 47</u>		<u>\$4,866 47</u>

*The library tax in this county was assessed and collected as school tax. The net amount paid into the State Treasury, for library purposes, is \$409 54.

Auditor.

No. 91. WHITLEY COUNTY.

S. M. WUNDERLICH, Auditor.

CHARLES W. HUGHES, Treasurer.

DR.		CR.	
Revenue on duplicate.....	\$2,527 42	Delinquent revenue.....	\$345 88
Assessed by treasurer.....	35 63	Delinquent school.....	112 48
Delinquencies collected.....	264 19	Delinquent library.....	87 23
School tax on duplicate.....	965 16	Delinquent sinking fund.....	22 39
Assessed by treasurer.....	8 96	Erroneous assessments.....	35 76
Delinquencies collected.....	62 75	Treasurer's fees.....	162 67
Library tax on duplicate.....	528 32	Mileage.....	29 60
Assessed by treasurer.....	2 71	Revenue paid State Treasurer.....	2,313 82
Delinquencies collected.....	77 04	School paid State Treasurer.....	897 94
Sinking fund on duplicate.....	196 12	Library paid State Treasurer.....	495 11
Assessed by treasurer.....	1 14	Sinking fund paid State Treasurer....	166 56
	<u>\$4,669 44</u>		<u>\$4,669 44</u>

STATEMENT NO. 2.

Showing a General Abstract of Settlements with County Treasurers for all Taxes paid at State Treasury, A. D. 1853.

Dr.

Number.	Counties.	Amount of Revenue on the Duplicate.	Assessed by Treasurer.	Delinquencies collected.	School Tax on Duplicate.	Assessed by Treasurer.	Delinquencies collected.	Library Tax on Duplicate.	Assessed by Treasurer.	Delinquencies collected.	Sinking Fund Tax on Duplicate.	Assessed by Treasurer.	Rail Road Tax on Duplicate.	Priority in Settlement Sheet.	Delinquent Sinking Fund Tax collected.	Total Charge on Duplicate.
1	Adams.....	\$3,041 63	\$25 45	\$228 58	\$1 229 37	\$7 45	\$136 59	\$904 90	\$9 02	\$72 16	\$245 21	\$0 99	.....	.....	.....	\$5,961 05
2	Allen.....	9,766 97	198 03	452 18	4,198 23	54 77	170 26	1,745 41	56 83	68 25	929 85	9 53	.....	.....	.....	17,579 91
3	Bartholomew.....	9,571 72	30 00	92 60	4,160 54	9 30	45 90	1,69 17	169 17	8 10	827 51	1 53	.....	.....	.....	16,448 82
4	Benton.....	2,491 37	85 00	.....	1,248 42	42 13	.....	369 65	11 69	.....	216 41	8 45	.....	.....	.....	4,495 32
5	Blackford.....	1,395 53	23 60	.....	519 73	9 33	.....	392 16	6 51	.....	119 80	1 79	.....	.....	.....	2,601 90
6	Boone.....	5,937 79	65 80	332 33	2,468 81	92 54	46 00	1,110 45	16 60	.....	503 74	4 14	.....	.....	.....	10,628 46
7	Brown.....	1,683 74	10 23	114 14	654 87	3 85	42 23	347 91	2 24	.....	131 85	7 75	.....	.....	.....	3,029 83
8	Carroll.....	6,674 52	64 34	1,775 75	2,844 34	32 13	645 81	1,197 81	8 69	203 08	568 72	6 89	.....	.....	.....	14,092 11
9	Cass.....	8,035 93	29 86	533 55	3,474 27	10 92	351 65	1,415 63	30 89	.....	775 33	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,636 85
10	Clark.....	10,063 77	67 39	435 45	4,377 45	24 82	212 72	3,418 76	51 09	.....	701 07	.....	.....	.....	.....	21,397 73
11	Clay.....	3,482 20	147 81	160 13	1,728 15	74 82	90 56	1,395 86	4 60	.....	281 62	12 93	.....	.....	.....	7,445 17
12	Columbia.....	6,245 66	18 88	463 55	2,632 32	6 19	139 51	1,148 63	5 09	.....	526 23	1 09	.....	.....	.....	1,314 01
13	Crawford.....	2,922 34	41 15	84 91	652 97	14 52	42 45	466 00	9 51	.....	170 94	2 84	.....	.....	.....	7,505 56
14	Davess.....	4,157 94	11 29	129 53	1,723 95	3 39	278 24	796 73	3 35	.....	343 49	9 83	.....	.....	.....	9,908 27
15	Dearborn.....	13,350 26	271 13	108 88	5,970 13	16 20	324 23	2,900 84	104 31	13 61	1,193 42	18 88	.....	.....	.....	24,091 63
16	Decatur.....	9,974 56	44 18	675 32	4,383 70	16 20	282 88	2,852 88	13 97	.....	858 88	3 20	.....	.....	.....	19,177 21
17	DeKalb.....	3,216 11	11 54	130 00	1,309 70	1 57	25 00	682 71	4 13	.....	928 53	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,534 60
18	Delaware.....	5,962 04	53 64	35 53	2,486 95	14 59	107 88	1,115 77	15 33	14 63	497 80	9 83	.....	.....	.....	10,367 78
19	Dubois.....	2,247 40	40 71	451 59	839 74	15 60	209 71	493 37	8 65	52 42	168 10	3 12	.....	.....	.....	4,533 41
20	Dubuque.....	7,165 53	15 92	108 25	3,077 96	13 46	.....	2,629 37	.....	.....	355 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,399 04
21	Fayette.....	9,910 20	11 02	94 45	4,579 36	3 55	47 23	3,101 17	6 29	.....	907 87	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,622 42
22	Floyd.....	12,095 40	25 04	176 50	5,337 92	22 14	88 14	3,376 63	24 77	.....	1,066 38	4 41	.....	.....	.....	25,219 07
23	Fountain.....	8,277 10	71 86	550 63	3,592 54	8 03	275 31	1,444 14	6 58	68 83	718 50	1 65	.....	.....	.....	14,908 35
24	Franklin.....	12,777 80	129 27	134 25	5,672 73	42 76	111 62	2,134 44	32 46	.....	1,134 55	8 53	.....	.....	.....	22,217 64
25	Fulton.....	18,854 91	58 01	410 34	4,197 77	22 76	162 09	547 91	11 06	84 06	220 40	4 34	.....	.....	.....	5,453 65
26	Gibson.....	7,306 31	149 91	63 60	3,171 56	45 28	31 81	1,218 89	32 94	7 90	633 49	8 64	.....	.....	.....	12,691 40
27	Grant.....	5,720 34	91 86	402 33	2,408 47	33 04	248 13	1,514 20	34 11	.....	481 69	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,949 91
28	Greene.....	4,943 77	17 80	174 33	2,004 99	5 97	69 77	939 00	4 06	69 76	400 96	1 79	.....	.....	.....	8,633 11
29	Hamilton.....	7,465 40	341 13	73 91	3,208 47	30 95	171 56	1,356 04	9 23	42 90	624 77	7 39	.....	.....	.....	13,250 34
30	Hancock.....	5,593 50	48 13	278 39	2,378 85	24 07	130 91	998 06	6 04	32 73	475 66	4 80	.....	.....	.....	9,940 54

STATEMENT NO. 2.—Continued.

Showing a General Abstract of Settlements with County Treasurers for all Taxes paid at State Treasury, A. D. 1853.

Dr.

Number.	Counties.	Amount of Revenue on the duplicate.	Assessed by Treasurer.	Delinquent collected.	School Tax on Duplicate.	Assessed by Treasurer.	Delinquent collected.	Library Tax on Duplicate.	Assessed by Treasurer.	Delinquent collected.	Sinking Fund Tax on Duplicate.	Assessed by Treasurer.	Railroad Tax on Duplicate.	Error in Settlement Sheet.	Delinquent Sink- ing Fund Tax collected.	Total charge on Duplicate.
31	Harrison.....	\$6,121 27	\$69 95	\$136 65	\$2,471 98	\$2 11	\$63 32	\$1,183 60	\$20 11	\$17 08	\$493 04	\$9 45	.....	.....	.....	\$10,641 26
32	Hendricks.....	10,935 96	66 27	139 30	4,524 83	9 88	41 69	1,718 76	2 97	18 11	905 65	1 37	.....	.....	.....	17,594 11
33	Henry.....	11,618 44	66 26	231 26	5,083 42	17 84	110 63	1,904 94	19 29	27 61	1,020 49	3 61	.....	.....	.....	20,183 92
34	Howard.....	4,034 43	17 16	210 34	1,701 94	14 28	4 18	808 64	3 43	26 10	341 96	2 40	.....	.....	.....	7,293 16
35	Huntington ..	4,407 49	13 97	453 54	1,779 36	5 45	241 77	875 39	2 81	60 43	334 14	1 09	.....	.....	.....	8,265 41
36	Jackson.....	5,711 48	132 95	436 81	2,390 35	62 92	126 53	1,051 93	29 08	37 53	494 53	12 50	.....	.....	.....	10,552 25
37	Jasper.....	2,388 96	37 58	301 40	1,107 41	18 79	124 05	465 96	4 70	31 02	218 59	3 76	.....	.....	.....	4,912 23
38	Jay.....	3,187 54	19 33	272 97	1,292 33	5 91	136 45	634 18	2 46	40 98	237 79	1 21	.....	.....	.....	5,861 18
39	Jefferson.....	16,746 39	502 76	450 00	7,629 35	224 43	150 01	2,650 75	83 48	.....	1,535 99	44 91	.....	.....	.....	37,012 42
40	Jennings.....	5,284 27	11 97	148 41	2,179 20	4 24	21 21	989 72	2 59	57 25	433 11	84	.....	60	.....	9,112 42
41	Johnson.....	8,743 60	50 00	748 36	3,919 38	14 00	324 56	1,448 04	13 00	.....	771 24	8 00	.....	.....	.....	16,040 08
42	Knox.....	6,436 83	70 17	1,002 60	2,752 04	16 50	462 32	1,127 01	3 25	78 79	570 00	3 50	.....	.....	.....	12,443 01
43	Kosciusko ..	5,374 66	23 68	299 00	2,242 92	8 33	160 97	1,030 98	5 58	50 47	432 59	1 67	.....	.....	.....	9,466 70
44	Lagrange.....	3,691 26	24 53	320 54	1,537 55	11 52	126 35	884 95	8 26	.....	314 77	2 20	.....	.....	.....	6,776 35
45	Laporte.....	1,744 72	6 16	132 70	635 92	9 82	126 35	280 52	2 95	19 00	130 58	34	.....	.....	.....	3,223 25
46	Lawrence.....	7,589 05	68 63	287 61	4,512 37	17 06	79 34	1,698 55	21 04	89 23	902 41	3 24	.....	.....	.....	17,845 37
47	Madison.....	6,646 45	53 91	94 32	3,285 10	20 99	16 38	1,259 17	17 68	8 51	631 91	4 16	.....	.....	.....	12,995 85
48	Marion.....	12,567 74	120 66	44 27	5,845 03	39 07	594 61	1,180 80	9 93	17 60	561 04	4 72	.....	.....	.....	11,438 56
49	Marshall.....	2,883 21	74 59	257 60	1,181 37	48 20	594 61	3,028 20	26 55	93 15	1,670 51	9 49	.....	.....	.....	34,741 90
50	Martin.....	2,123 02	16 61	134 00	810 36	32 84	134 00	538 28	12 98	62 78	223 26	6 00	.....	.....	.....	5,406 92
51	Miami.....	6,399 52	29 14	207 89	2,607 63	5 55	159 82	453 32	4 14	38 94	162 34	69	.....	.....	.....	4,102 58
52	Monroe.....	8,894 17	18 60	215 47	2,519 93	6 20	54 91	1,921 98	8 30	92 96	590 87	1 67	.....	.....	.....	11,024 37
53	Montgomery ..	12,547 42	27 94	543 49	5,532 77	6 52	57 98	1,035 21	4 32	63 66	502 99	1 30	.....	.....	.....	10,319 45
54	Morgan.....	8,417 51	93 00	108 72	3,474 10	9 50	258 07	2,121 33	7 53	64 51	1,108 69	1 68	.....	.....	.....	22,322 02
55	Noble.....	3,858 07	73 99	329 93	1,558 17	9 60	263 44	1,425 25	6 50	13 78	735 16	5 00	.....	.....	.....	14,510 02
56	Ohio.....	2,096 18	19 20	16 11	869 50	5 60	8 09	392 20	2 39	40 53	312 05	5 46	.....	.....	.....	7,373 27
57	Owen.....	5,291 91	29 80	173 98	2,231 77	11 38	9 00	1,947 27	12 54	2 02	169 14	1 12	.....	.....	.....	3,573 40
58	Owen.....	8,900 85	19 27	329 04	2,479 92	5 62	31 50	1,090 48	5 71	86 84	493 98	2 15	.....	.....	.....	10,174 65
59	Perkins.....	8,924 61	123 44	61 02	3,914 79	17 92	33 50	1,529 20	48 09	31 53	752 94	3 10	.....	.....	.....	10,931 94
60	Perkins.....	8,924 61	123 44	61 02	3,914 79	17 92	33 50	1,529 20	48 09	31 53	752 94	3 10	.....	.....	.....	15,473 17

62	Perry	4,039 52	32 00	115 51	1,052 15	12 51	57 75	704 69	3 50	14 45	312 20	1 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,945 78
63	Pike	2,719 88	32 92	320 86	1,077 32	5 71	65 92	550 52	7 18	48 14	214 71	1 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,034 17
64	Porter	2,866 02	27 70	130 10	1,170 23	6 58	65 07	507 75	9 63	16 28	214 71	1 33	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,006 82
65	Poser	6,663 15	27 85	1,040 89	2,934 05	6 67	43 52	2,561 99	17 85	.....	586 82	1 33	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,595 92
66	Pulaski	1,343 30	35 12	124 61	547 70	15 51	64 62	383 56	6 97	13 82	113 97	3 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,658 34
67	Putnam	11,119 28	89 32	28 72	4,878 03	38 41	14 36	1,900 66	17 14	7 20	173 69	7 66	.....	.....	.....	.....	19,077 07
68	Randolph	6,534 46	13 04	247 00	2,636 06	3 90	453 12	1,940 56	2 09	39 87	535 46	1 06	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,717 93
69	Ripley	6,217 62	26 40	499 16	2,566 09	11 40	245 58	1,176 60	5 40	66 57	497 04	2 47	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,334 33
70	Rush	13,788 53	19 56	461 93	5,434 03	8 03	166 46	2,765 03	4 14	69 60	1,214 63	2 03	.....	.....	.....	.....	23,533 97
71	Scot	2,807 17	.....	210 50	1,149 94	.....	193 82	537 21	.....	.....	246 69	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,179 95
72	Shelby	9,429 40	40 40	975 80	4,071 37	20 20	487 90	1,662 90	5 05	121 97	814 54	4 01	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,633 57
73	Storke	4,918 44	40 65	127 50	2,063 36	17 65	63 55	922 49	7 04	16 01	413 80	3 39	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,650 01
74	Stauben	376 43	3 42	71 96	145 92	68	38 14	74 88	88	16 08	98 47	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	737 05
75	St. Joseph	2,913 97	.....	551 20	828 18	.....	170 92	933 75	.....	.....	169 39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,850 41
76	Sullivan	5,726 63	10 93	186 89	2,411 46	3 40	58 52	1,092 40	2 49	56 30	483 11	1 44	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,003 59
77	Switzerland ..	4,744 46	57 88	540 68	1,969 48	23 01	162 39	805 19	11 16	148 42	393 90	4 21	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,950 92
78	Switzerland ..	4,943 55	59 04	53 25	2,036 01	13 21	42 96	944 63	19 50	6 63	407 23	2 37	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,533 94
79	Tipton	1,572 11	53 27	1,572 11	6,340 67	50 25	663 11	2,531 10	18 30	165 74	1,005 10	6 04	.....	.....	.....	.....	98,911 14
80	Union	2,718 61	53 27	254 32	1,156 59	23 83	65 48	491 67	8 16	80 97	231 90	5 14	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,089 94
81	Vanderburgh ..	6,140 29	10 02	63 66	2,803 55	4 26	31 93	966 28	1 80	7 98	561 02	85	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,591 84
82	Vermillion	10,637 76	91 83	516 09	4,770 91	45 11	239 13	2,856 88	52 52	.....	53 81	9 07	.....	.....	.....	.....	21,330 40
83	Vig	13,871 25	92 61	22 61	2,748 22	5 01	11 21	1,059 70	3 99	2 85	529 76	9 06	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,301 10
84	Wabash	7,184 94	168 04	351 78	6,163 52	47 43	159 98	2,223 60	17 42	47 77	1,249 77	9 58	.....	.....	.....	.....	26,472 88
85	Warren	6,926 61	529 98	311 14	3,053 34	254 46	129 04	1,314 92	74 69	50 00	602 97	49 88	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,553 36
86	Warrick	364 26	39 66	364 26	2,779 56	25 91	143 12	1,033 64	10 76	73 46	555 93	5 13	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,290 24
87	Washington ..	137 50	135 17	137 50	1,759 97	52 62	21 81	895 61	97 40	40 30	331 76	11 34	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,635 96
88	Wayne	9 64	9 64	3,998 49	65 49	4 81	1,593 59	31 15	1 50	799 70	13 06	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,862 59
89	Wells	636 18	75 27	636 18	2,155 27	26 65	245 00	2,893 75	17 62	162 03	1,618 46	5 33	.....	.....	.....	.....	32,915 09
90	White	3,539 45	4 30	475 08	1,439 48	90	210 84	1,049 98	1 50	14 49	287 90	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,024 02
91	Whitley	2,680 51	9 35	213 96	1,619 82	5 62	133 43	.....	.....	.....	252 99	79	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,886 47
	Whitley	2,527 42	15 63	294 19	965 16	8 96	82 73	528 32	2 71	77 04	198 12	1 14	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,669 44
Grand Totals...		555,316 18	5,907 56	39,077 99	256,340 42	2,207 47	13,693 05	118,26 81	1,308 15	2,670 88	51,069 09	434 77	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,101,908 96

CONTINUATION OF STATEMENT NO. 2.

Cr.

Number.	COUNTIES.	Delinquent Revenue Returned.	Delinquent School Tax Returned.	Delinquent Library Tax Returned.	Delinquent Sinking Fund Tax Returned.	Erroneous Assessments.	Taxes refunded by County Com- missioners.	Delinquent Tax paid at State Treasury.	Treasurer's Fees.
1	Adams.....	\$332.04	\$140.00	\$114.89	\$19.73	\$17.74	.....	.....	\$226.50
2	Allen.....	1,362.56	498.45	306.06	99.01	94.23	.....	.....	411.60
3	Bartholomew.....	1,330.92	443.28	374.13	87.82	.....	.....	.....	472.43
4	Benton.....	1,135.48	555.13	197.01	106.02	73.14	.....	.....	116.10
5	Buckford.....	193.51	67.64	160.75	14.24	46.92	.....	5.36	124.78
6	Boone.....	733.77	236.81	187.40	48.02	90.51	30.45	.....	208.53
7	Brown.....	247.20	91.85	67.72	18.71	19.99	.....	.....	123.67
8	Carroll.....	912.41	296.27	235.54	39.14	145.32	38.85	2,111.19	333.75
9	Cass.....	1,437.67	508.82	355.23	142.57	291.04	63.17	68.82	385.83
10	Clark.....	1,407.19	410.43	756.91	82.05	67.05	27.23	.....	609.18
11	Clay.....	758.96	339.70	385.31	48.00	78.07	53.16	2.60	234.85
12	Clinton.....	958.27	314.05	243.60	61.54	86	4.70	.....	366.77
13	Crawford.....	260.86	71.52	76.87	14.38	28.57	5.28	.....	173.19
14	Davies.....	556.72	183.77	153.66	36.35	9.03	3.03	.....	261.40
15	Dearborn.....	1,300.46	416.45	680.85	82.43	439.60	100.00	.....	531.95
16	Dekalb.....	1,132.84	346.40	347.83	66.06	141.53	24.03	217.65	457.15
17	Delaware.....	316.39	79.39	92.96	14.11	13.16	2.48	.....	176.49
18	Dubuois.....	358.34	97.97	105.86	19.40	27.12	10.92	.....	341.94
19	Elkhart.....	324.56	90.77	94.20	18.14	27.30	132.86	.....	157.51
20	Fayette.....	794.76	1,310.41	637.71	230.91	68.79	20.20	.....	542.05
21	Floyd.....	519.45	150.31	292.87	29.75	495.25	.....	.....	484.61
22	Fountain.....	1,364.34	351.55	502.75	69.29	22.72	30.60	.....	673.68
23	Franklin.....	1,393.14	479.76	337.64	95.73	68.91	.....	.....	377.76
24	Fulton.....	1,191.41	354.69	303.96	77.57	34.74	.....	.....	528.16
25	Gibson.....	602.36	210.97	138.68	41.17	.....	23.56	1.05	171.48
26	Grant.....	530.46	108.92	149.12	33.74	96.32	.....	.....	427.16
27	Greene.....	881.78	271.03	317.55	41.98	55.05	.....	.....	322.73
28	Hamilton.....	682.51	137.31	186.44	42.49	141.34	13.62	.....	283.39
29	Hancock.....	1,057.90	355.37	265.64	69.89	235.13	8.71	86.00	325.82
30	Harmon.....	810.92	299.59	184.99	58.27	235.13	.....	6.82	297.10
31	Harrison.....	683.80	212.79	181.31	52.29	50.28	75	.....	347.81
32	Hendricks.....	910.44	325.88	210.54	65.33	40.61	.....	.....	499.55
33	Henry.....	1,227.26	420.98	296.26	86.36	56.14	.....	.....	520.25

34	Howard.....	736 92	261 25	159 67	56 53	43 88	.....	.....	294 93
35	Huntington.....	762 08	248 45	191 92	49 82	137 72	.....	.....	294 93
36	Jackson.....	901 41	314 70	214 27	62 94	119 59	.....	.....	294 93
37	Jasper.....	867 57	363 05	160 66	70 90	132 39	.....	.....	294 93
38	Jay.....	498 58	140 76	109 90	97 95	29 40	.....	.....	294 93
39	Jefferson.....	4,901 22	1,029 76	567 75	205 96	340 13	.....	.....	294 93
40	Jennings.....	858 49	269 39	226 18	55 11	.....	.....	.....	294 93
41	Johnson.....	957 54	321 86	232 53	63 83	124 66	.....	.....	294 93
42	Knox.....	2,083 11	622 28	427 43	140 09	81 84	.....	.....	294 93
43	Kosciusko.....	576 56	181 17	154 94	34 69	.....	.....	.....	294 93
44	Lefrange.....	493 28	157 79	120 12	31 71	37 04	.....	.....	294 93
45	Lake.....	357 74	105 76	100 16	21 06	11 70	.....	.....	294 93
46	Laporte.....	1,105 14	357 57	284 40	71 51	56 96	.....	.....	294 93
47	Lawrence.....	621 90	205 04	155 32	39 04	.....	.....	.....	294 93
48	Madison.....	856 05	374 34	157 61	71 85	65 13	.....	.....	294 93
49	Matson.....	3,000 34	1,079 32	692 25	217 56	.....	.....	.....	294 93
50	Mashall.....	634 70	241 02	132 36	45 33	20 14	.....	.....	294 93
51	Martin.....	398 29	121 47	114 13	25 01	.....	.....	.....	294 93
52	Miami.....	709 41	199 04	139 28	41 60	12 68	.....	.....	294 93
53	Monroe.....	508 17	149 76	139 28	43 05	43 05	.....	.....	294 93
54	Montgomery.....	1,411 02	474 93	348 92	95 76	39 45	.....	.....	294 93
55	Morgan.....	1,155 45	416 73	251 20	80 48	103 50	.....	.....	294 93
56	Noble.....	629 00	922 28	154 60	44 94	17 02	.....	.....	294 93
57	Ohio.....	926 78	64 79	63 36	12 04	126 72	.....	.....	294 93
58	Orange.....	414 33	140 33	199 99	25 23	58 86	.....	.....	294 93
59	Owen.....	707 00	925 49	184 37	43 33	31 65	.....	.....	294 93
60	Park.....	842 63	289 43	215 70	56 02	29 14	.....	.....	294 93
61	Perry.....	782 11	245 72	214 05	50 75	.....	.....	.....	294 93
62	Pike.....	452 82	129 90	126 36	25 80	10 93	.....	.....	294 93
63	Porter.....	486 71	155 30	138 65	30 89	.....	.....	.....	294 93
64	Posey.....	1,225 09	411 37	607 32	52 51	56 31	.....	.....	294 93
65	Pulaski.....	337 33	123 37	118 07	25 56	21 16	.....	.....	294 93
66	Putnam.....	1,214 59	422 98	286 27	83 55	.....	.....	.....	294 93
67	Randolph.....	1,146 47	357 76	205 56	75 48	25 35	.....	.....	294 93
68	Ripley.....	1,199 67	405 90	289 21	52 00	.....	.....	.....	294 93
69	Rush.....	1,071 79	321 25	260 35	78 69	91 26	.....	.....	294 93
70	Scott.....	423 76	133 00	110 13	39 22	9 53	.....	.....	294 93
71	Shelby.....	1,636 62	563 59	398 13	114 33	.....	.....	.....	294 93
72	Spencer.....	985 07	341 00	239 80	65 56	41 59	.....	.....	294 93
73	Starke.....	1,68 12	59 58	31 36	11 70	10 44	.....	.....	294 93
74	St. Joseph.....	2,338 12	54 63	152 81	11 50	79 78	.....	.....	294 93
75	Steuben.....	436 48	122 35	125 85	32 55	.....	.....	.....	294 93
76	Sullivan.....	510 90	167 18	120 29	24 79	164 32	.....	.....	294 93
77	Switzerland.....	500 65	125 97	153 78	25 08	26 90	.....	.....	294 93
78	Tippecanoe.....	2,791 72	922 88	683 39	184 53	258 61	.....	.....	294 93
79	Tipton.....	669 09	259 74	121 56	31 72	33 35	.....	.....	294 93
80	Union.....	522 21	182 14	127 88	37 45	9 02	.....	.....	294 93
81	Vanderburgh.....	1,183 22	396 06	406 28	102 92	.....	.....	.....	294 93
82	Vermillion.....	604 32	106 31	154 67	41 59	134 05	.....	.....	294 93

CONTINUATION OF STATEMENT NO. 2.

Cr.

Number.	COUNTIES.	Delinquent Revenue returned.	Delinquent School Tax returned.	Delinquent Library Tax returned.	Delinquent Sinking Fund Tax returned.	Erroneous Assessments.	Taxes refunded by County Commission- ers.	Delinquent Tax paid at State Treasury.	Treasurer's Fees.
#3	Vigo.....	\$1,584 44	\$542 63	\$294 27	\$105 70	\$451 52	.....	.....	\$557 00
#4	Wabash.....	1,010 33	370 00	921 56	72 93	29 39	.....	.....	366 25
#5	Warren.....	811 17	293 04	185 53	58 62	.....	.....	360 89	311 30
#6	Warrick.....	992 21	74 94	190 09	15 16	72 97	.....	.....	298 44
#7	Washington.....	436 57	135 53	116 59	27 09	160 31	6 21	.....	495 40
#8	Wayne.....	1,216 27	236 50	372 80	61 88	165 37	.....	694 09	744 20
#9	Wells.....	376 18	121 87	127 03	24 27	19 07	.....	205 33	979 11
#10	White.....	432 91	256 92	.....	27 33	4 56	34 76	.....	165 92
#11	Whitley.....	345 88	112 48	87 23	22 39	35 76	.....	.....	162 67
	Grand totals.....	\$79,916 44	\$27,396 26	\$21,333 50	\$5,467 04	\$6,714 78	\$1,750 08	\$9,129 55	\$31,691 96

Cr.

Number.	COUNTIES.	Mileage.	Revenue paid State Treasurer.	Schol Tax paid State Treasurer.	Library Tax paid State Treasurer.	Sinking fund Tax paid State Treasurer.	Printings.	Error in settlement.	Total amount of Credits.
1	Adams.....	24 96	2,858 20	1,215 50	831 31	516 72	3 00	.....	5,961 05
2	Allen.....	24 40	8,649 39	3,795 50	1,512 04	726 72	.....	6 31	17,579 91
3	Bartholomew.....	118 44	7,950 16	3,638 77	1,327 69	716 39	28 74	.....	16,448 83
4	Bent n.....	13 00	1,318 65	670 68	188 99	108 92	.....	.....	4,465 32
5	Blac ford.....	12 00	1,203 12	497 97	336 75	198 66	.....	.....	2,661 90
6	Boone.....	8 86	5,338 37	2,454 62	947 79	436 77	16 43	.....	10,628 46
7	Brown.....	16 00	1,432 11	577 18	307 18	167 22	.....	27 00	3,629 83
8	Carroll.....	10 40	3,765 19	2,389 54	959 19	486 52	75 00	.....	14,022 11
9	Cass.....	11 20	6,665 55	3,109 50	1,068 25	526 32	8 88	.....	14,626 85
10	Clark.....	18 72	9,764 08	4,531 39	2,857 57	865 30	.....	.....	21,397 73
11	Clay.....	17 29	9,867 78	1,435 66	1,003 88	232 52	.....	.....	7,445 17
12	Clinton.....	18 24	5,527 79	2,369 02	999 83	446 74	.....	.....	11,314 01
13	Crawford.....	30 84	1,921 67	791 66	384 06	150 03	.....	.....	3,908 97
14	Davies.....	18 54	3,572 73	1,748 62	635 38	294 73	.....	.....	7,505 56
15	Deaib.....	16 00	11,733 73	5,446 43	2,302 65	1,080 68	.....	.....	24,091 63
16	Decatur.....	7 62	9,076 80	4,239 04	2,451 84	768 42	.....	.....	19,177 21
17	DeKalb.....	31 04	2,913 61	1,110 78	597 54	206 92	.....	.....	5,535 00
18	Delaware.....	9 60	5,532 03	2,359 67	995 99	463 46	43 08	.....	10,367 78
19	Dubois.....	22 40	2,162 38	885 66	427 70	144 48	45 45	.....	4,533 42
20	Elkhart.....	35 62	9,167 55	3,531 52	2,367 73	608 39	6 00	.....	19,322 04
21	Fayette.....	9 60	8,959 59	4,186 00	2,063 52	828 14	.....	.....	18,622 43
22	Floyd.....	18 24	12 1-4 44	5,711 49	3,195 46	1,125 20	.....	.....	15,249 07
23	Fountain.....	12 00	7,155 10	3,266 01	1,133 26	598 38	50 66	.....	14,965 35
24	Franklin.....	11 20	11,523 04	5,240 05	1,540 27	1,031 66	50 59	.....	22,217 64
25	Fulton.....	14 48	9,320 34	1,059 16	1,465 23	125 77	.....	.....	5,453 65
26	Gibson.....	20 40	6,641 09	2,949 08	1,065 05	583 13	.....	.....	19,691 40
27	Grant.....	24 00	5,063 54	2,345 86	1,187 67	437 43	.....	.....	10,949 91
28	Greene.....	25 60	4,100 44	1,839 40	821 04	346 53	2 00	.....	8,663 11
29	Hamilton.....	6 72	6,465 39	2,842 77	1,110 92	336 59	.....	.....	13,256 54
30	Hancock.....	3 20	4,742 67	2,075 53	813 29	391 33	21 70	.....	9,940 54
31	Harris.....	20 48	5,405 85	2,266 04	991 20	438 66	.....	.....	10,641 26
32	Hendricks.....	3 50	9,139 10	4,111 12	1,474 52	813 52	.....	.....	17,594 11
33	Henry.....	8 80	10,328 84	4,645 31	1,684 43	909 39	.....	.....	20,183 92

CONTINUATION OF STATEMENT NO. 2.

Cr.

Number.	COUNTIES.	Mileage	Revenue paid State Treasurer.	School Tax paid State Treasurer.	Library T x paid State Treasurer.	Sinking fund paid State Treasurer.	Printing.	Error in settle- ment sheet.	Total amount of Credits.
34	Howard.....	30 00	3,347 67	1,387 04	658 69	975 83	.....	.....	7,903 16
35	Huntington.....	19 20	3,667 47	1,381 43	685 73	332 51	.....	.....	8,965 41
36	Jackson.....	12 00	5,077 72	2,175 37	887 61	424 73	287 13	.....	10,552 25
37	Jasper.....	27 20	1,555 35	821 07	323 95	136 41	46 84	.....	4,012 23
38	Jay.....	40 00	2,886 01	1,942 83	528 27	920 90	17 95	.....	5,861 18
39	Jefferson.....	13 75	16,906 32	8,146 57	2,315 96	1 005 33	.....	.....	37,012 53
40	Jennings.....	10 68	4,269 21	1,854 12	790 91	362 79	.....	.....	9,113 42
41	Johnson.....	3 36	7,754 08	3,068 17	1,179 49	692 89	.....	.....	12,443 01
42	Knox.....	19 20	5,150 29	2,298 58	754 62	331 66	37 00	.....	10,440 08
43	Kosciusko.....	34 56	4,526 22	2,017 67	598 09	384 07	.....	.....	9,466 70
44	Lagrange.....	32 00	3,361 05	1,507 90	548 20	269 19	.....	.....	6,776 35
45	Lake.....	31 20	1,474 12	619 20	290 13	104 89	.....	.....	3,223 22
46	Laporte.....	25 04	9,092 19	4,122 97	1,476 65	808 69	.....	.....	17,445 37
47	Lawrence.....	.....	6,814 87	2,828 10	1,089 16	594 86	28 34	.....	12,695 85
48	Madison.....	21 12	5,610 13	2,374 42	1,001 62	467 74	21 13	.....	11,438 36
49	Marion.....	.....	17,043 20	7,994 79	2,518 59	1,323 67	.....	01	34,741 90
50	Marshall.....	26 56	2,987 27	1,023 15	456 48	172 03	.....	.....	5,406 22
51	Martin.....	16 00	1,733 52	754 77	341 56	139 02	110 17	.....	4,102 58
52	Miami.....	11 52	3,628 25	2,378 75	1,046 95	464 34	.....	.....	11,024 57
53	Monteone.....	8 32	5,373 18	2,332 93	921 48	454 73	.....	.....	10,319 45
54	Montgomery.....	11 68	11,364 87	5,181 86	1,791 23	82 79	.....	.....	22,522 02
55	Morgan.....	14 88	7,064 74	3,193 66	1,143 60	631 16	.....	.....	14,510 02
56	Noble.....	37 60	3,408 66	1,672 78	610 28	292 83	.....	4 96	7,373 96
57	Ohio.....	17 00	1,710 53	783 40	307 47	151 13	7 00	.....	3,573 03
58	Orange.....	16 00	4,871 49	2,006 75	1,681 92	393 11	.....	.....	10,174 46
59	Owen.....	15 04	5,258 46	2,408 12	941 02	449 38	9 00	.....	10,931 94
60	Parke.....	13 60	7,955 11	3,539 86	1,540 17	704 01	55 19	96	15,473 17
61	Perry.....	41 28	3,390 63	1,418 09	468 19	252 69	.....	.....	6,945 78
62	Pike.....	24 00	2,464 04	1,071 62	456 33	181 12	.....	.....	5,034 17
63	Porter.....	70 56	2,308 72	1,044 00	446 32	195 05	.....	.....	5,096 92
64	Posey.....	39 04	5,760 79	2,554 36	1,885 21	486 18	.....	.....	14,595 92
65	Pulaski.....	39 04	1,483 35	473 38	265 73	85 50	.....	.....	2,658 48
66	Putnam.....	12 00	9,767 58	4,374 32	1,589 28	873 53	15 40	.....	19,677 07

67	Rand. lph.....	25 60	5,298 90	2,612 43	953 22	413 84	22 00	.....	11,717 22
68	Rinley.....	15 28	5,243 83	2,315 97	929 56	407 00	70 00	.....	11,354 33
69	Rush.....	14 40	11,375 53	5,111 70	2,445 85	1,113 13	.....	01	23,533 97
70	Scott.....	36 48	2,438 45	1,155 55	439 73	206 69	.....	.....	5,179 95
71	Shelby.....	4 16	7,777 89	4,015 88	1,265 57	686 92	50 00	.....	17,633 57
72	Spencer.....	34 24	3,895 02	1,721 66	670 65	332 73	.....	.....	8,630 01
73	Starke.....	98 50	1,688 33	1,103 98	48 76	15 58	5 00	08	757 05
74	Steuben.....	32 00	1,997 87	897 32	746 85	142 56	.....	.....	4,850 41
75	St. o. eph.....	22 40	5,261 54	2,980 87	965 23	445 11	15 79	.....	10,003 59
76	Sullivan.....	30 18	4,166 21	1,809 61	801 54	341 75	11 50	.....	8,450 92
77	Switzerland.....	19 68	4,346 72	1,871 51	778 93	374 69	17 50	04	8,533 94
78	Switzerland.....	10 00	12,826 84	3,335 12	1,330 29	1,170 96	56 93	10	27,211 14
79	Tippicanoe.....	6 40	2,222 32	973 61	420 65	504 31	.....	.....	5,069 94
80	Union.....	14 08	5,454 21	2,555 18	817 94	888 34	9 87	.....	10,591 84
81	Vanderburgh.....	30 72	10,275 60	4,781 42	2,620 42	465 11	59 12	.....	21,320 40
82	Vermilion.....	12 80	5,181 23	2,343 67	835 99	1,222 68	.....	.....	10,703 10
83	Vigo.....	33 01	13,428 69	6,198 16	1,974 78	560 00	.....	.....	26,472 88
84	Wabash.....	13 92	6,766 75	2,908 29	1,173 94	489 85	.....	.....	13,553 36
85	Warren.....	16 00	5,235 51	2,414 81	843 29	330 95	.....	.....	11,290 24
86	Warwick.....	28 80	3,996 08	1,671 77	758 14	752 95	12 00	5 04	7,635 96
87	Washington.....	15 32	8,560 69	3,766 45	1,438 43	1,567 41	.....	.....	15,562 59
88	Wayne.....	10 08	17,104 90	8,153 39	2,927 50	252 76	.....	.....	32,915 09
89	Wells.....	16 16	3,131 34	1,447 02	599 12	187 79	.....	.....	7,024 02
90	White.....	15 20	2,354 21	1,447 63	.....	166 56	.....	.....	4,886 47
91	Whitley.....	29 60	2,313 82	897 94	495 11	.....	.....	.....	4,669 44
Grand Totals.....		\$1,876 93	\$531,683 89	\$139,514 62	\$100,199 95	\$45,373 54	\$1,390 19	\$78 53	1,101,168 96

STATEMENT NO. III.

Showing the settlements in detail with County Treasurers for collections of Delinquent Revenue, School, Library and Sinking Fund Tax, A. D. 1853.

No. 1. ADAMS COUNTY.

JOHN McCONNELL, Auditor.

DR.	
Revenue 1853 returned delinquent...	\$332 04
School 1853 returned delinquent....	100 40
Library 1853 returned delinquent....	114 89
Sinking fund 1853 returned delinq't,	19 73
Ten per cent. penalty.....	56 70
	<hr/>
	\$626 76

JOHN CRAWFORD, Treasurer.

CR.	
Revenue collected and paid State	
Treasurer.....	\$55 25
School collected and paid State	
Treasurer.....	20 88
Library collected and paid State	
Treasurer.....	16 81
Sinking fund collected and paid State	
Treasurer.....	3 43
Treasurer's fees and mileage.....	12 20
Still delinquent.....	515 19
	<hr/>
	\$623 76

No. 2. ALLEN COUNTY.

R. STARKWEATHER, Auditor.

DR.	
Revenue 1853 returned delinquent...	\$1,362 56
School 1853 returned delinquent....	493 45
Library 1853 returned delinquent....	306 06
Sinking fund 1853 returned delinq't,	99 01
Ten per cent. penalty.....	226 60
	<hr/>
	\$2,492 68

OCHMIG BIRD, Treasurer.

CR.	
Revenue collected and paid State	
Treasurer.....	\$653 29
School collected and paid State	
Treasurer.....	253 59
Library collected and paid State	
Treasurer.....	133 20
Sinking fund collected and paid State	
Treasurer.....	43 68
Treasurer's fees and mileage.....	120 33
Still delinquent.....	1,288 59
	<hr/>
	\$2 492 68

No. 3. BARTHOLOMEW COUNTY.

LEVI H. MORRIS, Auditor.

DR.	
Revenue 1853 returned delinquent...	\$1,330 92
School 1853 returned delinquent....	443 28
Library 1853 returned delinquent....	334 13
Sinking fund 1853 returned delinq't,	87 22
Ten per cent. penalty.....	219 55
	<hr/>
	\$2,415 10

GEO. W. PALMER, Treasurer.

CR.	
Revenue collected and paid State	
Treasurer.....	\$594 90
School collected and paid State	
Treasurer.....	224 13
Library collected and paid State	
Treasurer.....	133 48
Sinking fund collected and paid State	
Treasurer.....	44 57
Treasurer's fees and mileage.....	91 33
Still delinquent.....	1,323 69
	<hr/>
	\$2,415 10

No. 4. BENTON COUNTY.

HARTLEY T. HOWARD, Auditor.

DR.	
Revenue 1853 returned delinquent...	\$1,283 50
School 1853 returned delinquent....	639 29
Library 1853 returned delinquent....	221 04
Sinking fund 1853 returned delinq't,	121 72
Ten per cent. penalty.....	226 55
	<hr/>
	\$2,492 10

JAMES N. HOLTON, Treasurer.

CR.	
Revenue collected and paid State	
Treasurer.....	\$135 37
School collected and paid State	
Treasurer.....	67 68
Library collected and paid State	
Treasurer.....	19 17
Sinking fund collected and paid State	
Treasurer.....	12 32
Treasurer's fees and mileage.....	36 70
Still delinquent.....	2,200 86
	<hr/>
	\$2,492 10

No. 5. BLACKFORD COUNTY.

WELLINGTON STEWART, Auditor.

DR.	
Revenue 1853 returned delinquent....	\$193 51
School 1853 returned delinquent....	67 64
Library 1853 returned delinquent....	60 75
Sinking fund 1853 returned delinq'nt,	14 24
Ten per cent. penalty.....	33 61
	<hr/>
	\$369 75

ABRAHAM STAHL, Treasurer.

CR.	
Revenue collected and paid State	
Treasurer.....	\$25 26
School collected and paid State	
Treasurer.....	10 02
Library collected and paid State	
Treasurer.....	7 15
Sinking fund collected and paid	
State Treasurer.....	2 05
Treasurer's fees and mileage.....	3 85
Still delinquent.....	321 42
	<hr/>
	\$369 75

No. 6. BOONE COUNTY.

JAMES A. NUNN, Auditor.

DR.	
Revenue 1853 returned delinquent...	\$755 57
School 1853 returned delinquent....	236 81
Library 1853 returned delinquent....	187 40
Sinking fund 1853 returned delinq'nt,	48 02
Ten per cent. penalty.....	122 78
	<hr/>
	\$1,350 58

JOHN C. DAILEY, Treasurer.

CR.	
Revenue collected and paid State	
Treasurer.....	\$322 74
School collected and paid State	
Treasurer.....	109 39
Library collected and paid State	
Treasurer.....	80 86
Sinking fund collected and paid	
State Treasurer.....	20 70
Treasurer's fees and mileage.....	51 27
Still delinquent.....	765 62
	<hr/>
	\$1,350 58

No. 7. BROWN COUNTY.

LEWIS PROSSER, Auditor.

DR.	
Revenue 1853 returned delinquent...	\$274 20
School 1853 returned delinquent....	90 85
Library 1853 returned delinquent....	67 72
Sinking fund 1853 returned delinq'nt,	18 71
Ten per cent. penalty.....	45 14
	<hr/>
	\$496 62

LEWIS H. RUPER, Treasurer.

CR.	
Revenue collected and paid State	
Treasurer.....	\$50 86
School collected and paid State	
Treasurer.....	21 50
Library collected and paid State	
Treasurer.....	10 97
Sinking fund collected and paid	
State Treasurer.....	4 17
Treasurer's fees and mileage.....	20 16
Still delinquent.....	389 56
	<hr/>
	\$496 62

No. 8. CARROLL COUNTY.

EBENEZER HEDGE, Auditor.

DR.	
Revenue 1853 returned delinquent...	\$1,219 41
School 1853 returned delinquent....	446 27
Library 1853 returned delinquent....	268 54
Sinking fund 1853 returned delinq'nt,	59 14
Ten per cent. penalty.....	199 33
	<hr/>
	\$2,192 69

C. R. D. WILSON, Treasurer.

CR.	
Revenue collected and paid State	
Treasurer.....	\$320 53
School collected and paid State	
Treasurer.....	112 20
Library collected and paid State	
Treasurer.....	83 08
Sinking fund collected and paid	
State Treasurer.....	20 28
Treasurer's fees and mileage.....	50 10
Still delinquent.....	1,606 50
	<hr/>
	\$2,192 69

No. 9. CASS COUNTY.

JOHN F. DODDS, Auditor.

E. B. STRONG, Treasurer.

DR.	
Revenue 1853 returned delinquent...	\$1,427 67
School 1853 returned delinquent....	508 82
Library 1853 returned delinquent....	355 23
Sinking fund 1853 returned delinq'nt,	142 57
Ten per cent. penalty.....	243 42
	<hr/>
	\$2,677 71

CR.	
Revenue collected and paid State	
Treasurer.....	\$312 82
School collected and paid State	
Treasurer.....	106 08
Library collected and paid State	
Treasurer.....	47 04
Sinking fund collected and paid	
State Treasurer	13 31
Treasurer's fees and mileage.....	53 85
Still delinquent.....	2,144 61
	<hr/>
	\$2,677 71

No. 10. CLARK COUNTY.

CAMPBELL HAY, Auditor.

THOMAS J. NIXON, Treasurer.

DR.	
Revenue 1853 returned delinquent...	\$1,407 19
School 1853 returned delinquent....	410 43
Library 1853 returned delinquent....	756 94
Sinking fund 1853 returned delinq'nt,	82 05
Ten per cent. penalty.....	265 66
	<hr/>
	\$2,922 27

CR.	
Revenue collected and paid State	
Treasurer.....	\$378 41
School collected and paid State	
Treasurer.....	189 20
Library collected and paid State	
Treasurer.....	94 60
Sinking fund collected and paid	
State Treasurer.....	37 00
Treasurer's fees and mileage.....	63 76
Still delinquent.....	2,159 30
	<hr/>
	\$2,922 27

No. 11. CLAY COUNTY.

JOHN OSBORN, Auditor.

HALE C. CONEWAY, Treasurer.

DR.	
Revenue 1853 returned delinquent...	\$728 96
School 1853 returned delinquent....	359 70
Library 1853 returned delinquent....	385 31
Sinking fund 1853 returned delinq'nt,	48 00
Ten per cent. penalty.....	152 19
	<hr/>
	\$1,674 16

CR.	
Revenue collected and paid State	
Treasurer.....	\$168 99
School collected and paid State	
Treasurer.....	84 24
Library collected and paid State	
Treasurer.....	77 60
Sinking fund collected and paid	
State Treasurer.....	10 35
Treasurer's fees and mileage.....	25 69
Still delinquent.....	1,307 29
	<hr/>
	\$1,674 16

No. 12. CLINTON COUNTY.

JOHN P. CROTHERS, Auditor.

JAMES G. FRASER, Treasurer.

DR.	
Revenue 1853 returned delinquent...	\$958 27
School 1853 returned delinquent....	314 05
Library 1853 returned delinquent....	243 60
Sinking fund 1853 returned delinq'nt,	61 54
Ten per cent. penalty.....	157 74
	<hr/>
	\$1,735 20

CR.	
Revenue collected and paid State	
Treasurer.....	\$305 75
School collected and paid State	
Treasurer.....	113 47
Library collected and paid State	
Treasurer.....	67 84
Sinking fund collected and paid	
Treasurer.....	22 82
Treasurer's fees and mileage.....	52 16
Still delinquent.....	1,173 16
	<hr/>
	\$1,735 20

No. 13. CRAWFORD COUNTY.

DUNBAR PATRICK, Aud'tor.

JAMES H. THORNTON, Treasurer.

DR.		CR.	
Revenue 1853 returned delinquent....	\$260 86	Revenue collected and paid State	
School 1853 returned delinquent.....	71 52	Treasurer.....	\$71 21
Library 1853 returned delinquent.....	76 87	School collected and paid State	
Sinking fund 1853 returned delinquent,	14 38	Treasurer.....	35 61
Ten per cent. penalty.....	42 36	Library collected and paid State	
		Treasurer.....	8 90
		Sinking Fund collected and paid	
		State Treasurer.....	7 12
		Treasurer's fees and mileage.....	21 13
		Still delinquent.....	322 02
	<u>\$465 99</u>		<u>\$465 99</u>

No. 14. DAVIESS COUNTY.

MATHEW L. BRETT, Auditor.

ABRAHAM PERKINS, Treasurer.

DR.		CR.	
Revenue 1853 returned delinquent ..	\$586 72	Revenue collected and paid State	
School 1853 returned delinquent	183 77	Treasurer.....	\$286 94
Library 1853 returned delinquent....	153 66	School collected and paid State	
Sinking fund 1853 returned delinquent.	36 35	Treasurer.....	110 63
Ten per cent. penalty.....	96 05	Library collected and paid State	
		Treasurer.....	55 43
		Sinking Fund collected and paid	
		State Treasurer.....	17 71
		Treasurer's fees and mileage.....	44 23
		Still delinquent.....	543 61
	<u>\$1,056 55</u>		<u>\$1,056 55</u>

No. 15. DEARBORN COUNTY.

REUBEN ROGERS, Auditor.

STRANGE S. DUNN, Treasurer.

DR.		CR.	
Revenue 1853 returned delinquent ..	\$1,330 46	Revenue collected and paid State	
School 1853 returned delinquent	416 45	Treasurer.....	\$538 67
Library 1853 returned delinquent....	600 85	School collected and paid State	
Sinking fund 1853 returned delinquent.	82 83	Treasurer.....	184 69
Ten per cent. penalty.....	243 05	Library collected and paid State	
		Treasurer.....	230 12
		Sinking Fund collected and paid	
		State Treasurer.....	36 83
		Treasurer's fees and mileage.....	94 92
		Still delinquent.....	1 588 40
	<u>\$2,673 64</u>		<u>\$2,673 64</u>

No. 16. DECATUR COUNTY.

ANDREW DYER, Auditor.

ABRAHAM HENDRICKS, Treasurer.

DR.		CR.	
Revenue 1853 returned delinquent...	\$1,052 84	Revenue collected and paid State	
School 1853 returned delinquent.....	346 40	Treasurer.....	\$307 95
Library 1853 returned delinquent....	247 83	School collected and paid State	
Sinking fund 1853 returned delinquent	66 06	Treasurer.....	109 52
Ten per cent. penalty.....	181 31	Library collected and paid State	
		Treasurer.....	97 90
		Sinking Fund collected and paid	
		State Treasurer.....	21 40
		Treasurer's fees and mileage.....	54 84
		Still delinquent.....	1,402 83
	<u>\$1,991 44</u>		<u>\$1,991 44</u>

No. 17. DEKALB COUNTY.

MILES WATERMAN, Auditor.

JOEL E. HENDRICKS, Treasurer.

DR.		CR.	
Revenue 1853 returned delinquent. .	\$316 39	Revenue collected and paid State	
School 1853 returned delinquent	79 39	Treasurer.....	\$68 82
Library 1853 returned delinquent. ...	92 96	School collected and paid State	
Sinking fund 1853 returned delinq't.	14 11	Treasurer.....	30 54
Ten per cent. penalty.....	50 28	Library collected and paid State	
		Treasurer.....	17 86
		Sinking Fund collected and paid	
		State Treasurer.....	4 89
		Treasurer's fees and mileage.....	16 18
		Still delinquent.....	394 86
	<u>\$553 13</u>		<u>\$553 13</u>

No. 18. DELAWARE COUNTY.

SAMUEL W. HARLAN, Auditor.

F. E. PUTNAM, Treasurer.

DR.		CR.	
Revenue 1853 returned delinquent...	\$358 34	Revenue collected and paid State	
School 1853 returned delinquent	97 97	Treasurer.....	\$78 31
Library 1853 returned delinquent	105 86	School collected and paid State	
Sinking fund 1853 returned delinq't	19 40	Treasurer.....	20 63
Ten per cent. penalty.....	58 15	Library collected and paid State	
		Treasurer.....	24 71
		Sinking Fund collected and paid	
		State Treasurer.....	4 94
		Treasurer's fees and mileage.....	29 42
		Still delinquent.....	451 71
	<u>\$639 72</u>		<u>\$639 72</u>

No. 19. DUBOIS COUNTY.

SAMUEL B. McCRIILLUS, Auditor.

DOMINICK EMERY, Treasurer.

DR.		CR.	
Revenue 1853 returned delinquent...	\$324 56	Revenue collected and paid State	
School 1853 returned delinquent	90 77	Treasurer.....	\$46 59
Library 1853 returned delinquent	94 20	School collected and paid State	
Sinking fund 1853 returned delinq't	18 14	Treasurer.....	23 31
Ten per cent. penalty.....	52 76	Library collected and paid State	
		Treasurer.....	5 82
		Sinking Fund collected and paid	
		State Treasurer.....	4 66
		Treasurer's fees and mileage.....	14 46
		Still delinquent.....	485 60
	<u>\$580 43</u>		<u>\$580 43</u>

No. 20. ELKHART COUNTY.

P. M. HINKLE, Auditor.

SAMUEL GEISINGER, Treasurer.

DR.		CR.	
Revenue 1853 returned delinquent ...	\$794 76	Revenue collected and paid State	
School 1853 returned delinquent	1,310 41	Treasurer.....	\$350 20
Library 1853 returned delinquent	637 71	School collected and paid State	
Sinking fund 1853 returned delinq't	230 91	Treasurer.....	170 91
Ten per cent. penalty.....	297 37	Library collected and paid State	
		Treasurer.....	159 94
		Sinking Fund collected and paid	
		State Treasurer.....	21 49
		Treasurer's fees and mileage.....	60 95
		Still delinquent.....	2,507 67
	<u>\$3,271 16</u>		<u>\$3,271 16</u>

No. 21. FAYETTE COUNTY.

JOB STOUT, Auditor.

WILLIAM H. BECK, Treasurer.

DR.		CR.	
Revenue 1853 returned delinquent...	\$519 45	Revenue collected and paid State	
School 1853 returned delinquent....	1 0 31	Treasurer.....	\$159 48
Library 1853 returned delinquent....	292 87	School collected and paid State	
Sinking fund 1853 returned delinq'nt	29 75	Treasurer.....	57 98
Ten per cent. penalty	99 23	Library collected and paid State	
		Treasurer.....	77 90
		Sinking Fund collected and paid	
		State Treasurer.....	14 17
		Treasurer's fees and mileage.....	31 61
		Still delinquent.....	720 47
	<u>\$1,091 61</u>		<u>\$1,091 61</u>

No. 22. FLOYD COUNTY.

AUGUSTUS BRADLEY, Auditor.

PETER YESLEY, Treasurer

DR.		CR.	
Revenue 1853 returned delinquent...	\$1 764 34	Revenue collected and paid State	
School 1853 returned delinquent....	351 55	Treasurer.....	\$190 00
Library 1853 returned delinquent....	502 75	School collected and paid State	
Sinking fund 1853 returned delinq'nt	69 20	Treasurer.....	95 00
Ten per cent. penalty	228 78	Library collected and paid State	
		Treasurer.....	47 25
		Sinking Fund collected and paid	
		State Treasurer.....	19 00
		Treasurer's fees.....	64 75
		Still delinquent.....	2,165 37
	<u>\$2,516 62</u>		<u>\$2,165 37</u>

No. 23. FOUNTAIN COUNTY.

WILLIAM LAMB, Auditor.

JAMES W. KING, Treasurer.

DR.		CR.	
Revenue 1853 returned delinquent...	\$1 393 14	Revenue collected and paid State	
School 1853 returned delinquent....	479 76	Treasurer.....	\$412 67
Library 1853 returned delinquent....	337 64	School collected and paid State	
Sinking fund 1853 returned delinq'nt	95 73	Treasurer.....	166 31
Ten per cent. penalty.....	230 62	Library collected and paid State	
		Treasurer.....	87 59
		Sinking Fund collected and paid	
		State Treasurer.....	28 24
		Treasurer's fees.....	73 45
		Still delinquent.....	1,768 63
	<u>\$2,536 89</u>		<u>\$2,536 89</u>

No. 24. FRANKLIN COUNTY.

A. R. McCLEARY, Auditor

WILLIAM ROBESON, Treasurer.

DR.		CR.	
Revenue 1853 returned delinquent...	\$1,191 41	Revenue collected and paid State	
School 1853 returned delinquent....	384 69	Treasurer.....	\$339 97
Library 1853 returned delinquent....	303 96	School collected and paid State	
Sinking fund 1853 returned delinq'nt	77 57	Treasurer.....	169 98
Ten per cent. penalty.....	195 76	Library collected and paid State	
		Treasurer.....	42 49
		Sinking Fund collected and paid	
		State Treasurer.....	34 00
		Treasurer's fees and mileage.....	56 42
		Still delinquent.....	1,510 53
	<u>\$2,153 39</u>		<u>\$2,153 39</u>

No. 25. FULTON COUNTY.

JOHN DOUGLASS, Auditor.

ISAIAH HOOVER, Treasurer.

DR.		CR.	
Revenue 1853 returned delinquent...	\$602 36	Revenue collected and paid State	
School 1853 returned delinquent....	210 97	Treasurer.....	\$112 47
Library 1853 returned delinquent....	138 68	School collected and paid State	
Sinking fund 1853 returned delinq'nt	41 17	Treasurer.....	38 36
Ten per cent. penalty.....	99 31	Library collected and paid State	
		Treasurer.....	25 87
		Sinking Fund collected and paid	
		State Treasurer.....	7 44
		Treasurer's fees and mileage.....	27 62
		Still delinquent.....	880 73
	<u>\$1,092 49</u>		<u>\$1,092 49</u>

No. 26. GIBSON COUNTY.

WILLIAM KURTZ, Auditor.

M. G. C. HARGROVE, Treasurer.

DR.		CR.	
Revenue 1853 returned delinquent...	\$530 46	Revenue collected and paid State	
School 1853 returned delinquent....	168 92	Treasurer.....	\$278 76
Library 1853 returned delinquent....	149 12	School collected and paid State	
Sinking fund 1853 returned delinq'nt	33 74	Treasurer.....	139 38
Ten per cent. penalty.....	88 22	Library collected and paid State	
		Treasurer.....	41 80
		Sinking Fund collected and paid	
		State Treasurer.....	27 80
		Treasurer's fees and mileage.....	47 28
		Still delinquent.....	435 44
	<u>\$970 46</u>		<u>\$970 46</u>

No. 27. GRANT COUNTY.

JAMES BROWNLEE, Auditor.

JACOB WHISLER, Treasurer.

DR.		CR.	
Revenue 1853 returned delinquent..	\$923 76	Revenue collected and paid State	
School 1853 returned delinquent....	271 03	Treasurer.....	\$69 36
Library 1853 returned delinquent....	317 55	School collected and paid State	
Sinking Fund 1853 returned delinq't	41 98	Treasurer.....	24 95
Ten per cent. penalty.....	155 43	Library collected and paid State	
		Treasurer.....	2 17
		Sinking Fund collected and paid	
		State Treasurer.....	1 71
		Treasurer's fees and mileage.....	21 58
		Still delinquent.....	1,689 95
	<u>\$1,709 75</u>		<u>\$1,709 75</u>

No. 28. GREENE COUNTY.

SAMUEL R. CAVINS, Auditor.

JOSEPH LYONS, Treasurer.

DR.		CR.	
Revenue 1853 returned delinquent...	\$682 51	Revenue collected and paid State	
School 1853 returned delinquent....	704 91	Treasurer.....	\$225 98
Library 1853 returned delinquent....	186 44	School collected and paid State	
Sinking fund 1853 returned delinq'nt	42 49	Treasurer.....	398 51
Ten per cent. penalty.....	161 63	Library collected and paid State	
		Treasurer.....	62 71
		Sinking Fund collected and paid	
		State Treasurer.....	15 96
		Treasurer's fees and mileage....	12 80
		Still delinquent.....	1,052 02
	<u>\$1,777 98</u>		<u>\$1,777 98</u>

No. 29. HAMILTON COUNTY.

LEVI FARLEY, Auditor.

JOHN C. BURTON, Treasurer.

DR.	
Revenue 1853 returned delinquent...	\$1,332 10
School 1853 returned delinquent.....	492 45
Library 1853 returned delinquent....	299 91
Sinking fund 1853 returned delinq't	97 31
Ten per cent. penalty.....	222 12
	<hr/>
	\$2,443 39

CR.	
Revenue collected and paid State	
Treasurer.....	\$150 00
School collected and paid State	
Treasurer.....	73 67
Library collected and paid State	
Treasurer.....	16 76
Sinking fund collected and paid	
State Treasurer.....	15 00
Treasurer's fees and mileage.....	26 03
Still delinquent.....	2,159 93
	<hr/>
	\$2,443 39

No. 30. HANCOCK COUNTY.

J. MYERS, Auditor.

JOHN BARRETT, Treasurer.

DR.	
Revenue 1853 returned delinquent...	\$810 92
School 1853 returned delinquent.....	299 59
Library 1853 returned delinquent....	184 99
Sinking fund 1853 returned delinq't	58 57
Ten per cent. penalty.....	135 40
	<hr/>
	\$1,489 47

CR.	
Revenue collected and paid State	
Treasurer.....	\$103 20
School collected and paid State	
Treasurer.....	38 60
Library collected and paid State	
Treasurer.....	22 65
Sinking fund collected and paid	
State Treasurer.....	7 73
Treasurer's fees and mileage.....	18 46
Still delinquent.....	1,298 73
	<hr/>
	\$1,489 47

No. 31. HARRISON COUNTY.

BENJAMIN P. DOUGLASS, Auditor.

GEORGE W. DENBO, Treasurer.

DR.	
Revenue 1853 returned delinquent...	\$663 80
School 1853 returned delinquent.....	212 79
Library 1853 returned delinquent....	181 31
Sinking fund 1853 returned delinq't	42 29
Ten per cent. penalty.....	112 01
	<hr/>
	\$1,232 20

CR.	
Revenue collected and paid State	
Treasurer.....	\$368 79
School collected and paid State	
Treasurer.....	134 44
Library collected and paid State	
Treasurer.....	92 29
Sinking fund collected and paid	
State Treasurer.....	25 55
Treasurer's fees and mileage.....	76 26
Still delinquent.....	534 87
	<hr/>
	\$1,232 20

No. 32. HENDRICKS COUNTY.

ALLEN HESS, Auditor.

HARMON BRITTAIN, Treasurer.

DR.	
Revenue 1853 returned delinquent...	\$1,052 06
School 1853 returned delinquent.....	3-8 61
Library 1853 returned delinquent....	250 79
Sinking fund 1853 returned delinq't	65 33
Ten per cent. penalty.....	175 67
	<hr/>
	\$1,932 46

CR.	
Revenue collected and paid State	
Treasurer.....	\$179 09
School collected and paid State	
Treasurer.....	79 42
Library collected and paid State	
Treasurer.....	32 27
Sinking fund collected and paid	
State Treasurer.....	15 57
Treasurer's fees and mileage.....	34 33
Still delinquent.....	1,591 78
	<hr/>
	\$1,932 46

No. 33. HENRY COUNTY.

THOMAS ROGERS, Auditor.

LORENZO D. MEEK, Treasurer.

DR.	
Revenue 1853 returned delinquent...	\$1,227 26
School 1853 returned delinquent....	420 98
Library 1853 returned delinquent....	296 26
Sinking fund 1853 returned delinq'nt	86 36
Ten per cent. penalty.....	203 08
	<hr/>
	\$2,233 94

CR.	
Revenue collected and paid State	
Treasurer.....	\$506 35
School collected and paid State	
Treasurer.....	189 33
Library collected and paid State	
Treasurer.....	113 97
Sinking fund collected and paid	
State Treasurer.....	37 80
Treasurer's fees and mileage.....	83 26
Still delinquent.....	1,303 23
	<hr/>
	\$2,233 94

No. 34. HOWARD COUNTY.

JOHN BOHAN, Auditor.

ADAM CLARKE, Treasurer.

DR.	
Revenue 1853 returned delinquent...	\$1,046 61
School 1853 returned delinquent....	566 03
Library 1853 returned delinquent....	186 67
Sinking fund 1853 returned delinq'nt	76 53
Ten per cent. penalty.....	187 58
	<hr/>
	\$2,063 42

CR.	
Revenue collected and paid State	
Treasurer.....	\$392 44
School collected and paid State	
Treasurer.....	179 53
Library collected and paid State	
Treasurer.....	70 50
Sinking fund collected and paid	
State Treasurer.....	27 75
Treasurer's fees and mileage.....	68 06
Still delinquent.....	1,325 14
	<hr/>
	\$2,063 42

No. 35. HUNTINGTON COUNTY.

JOHN ALEXANDER, Auditor.

WILLIAM J. PURVIANCE, Treasurer.

DR.	
Revenue 1853 returned delinquent...	\$762 08
School 1853 returned delinquent....	248 45
Library 1853 returned delinquent....	192 91
Sinking fund 1853 returned delinq'nt	49 82
Ten per cent. penalty.....	125 32
	<hr/>
	\$1,378 58

CR.	
Revenue collected and paid State	
Treasurer.....	\$136 17
School collected and paid State	
Treasurer.....	68 09
Library collected and paid State	
Treasurer.....	17 05
Sinking fund collected and paid	
State Treasurer.....	13 63
Treasurer's fees and mileage.....	24 77
Still delinquent.....	1,118 87
	<hr/>
	\$1,378 58

No. 36. JACKSON COUNTY.

WILLIAM T. DOWNS, Auditor.

FRANK EMERSON, Treasurer.

DR.	
Revenue 1853 returned delinquent...	\$629 92
School 1853 returned delinquent....	223 32
Library 1853 returned delinquent....	118 32
Sinking fund 1853 returned delinq'nt	28 22
Ten per cent. penalty.....	99 87
	<hr/>
	\$1,098 65

CR.	
Revenue collected and paid State	
Treasurer.....	\$625 96
School collected and paid State	
Treasurer.....	222 80
Library collected and paid State	
Treasurer.....	117 59
Sinking fund collected and paid	
State Treasurer.....	27 10
Treasurer's fees and mileage.....	99 43
Still delinquent.....	5 77
	<hr/>
	\$1,098 65

No. 37. JASPER COUNTY.

LAWSON BRUCE, Auditor.

JACOB MERKEL, Treasurer.

DR.	
Revenue 1853 returned delinquent...	\$867 57
School 1853 returned delinquent....	362 05
Library 1853 returned delinquent....	160 66
Sinking fund 1853 returned delinq'nt	70 90
Ten per cent. penalty.....	146 11
	<hr/>
	\$1,607 29

CR.	
Revenue collected and paid State	
Treasurer.....	\$152 56
School collected and paid State	
Treasurer.....	63 46
Library collected and paid State	
Treasurer.....	27 43
Sinking fund collected and paid	
State Treasurer.....	12 55
Treasurer's fees and mileage.....	92 92
Still delinquent.....	<hr/>
	\$1,329 47
	<hr/>
	\$1,607 29

No. 38. JAY COUNTY.

JOHN COULSON, Auditor.

ALEXANDER WHITE, Treasurer.

DR.	
Revenue 1853 returned delinquent...	\$428 50
School 1853 returned delinquent....	140 76
Library 1853 returned delinquent....	169 90
Sinking fund 1853 returned delinq'nt	27 95
Ten per cent. penalty.....	70 71
	<hr/>
	\$777 82

CR.	
Revenue collected and paid State	
Treasurer.....	\$31 20
School collected and paid State	
Treasurer.....	11 79
Library collected and paid State	
Treasurer.....	6 03
Sinking fund collected and paid	
State Treasurer.....	2 08
Treasurer's fees and mileage.....	13 14
Still delinquent.....	<hr/>
	713 58
	<hr/>
	\$777 82

No. 39. JEFFERSON COUNTY.

HENRY JACKMAN, Auditor.

JOHN CHAMBERS, Treasurer.

DR.	
Revenue 1853 returned delinquent...	\$2,680 07
School 1853 returned delinquent....	1,029 76
Library 1853 returned delinquent....	567 75
Sinking fund 1853 returned delinq'nt	205 96
Ten per cent. penalty.....	448 35
	<hr/>
	\$4,931 89

CR.	
Revenue collected and paid State	
Treasurer.....	\$1,246 55
School collected and paid State	
Treasurer.....	467 99
Library collected and paid State	
Treasurer.....	262 21
Sinking fund collected and paid	
State Treasurer.....	98 09
Treasurer's fees and mileage.....	195 90
Still delinquent.....	<hr/>
	\$2,655 16
	<hr/>
	\$4,931 89

No. 40. JENNINGS COUNTY.

G. W. SWARTHOUT, Auditor.

LEVI W. TODD, Treasurer.

DR.	
Revenue 1853 returned delinquent...	\$858 49
School 1853 returned delinquent....	269 39
Library 1853 returned delinquent....	226 18
Sinking fund 1853 returned delinq'nt	55 11
Ten per cent. penalty.....	140 91
Old delinquencies, &c.....	161 99
	<hr/>
	\$1,712 07

CR.	
Revenue collected and paid State	
Treasurer.....	\$401 68
School collected and paid State	
Treasurer.....	135 74
Library collected and paid State	
Treasurer.....	92 75
Sinking fund collected and paid	
State Treasurer.....	22 48
Treasurer's fees and mileage.....	46 49
Still delinquent.....	<hr/>
	1,174 92
	<hr/>
	\$1,712 07

No. 41. JOHNSON COUNTY.

JONATHAN H. WILLIAMS, Auditor.

WM. H. JENNINGS, Treasurer.

DR.		CR.	
Revenue 1853 returned delinquent...	\$957 54	Revenue collected and paid State	
School 1853 returned delinquent....	321 86	Treasurer.....	\$490 00
Library 1853 returned delinquent....	232 53	School collected and paid State	
Sinking fund 1853 returned delinq't	62 83	Treasurer.....	161 21
Ten per cent. penalty.....	157 47	Library collected and paid State	
		Treasurer.....	87 60
		Sinking fund collected and paid	
		State Treasurer.....	30 50
		Treasurer's fees and mileage.....	70 79
		Still delinquent.....	892 13
	<u>\$1,732 23</u>		<u>\$1,732 23</u>

No. 42. KNOX COUNTY.

ABRAHAM SMITH, Auditor.

JOHN M. COOK, Treasurer.

DR.		CR.	
Revenue 1853 returned delinquent...	\$2,683 11	Revenue collected and paid State	
School 1853 returned delinquent....	892 28	Treasurer.....	\$625 03
Library 1853 returned delinquent....	427 43	School collected and paid State	
Sinking fund 1853 returned delinq't	180 00	Treasurer.....	215 00
Ten per cent. penalty.....	351 28	Library collected and paid State	
		Treasurer.....	62 00
		Sinking fund collected and paid	
		State Treasurer.....	148 00
		Treasurer's fees and mileage.....	103 48
		Still delinquent.....	2,810 59
	<u>\$3,864 10</u>		<u>\$3,864 10</u>

No. 43. KOSCIUSKO COUNTY.

JEREMIAH BURNS, Auditor.

GEORGE MOON, Treasurer.

DR.		CR.	
Revenue 1853 returned delinquent...	\$576 55	Revenue collected and paid State	
School 1853 returned delinquent....	181 17	Treasurer.....	\$94 56
Library 1853 returned delinquent....	154 94	School collected and paid State	
Sinking fund 1853 returned delinq't	34 69	Treasurer.....	28 38
Ten per cent. penalty.....	94 73	Library collected and paid State	
		Treasurer.....	31 10
		Sinking fund collected and paid	
		State Treasurer.....	4 29
		Treasurer's fees and mileage.....	13 77
		Still delinquent.....	869 62
	<u>\$1,041 72</u>		<u>\$1,041 72</u>

No. 44. LAGRANGE COUNTY.

HUGH HAMILTON, Auditor.

ELIJAH W. WEIR, Treasurer.

DR.		CR.	
Revenue 1853 returned delinquent...	\$493 28	Revenue collected and paid State	
School 1853 returned delinquent....	177 79	Treasurer.....	\$164 36
Library 1853 returned delinquent....	120 12	School collected and paid State	
Sinking fund 1853 returned delinq't	34 71	Treasurer.....	64 41
Ten per cent. penalty.....	80 59	Library collected and paid State	
		Treasurer.....	29 95
		Sinking fund collected and paid	
		State Treasurer.....	9 70
		Treasurer's fees and mileage.....	53 12
		Still delinquent.....	559 95
	<u>\$880 49</u>		<u>\$880 49</u>

No. 45. LAKE COUNTY.

DANIEL CUMBACKER, Auditor.

DR.	
Revenue 1853 returned delinquent...	\$357 74
School 1853 returned delinquent....	105 76
Library 1853 returned delinquent....	100 16
Sinking fund 1853 returned delinquent,	21 06
Ten per cent. penalty.....	58 47
	<hr/>
	\$643 19

HENRY WELLS, Treasurer.

CR.	
Revenue collected and paid State	
Treasurer.....	\$22 67
School collected and paid State	
Treasurer.....	7 34
Library collected and paid State	
Treasurer.....	4 93
Sinking fund collected and paid	
State Treasurer.....	1 44
Treasurer's fees.....	3 15
Still delinquent.....	603 66
	<hr/>
	\$643 19

No. 46. LAPORTE COUNTY.

A. J. WAIR, Auditor.

DR.	
Revenue 1853 returned delinquent...	\$1,841 60
School 1853 returned delinquent.....	713 03
Library 1853 returned delinquent....	386 03
Sinking fund 1853 returned delinquent,	142 60
Ten per cent. penalty.....	308 32
	<hr/>
	\$3,391 58

E. S. ORGAN, Treasurer.

CR.	
Revenue collected and paid State	
Treasurer.....	\$150 21
School collected and paid State	
Treasurer.....	65 91
Library collected and paid State	
Treasurer.....	25 41
Sinking fund collected and paid	
State Treasurer.....	13 04
Treasurer's mileage.....	43 31
Still delinquent.....	3,112 70
	<hr/>
	\$3,391 58

No. 47. LAWRENCE COUNTY.

JOHN PETERS, Auditor.

DR.	
Revenue 1853 returned delinquent...	\$621 20
School 1853 returned delinquent.....	205 04
Library 1853 returned delinquent....	155 32
Sinking fund 1853 returned delinquent,	79 04
Ten per cent. penalty.....	102 06
	<hr/>
	\$1,122 66

HENRY DAVIS, Treasurer

CR.	
Revenue collected and paid State	
Treasurer.....	\$168 96
School collected and paid State	
Treasurer.....	61 24
Library collected and paid State	
Treasurer.....	36 42
Sinking fund collected and paid	
State Treasurer.....	11 56
Treasurer's fees and mileage.....	24 18
Still delinquent.....	820 30
	<hr/>
	\$1,122 66

No. 48. MADISON COUNTY.

WILLIAM H. MERSHON, Auditor

DR.	
Revenue 1853 returned delinquent...	\$886 95
School 1853 returned delinquent.....	374 34
Library 1853 returned delinquent....	157 61
Sinking fund 1853 returned delinquent,	74 85
Ten per cent. penalty.....	149 37
	<hr/>
	\$1,643 12

JOSEPH HOWARD, Treasurer.

CR.	
Revenue collected and paid State	
Treasurer.....	\$128 30
School collected and paid State	
Treasurer.....	54 16
Library collected and paid State	
Treasurer.....	22 73
Sinking fund collected and paid	
State Treasurer.....	11 78
Treasurer's fees and mileage.....	24 78
Still delinquent.....	1,401 37
	<hr/>
	\$1,643 12

No. 49. MARION COUNTY.

JOHN W. HAMILTON, Auditor.

DR.	
Revenue 1853 returned delinquent...	\$3,877 80
School 1853 returned delinquent....	1,531 79
Library 1853 returned delinquent....	788 19
Sinking fund 1853 returned delinq't,	305 23
Ten per cent. penalty.....	650 30
	<hr/>
	\$7,153 31

WILLIS W. WRIGHT, Treasurer.

CR.	
Revenue collected and paid State	
Treasurer.....	\$963 45
School collected and paid State	
Treasurer.....	380 58
Library collected and paid State	
Treasurer.....	195 83
Sinking fund collected and paid	
State Treasurer.....	75 84
Treasurer's fees.....	140 49
Still delinquent.....	5,397 12
	<hr/>
	\$7,153 31

No. 50. MARSHALL COUNTY.

THOMAS McDONALD, Auditor.

DR.	
Revenue 1853 returned delinquent...	\$634 70
School 1853 returned delinquent....	241 02
Library 1853 returned delinquent....	132 56
Sinking fund 1853 returned delinq't,	45 23
Ten per cent. penalty.....	105 35
	<hr/>
	\$1,158 86

JOSEPH EVANS, Treasurer.

CR.	
Revenue collected and paid State	
Treasurer.....	\$122 16
School collected and paid State	
Treasurer.....	49 81
Library collected and paid State	
Treasurer.....	22 61
Sinking fund collected and paid	
State Treasurer.....	8 14
Treasurer's fees and mileage	21 28
Still delinquent.....	934 86
	<hr/>
	\$1,158 86

No. 51. MARTIN COUNTY.

R. C. STEPHEN, Auditor.

DR.	
Revenue 1853 returned delinquent...	\$398 29
School 1853 returned delinquent....	121 47
Library 1853 returned delinquent....	114 13
Sinking fund 1853 returned delinq't,	25 01
Ten per cent. penalty.....	65 89
	<hr/>
	\$724 79

THOMAS WALKER, Treasurer.

DR.	
Revenue collected and paid State	
Treasurer.....	\$127 63
School collected and paid State	
Treasurer.....	40 11
Library collected and paid State	
Treasurer.....	36 27
Sinking fund collected and paid	
Treasurer.....	6 83
Treasurer's fees and mileage.....	35 72
Still delinquent.....	478 23
	<hr/>
	\$724 79

No. 52. MIAMI COUNTY.

IRA MENDENHALL, Auditor.

DR.	
Revenue 1853 returned delinquent...	\$709 41
School 1853 returned delinquent....	208 94
Library 1853 returned delinquent....	199 04
Sinking fund 1853 returned delinq't,	41 60
Ten per cent. penalty.....	115 89
	<hr/>
	\$1,274 88

DANIEL BROWER, Treasurer.

CR.	
Revenue collected and paid State	
Treasurer.....	\$193 93
School collected and paid State	
Treasurer.....	73 79
Library collected and paid State	
Treasurer.....	47 32
Sinking fund collected and paid	
State Treasurer.....	14 46
Treasurer's fees and mileage.....	41 17
Still delinquent.....	904 21
	<hr/>
	\$1,274 88

No. 53. MONROE COUNTY.

W. C. TARRINGTON, Auditor.

ELIAS ABEL, Treasurer.

DR.	
Revenue 1853 returned delinquent...	\$508 17
School 1853 returned delinquent...	149 76
Library 1-53 returned delinquent...	139 28
Sinking fund 1853 returned delinq'nt.	29 45
Ten per cent. penalty.....	82 66
	<hr/>
	\$909 32

CR.	
Revenue collected and paid State	
Treasurer.....	\$51 12
School collected and paid State	
Treasurer.....	15 09
Library collected and paid State	
Treasurer.....	14 05
Sinking fund collected and paid	
State Treasurer.....	13 00
Treasurer's fees and mileage.....	24 24
Still delinquent.....	791 82
	<hr/>
	\$909 32

No. 54. MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

J. B. AUSTIN, Auditor.

DAVID VANCE, Treasurer.

DR.	
Revenue 1853 returned delinquent...	\$1,411 02
School 1853 returned delinquent....	474 90
Library 1-53 returned delinquent....	348 22
Sinking fund 1853 returned delinq'nt.	95 76
Ten per cent. penalty.....	232 99
	<hr/>
	\$2,562 89

CR.	
Revenue collected and paid State	
Treasurer.....	\$258 01
School collected and paid State	
Treasurer.....	105 79
Library collected and paid State	
Treasurer.....	49 62
Sinking fund collected and paid	
State Treasurer.....	21 23
Treasurer's fees and mileage.....	42 66
Still delinquent.	2,085 58
	<hr/>
	\$2,562 89

No. 55. MORGAN COUNTY.

BARCLAY BURROWS, Auditor.

JOHN R. ROBARDS, Treasurer.

DR.	
Revenue 1853 returned delinquent...	\$1,155 45
School 1853 returned delinquent....	416 73
Library 1853 returned delinquent....	80 48
Sinking fund 1853 returned delinq'nt.	254 19
Ten per cent. penalty.....	190 68
	<hr/>
	\$2,097 53

CR.	
Revenue collected and paid State	
Treasurer.....	\$353 14
School collected and paid State	
Treasurer.....	134 26
Library collected and paid State	
Treasurer.....	73 95
Sinking fund collected and paid	
State Treasurer.....	24 93
Treasurer's fees and mileage.....	56 37
Still delinquent.	1,454 88
	<hr/>
	\$2,097 53

No. 56. NOBLE COUNTY.

JOHN YOUNG, Auditor.

WM. E. BOWEN, Treasurer.

DR.	
Revenue 1853 returned delinquent...	\$629 00
School 1853 returned delinquent....	222 28
Library 1853 returned delinquent....	154 60
Sinking fund 1853 returned delinq'nt.	44 94
Ten per cent. penalty.....	105 08
	<hr/>
	\$1,155 90

CR.	
Revenue collected and paid State	
Treasurer.....	\$156 00
School collected and paid State	
Treasurer.....	108 83
Library collected and paid State	
Treasurer.....	41 96
Sinking fund collected and paid	
State Treasurer.....	9 35
Treasurer's fees and mileage.....	32 72
Still delinquent.....	807 04
	<hr/>
	\$1,155 90

No. 57. OHIO COUNTY.

LOT NORTH, Auditor.

JOHN B. CRAFT, Treasurer.

DR.		CR.	
Revenue 1853 returned delinquent...	\$296 78	Revenue collected and paid State	
School 1853 returned delinquent....	64 79	Treasurer.....	\$14 84
Library 1853 returned delinquent....	63 36	School collected and paid State	
Sinking fund 1853 returned delinquent...	12 04	Treasurer.....	5 09
Ten per cent. penalty.....	36 69	Library collected and paid State	
		Treasurer.....	3 54
		Sinking fund collected and paid	
		State Treasurer.....	97
		Treasurer's fees and mileage.....	2 12
		Still delinquent.....	340 41
	<u>\$403 66</u>		<u>\$403 66</u>

No. 58. ORANGE COUNTY.

HENRY COMINGORE, Auditor.

DAVID F. PORTER, Treasurer.

DR.		CR.	
Revenue 1853 returned delinquent...	\$432 82	Revenue collected and paid State	
School 1853 returned delinquent....	140 33	Treasurer.....	\$258 61
Library 1853 returned delinquent....	199 99	School collected and paid State	
Sinking fund 1853 returned delinquent...	26 23	Treasurer.....	96 34
Ten per cent. penalty.....	79 93	Library collected and paid State	
		Treasurer.....	108 34
		Sinking fund collected and paid	
		State Treasurer.....	18 21
		Treasurer's fees and mileage.....	45 55
		Still delinquent.....	352 25
	<u>\$879 30</u>		<u>\$879 30</u>

No. 59. OWEN COUNTY.

J. J. COOPER, Auditor.

JACOB HARSH, Treasurer.

DR.		CR.	
Revenue 1853 returned delinquent...	\$710 86	Revenue collected and paid State	
School 1853 returned delinquent....	227 35	Treasurer.....	\$201 71
Library 1853 returned delinquent....	183 95	School collected and paid State	
Sinking fund 1853 returned delinquent...	43 35	Treasurer.....	77 32
Ten per cent. penalty.....	116 55	Library collected and paid State	
		Treasurer.....	45 29
		Sinking fund collected and paid	
		State Treasurer.....	16 00
		Treasurer's fees and mileage.....	41 42
		Still delinquent.....	898 32
	<u>\$1,282 06</u>		<u>\$1,282 06</u>

No. 60. PARKE COUNTY.

JOSEPH POTTS, Auditor.

CHARLES GRANT, Treasurer.

DR.		CR.	
Revenue 1853 returned delinquent...	\$842 63	Revenue collected and paid State	
School 1853 returned delinquent....	289 43	Treasurer.....	\$392 58
Library 1853 returned delinquent....	215 70	School collected and paid State	
Sinking fund 1853 returned delinquent...	56 02	Treasurer.....	150 44
Ten per cent. penalty.....	140 37	Library collected and paid State	
		Treasurer.....	83 33
		Sinking fund collected and paid State	
		Treasurer.....	30 13
		Treasurer's fees and mileage.....	61 43
		Still delinquent.....	826 24
	<u>\$1,544 15</u>		<u>\$1,544 15</u>

No. 61. PERRY COUNTY.

JOHN C. SHOEMAKER, Auditor.

ISAAC WHITEHEAD, Treasurer.

DR.		CR.	
Revenue 1853 returned delinquent....	\$782 11	Revenue collected and paid State	
School 1853 returned delinquent.....	245 72	Treasurer.....	\$327 26
Library 1853 returned delinquent.....	214 05	School collected and paid State	
Sinking fund 1853 returned delinquent	50 75	Treasurer.....	135 70
Ten per cent. penalty.....	129 26	Library collected and paid State	
		Treasurer.....	66 75
		Sinking fund collected and paid	
		State Treasurer.....	30 27
		Treasurer's fees and mileage.....	66 10
		Still delinquent.....	795 81
	<u>\$1,421 89</u>		<u>\$1,421 89</u>

No. 62. PIKE COUNTY.

JOSEPH P. GLEZEN, Auditor.

JONATHAN WILSON, Treasurer.

DR.		CR.	
Revenue 1853 returned delinquent...	\$452 82	Revenue collected and paid State	
School 1853 returned delinquent...	139 90	Treasurer.....	\$123 20
Library 1853 returned delinquent...	126 76	School collected and paid State	
Sinking fund 1853 returned delinquent	25 80	Treasurer.....	43 38
Ten per cent. penalty.....	73 48	Library collected and paid State	
		Treasurer.....	30 91
		Sinking fund collected and paid	
		State Treasurer.....	8 26
		Treasurer's fees and mileage.....	43 97
		Still delinquent.....	558 64
	<u>\$808 36</u>		<u>\$808 36</u>

No. 63. PORTER COUNTY.

S. W. SMITH, Auditor.

WILLIAM WILSON, Treasurer.

DR.		CR.	
Revenue 1853 returned delinquent...	\$486 71	Revenue collected and paid State	
School 1853 returned delinquent....	155 30	Treasurer.....	\$92 99
Library 1853 returned delinquent....	128 65	School collected and paid State	
Sinking fund 1853 returned delinquent	30 19	Treasurer.....	46 50
Ten per cent. penalty.....	80 15	Library collected and paid State	
		Treasurer.....	11 62
		Sinking fund collected and paid	
		State Treasurer.....	9 27
		Treasurer's fees and mileage.....	17 77
		Still delinquent.....	703 53
	<u>\$881 70</u>		<u>\$881 70</u>

No. 64. POSEY COUNTY.

THOMAS F. PROSSER, Auditor.

FELIX MILLS, Treasurer.

DR.		CR.	
Revenue 1853 returned delinquent...	\$1,225 09	Revenue collected and paid State	
School 1853 returned delinquent....	411 37	Treasurer.....	\$416 61
Library 1853 returned delinquent....	607 32	School collected and paid State	
Sinking fund 1853 returned delinquent	82 51	Treasurer.....	177 15
Ten per cent. penalty.....	232 62	Library collected and paid State	
		Treasurer.....	148 06
		Sinking fund collected and paid	
		State Treasurer.....	35 36
		Treasurer's fees and mileage.....	71 57
		Still delinquent.....	1,710 22
	<u>\$2,558 91</u>		<u>\$2,558 91</u>

No. 65. PULASKI COUNTY.

W. S. HUDDLESTON, Auditor.

H. P. ROWAN, Treasurer.

DR.		CR.	
Revenue 1853 returned delinquent...	\$337 33	Revenue collected and paid State	
School 1853 returned delinquent....	125 27	Treasurer.....	\$14 91
Library 1853 returned delinquent....	118 07	School collected and paid State	
Sinking fund 1853 returned delinq't	25 56	Treasurer.....	11 99
Ten per cent. penalty.....	60 63	Library collected and paid State	
		Treasurer.....	7 66
		Sinking fund collected and paid	
		State Treasurer.....	2 35
		Treasurer's fees and mileage.....	20 60
		Still delinquent.....	609 45
	<u>\$666 96</u>		<u>\$666 96</u>

No. 66. PUTNAM COUNTY.

J. F. FARLEY, Auditor.

EDWARD R. KERCHEVAL, Treasurer.

DR.		CR.	
Revenue 1853 returned delinquent...	\$1,214 50	Revenue collected and paid State	
School 1853 returned delinquent....	422 98	Treasurer.....	\$469 06
Library 1853 returned delinquent....	286 27	School collected and paid State	
Sinking fund 1853 returned delinq't	83 55	Treasurer.....	166 97
Ten per cent. penalty.....	200 73	Library collected and paid State	
		Treasurer.....	109 71
		Sinking fund collected and paid	
		State Treasurer.....	30 68
		Treasurer's fees and mileage.....	74 82
		Still delinquent.....	1,357 88
	<u>\$2,208 12</u>		<u>\$2,208 12</u>

No. 67. RANDOLPH COUNTY.

NATHAN GARRETT, Auditor.

SIMEON H. LUCAS, Treasurer.

DR.		CR.	
Revenue 1853 returned delinquent...	\$1,146 47	Revenue collected and paid State	
School 1853 returned delinquent....	357 76	Treasurer.....	\$321 03
Library 1853 returned delinquent....	295 56	School collected and paid State	
Sinking fund 1853 returned delinq't	75 48	Treasurer.....	118 21
Ten per cent. penalty.....	187 52	Library collected and paid State	
		Treasurer.....	72 39
		Sinking fund collected and paid	
		State Treasurer.....	24 68
		Treasurer's fees and mileage.....	60 55
		Still delinquent.....	1,465 93
	<u>\$2,062 79</u>		<u>\$2,062 79</u>

No. 68. RIPLEY COUNTY.

JEFFERSON STEVENS, Auditor.

JAMES L. YATER, Treasurer.

DR.		CR.	
Revenue 1853 returned delinquent...	\$1,199 67	Revenue collected and paid State	
School 1853 returned delinquent....	405 90	Treasurer.....	\$205 58
Library 1853 returned delinquent....	289 21	School collected and paid State	
Sinking fund 1853 returned delinq't	72 51	Treasurer.....	103 15
Ten per cent. penalty.....	196 72	Library collected and paid State	
		Treasurer.....	28 00
		Sinking fund collected and paid	
		State Treasurer.....	24 33
		Treasurer's fees and mileage.....	33 57
		Still delinquent.....	1,767 38
	<u>\$2,164 04</u>		<u>\$2,164 04</u>

No. 69. RUSH COUNTY.

A. KENNEDY, Auditor.

R. PUGH, Treasurer.

DR.		CR.	
Revenue 1853 returned delinquent...	\$1,069 55	Revenue collected and paid State	
School 1853 returned delinquent....	371 75	Treasurer.....	\$519 37
Library 1853 returned delinquent....	258 89	School collected and paid State	
Sinking fund 1853 returned delinquent	81 94	Treasurer.....	207 36
Ten per cent. penalty.....	178 17	Library collected and paid State	
		Treasurer.....	100 62
		Sinking fund collected and paid	
		State Treasurer.....	50 06
		Treasurer's fees and mileage.....	84 12
		Still delinquent.....	998 37
	<u>\$1,959 90</u>		<u>\$1,959 90</u>

No. 70. SCOTT COUNTY.

JOHN E. ROE, Auditor.

SAMUEL S. CRANE, Treasurer.

DR.		CR.	
Revenue 1853 returned delinquent...	\$425 76	Revenue collected and paid State	
School 1853 returned delinquent.....	135 00	Treasurer.....	\$36 53
Library 1853 returned delinquent....	110 13	School collected and paid State	
Sinking fund 1853 returned delinquent	29 22	Treasurer.....	11 88
Ten per cent. penalty.....	70 01	Library collected and paid State	
		Treasurer.....	7 61
		Sinking fund collected and paid	
		State Treasurer.....	2 28
		Treasurer's fees and mileage.....	7 82
		Still delinquent.....	703 97
	<u>\$770 12</u>		<u>\$770 12</u>

No. 71. SHELBY COUNTY.

J. WHITE, Dep. Auditor.

ALEXANDER MILLER, Treasurer.

DR.		CR.	
Revenue 1853 returned delinquent...	\$1,636 62	Revenue collected and paid State	
School 1853 returned delinquent.....	563 59	Treasurer.....	\$458 26
Library 1853 returned delinquent....	398 13	School collected and paid State	
Sinking fund 1853 returned delinquent	114 33	Treasurer.....	251 56
Ten per cent. penalty.....	271 26	Library collected and paid State	
		Treasurer.....	56 38
		Sinking fund collected and paid	
		State Treasurer.....	45 03
		Treasurer's fees and mileage.....	56 62
		Still delinquent.....	2,116 05
	<u>\$2,983 93</u>		<u>\$2,983 93</u>

No. 72. SPENCER COUNTY.

JAMES C. VEACH, Auditor

THOMAS F. DEBRULER, Treasurer.

DR.

CR.

No report received from this county.

No. 73. STARKE COUNTY.

CHARLES HUMPHREYS, Auditor.

WILLOUGHBY McCORMICK, Treasurer.

DR.		CR.	
Revenue 1853 returned delinquent....	\$144 91	Revenue collected and paid State	
School 1853 returned delinquent....	56 85	Treasurer.....	\$29 92
Library 1853 returned delinquent....	30 74	School collected and paid State	
Sinking fund 1853 returned delinquent	11 11	Treasurer.....	10 17
Ten per cent. penalty.....	24 26	Library collected and paid State	
		Treasurer.....	7 54
		Sinking fund collected and paid	
		State Treasurer.....	1 93
		Treasurer's fees and mileage.....	26 05
		Still delinquent.....	192 34
	<u>\$267 97</u>		<u>\$267 97</u>

No. 74. STEUBEN COUNTY.

WILLIAM CAREKUFF, Auditor.

GEORGE EMERSON, Treasurer.

DR.		CR.	
Revenue 1853 returned delinquent....	\$238 12	Revenue collected and paid State	
School 1853 returned delinquent....	54 63	Treasurer.....	\$26 33
Library 1853 returned delinquent....	152 81	School collected and paid State	
Sinking fund 1853 returned delinquent	1 50	Treasurer.....	
Ten per cent. penalty.....	45 70	Library collected and paid State	
		Treasurer.....	48 87
		Sinking fund collected and paid	
		State Treasurer.....	4 47
		Treasurer's fees and mileage.....	24 12
		Still delinquent.....	334 77
	<u>\$502 76</u>		<u>\$502 76</u>

No. 75. ST. JOSEPH COUNTY.

A. B. ELLSWORTH, Auditor.

ROBERT B. NICAR, Treasurer.

DR.		CR.	
Revenue 1853 returned delinquent....	\$436 48	Revenue collected and paid State	
School 1853 returned delinquent....	122 35	Treasurer.....	\$123 40
Library 1853 returned delinquent....	125 85	School collected and paid State	
Sinking fund 1853 returned delinquent	24 79	Treasurer.....	35 40
Ten per cent. penalty.....	70 94	Library collected and paid State	
		Treasurer.....	33 01
		Sinking fund collected and paid	
		State Treasurer.....	7 78
		Still delinquent.....	578 82
		Treasurer's fees and mileage.....	16 12
	<u>\$780 41</u>		<u>\$780 41</u>

No. 76. SULLIVAN COUNTY.

JOSEPH W. WOLFE, Auditor.

JOHN S. DAVIS, Treasurer.

DR.		CR.	
Revenue 1853 returned delinquent....	\$500 99	Revenue collected and paid State	
School 1853 returned delinquent....	167 18	Treasurer.....	\$218 00
Library 1853 returned delinquent....	120 29	School collected and paid State	
Sinking fund 1853 returned delinquent	32 35	Treasurer.....	78 29
Ten per cent. penalty.....	82 08	Library collected and paid State	
		Treasurer.....	49 12
		Sinking fund collected and paid	
		State Treasurer.....	15 61
		Treasurer's fees and mileage.....	35 91
		Still delinquent.....	505 90
	<u>\$902 89</u>		<u>\$902 83</u>

No. 77. SWITZERLAND COUNTY.

ROBERT N. LAMB, Auditor.

GEORGE H. KYLE, Treasurer.

DR.		CR.	
Revenue 1853 returned delinquent...	\$500 65	Revenue collected and paid State	
School 1853 returned delinquent....	125 97	Treasurer.....	\$100 98
Library 1853 returned delinquent....	135 78	School collected and paid State	
Sinking fund 1853 returned delinq't.	25 08	Treasurer.....	24 54
Ten per cent. penalty.....	80 74	Library collected and paid State	
		Treasurer.....	28 58
		Sinking fund collected and paid State	
		Treasurer.....	6 23
		Treasurer's fees and mileage.....	17 43
		Still delinquent.....	710 46
	<u>\$888 22</u>		<u>\$888 22</u>

No. 78. TIPPECANOE COUNTY.

NATHAN WEBB, Auditor.

JOHN W. MARTIN, Treasurer.

DR.		CR.	
Revenue 1853 returned delinquent...	\$2,791 72	Revenue collected and paid State	
School 1853 returned delinquent....	922 88	Treasurer.....	\$638 13
Library 1853 returned delinquent....	683 39	School collected and paid State	
Sinking fund 1853 returned delinq't.	184 53	Treasurer.....	264 96
Ten per cent. penalty.....	453 25	Library collected and paid State	
		Treasurer.....	119 90
		Sinking fund collected and paid State	
		Treasurer.....	53 33
		Treasurer's fees and mileage.....	93 59
		Still delinquent.....	3,871 16
	<u>\$5,040 77</u>		<u>\$5,040 77</u>

No. 79. TIPTON COUNTY.

ALEXANDER M. YOUNG, Auditor.

JOHN S. RESSLER, Treasurer.

DR.		CR.	
Revenue 1853 returned delinquent...	\$660 09	Revenue collected and paid State	
School 1853 returned delinquent....	259 74	Treasurer.....	\$70 82
Library 1853 returned delinquent....	134 56	School collected and paid State	
Sinking fund 1853 returned delinq't.	51 72	Treasurer.....	32 55
Ten per cent. penalty.....	110 61	Library collected and paid State	
		Treasurer.....	14 04
		Sinking fund collected and paid State	
		Treasurer.....	5 71
		Treasurer's fees and mileage.....	17 62
		Still delinquent.....	1,076 38
	<u>\$1,216 72</u>		<u>\$1,216 72</u>

No. 80. UNION COUNTY.

WELLINGTON DAWSON, Auditor.

CHARLES NUTTER, Treasurer.

DR.		CR.	
Revenue 1853 returned delinquent...	\$532 24	Revenue collected and paid State	
School 1853 returned delinquent....	185 14	Treasurer.....	\$205 69
Library 1853 returned delinquent....	125 88	School collected and paid State	
Sinking fund 1853 returned delinq nt	37 45	Treasurer.....	77 21
Ten per cent. penalty.....	88 07	Library collected and paid State	
		Treasurer.....	44 47
		Sinking Fund collected and paid	
		State Treasurer.....	15 61
		Treasurer's fees and mileage.....	33 64
		Still delinquent.....	592 16
	<u>\$968 78</u>		<u>\$968 78</u>

No. 81. VANDERBURGH COUNTY.

WILLIAM H. WALKER, Auditor.

JOHN WALSH, Treasurer.

DR.		CR.	
Revenue 1853 returned delinquent ..	\$1,290 14	Revenue collected and paid State	
School 1853 returned delinquent	396 06	Treasurer	\$431 25
Library 1853 returned delinquent....	406 28	School collected and paid State	
Ten per cent. penalty	299 24	Treasurer	161 58
		Library collected and paid State	
		Treasurer	122 21
		Treasurer's fees and mileage	62 18
		Still delinquent	1,524 50
	<u>\$2,301 72</u>		<u>\$2,301 72</u>

No. 82. VERMILLION COUNTY.

DAVID SHELBY, Auditor.

JOSEPH D. UTTER, Treasurer.

DR.		CR.	
Revenue 1853 returned delinquent...	\$604 32	Revenue collected and paid State	
School 1-53 returned delinquent	196 31	Treasurer	\$195 09
Library 1853 returned delinquent....	154 67	School collected and paid State	
Sinking fund 1853 returned delinq'nt	41 59	Treasurer	39 87
Ten per cent. penalty	99 68	Library collected and paid State	
		Treasurer	48 93
		Sinking Fund collected and paid	
		State Treasurer	15 20
		Treasurer's fees and mileage	39 91
		Still delinquent	757 66
	<u>\$1,096 57</u>		<u>\$1,096 57</u>

No. 83. VIGO COUNTY.

ALBERT LANGE, Auditor.

N. F. CUNNINGHAM, Treasurer.

DR.		CR.	
Revenue 1853 returned delinquent..	\$1,584 44	Revenue collected and paid State	
School 1-53 returned delinquent	522 63	Treasurer	\$49 69
Library 1853 returned delinquent....	394 27	School collected and paid State	
Sinking fund 1853 returned delinq'nt	105 70	Treasurer	22 18
Ten per cent. penalty	260 70	Library collected and paid State	
		Treasurer	7 49
		Sinking Fund collected and paid	
		State Treasurer	4 44
		Treasurer's fees and mileage	12 00
		Still delinquent	2,581 81
	<u>\$2,867 74</u>		<u>\$2,867 74</u>

No. 84. WABASH COUNTY.

WM. STEELE, jr. Auditor.

ARCHIBALD STITT, Treasurer.

DR.		CR.	
Revenue 1853 returned delinquent...	\$1,010 33	Revenue collected and paid State	
School 1853 returned delinquent....	370 00	Treasurer	\$376 05
Library 1853 returned delinquent....	221 56	School collected and paid State	
Sinking fund 1853 returned delinq'nt	72 93	Treasurer	144 20
Ten per cent. penalty	167 48	Library collected and paid State	
		Treasurer	74 08
		Sinking Fund collected and paid	
		State Treasurer	25 01
		Treasurer's fees and mileage	59 59
		Still delinquent	1,163 37
	<u>\$1,842 30</u>		<u>\$1,842 30</u>

No. 85. WARREN COUNTY.

ISAAC S. JONES, Auditor.

BENJAMIN F. GREGORY, Treasurer.

DR.		CR.	
Revenue 1853 returned delinquent ..	\$811 17	Revenue collected and paid State	
School 1853 returned delinquent	293 04	Treasurer	\$364 34
Library 1853 returned delinquent	185 83	School collected and paid State	
Sinking fund 1853 returned delinq't	58 62	Treasurer	184 24
Ten per cent. penalty	134 86	Library collected and paid State	
		Treasurer	44 41
		Sinking Fund collected and paid	
		State Treasurer	35 55
		Treasurer's fees and mileage	63 32
		Still delinquent	791 66
	<u>\$1,483 52</u>		<u>\$1,483 52</u>

No. 86. WARRICK COUNTY.

PETER COLLINS, Auditor.

CALVIN M. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

DR.		CR.	
Revenue 1853 returned delinquent ..	\$292 21	Revenue collected and paid State	
School 1853 returned delinquent	74 24	Treasurer	\$35 78
Library 1853 returned delinqu nt....	90 09	School collected and paid State	
Sinking fund 1853 returned delinq't	15 16	Treasurer	9 37
Ten per cent. penalty	47 17	Library collected and paid State	
		Treasurer	11 09
		Sinking Fund collected and paid	
		State Treasurer	1 83
		Treasurer's fees and mileage	6 06
		Still delinquent	454 74
	<u>\$518 87</u>		<u>\$518 87</u>

No. 87. WASHINGTON COUNTY.

W. C. DEFAUW, Auditor.

JOHN L. MENAUGH, Treasurer.

DR.		CR.	
Revenue 1853 returned delinquent ..	\$436 27	Revenue collected and paid State	
School 1853 returned delinquent	135 53	Treasurer	\$215 12
Library 1853 returned delinquent	116 59	School collected and paid State	
Sinking fund 1853 returned delinq't	27 09	Treasurer	84 40
Ten per cent. penalty	71 57	Library collected and paid State	
		Treasurer	51 93
		Sinking Fund collected and paid	
		State Treasurer	16 80
		Treasurer's fees and mileage	50 28
		Still delinquent	368 77
	<u>\$787 35</u>		<u>\$787 35</u>

No. 88. WAYNE COUNTY.

THOMAS ADAMS, Auditor.

ACHILLES WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

DR.		CR.	
Revenue 1853 returned delinquent...	\$1,216 27	Revenue collected and paid State	
School 1853 returned delinquent	295 20	Treasurer	\$229 28
Library 1853 returned delinquent	372 80	School collected and paid State	
Sinking fund 1853 returned delinq't	61 88	Treasurer	70 25
Ten per cent. penalty	194 71	Library collected and paid State	
		Treasurer	62 11
		Sinking Fund collected and paid	
		State Treasurer	14 02
		Treasurer's fees and mileage	33 71
		Still delinquent	1,732 49
	<u>\$2,141 86</u>		<u>\$2,141 86</u>

No. 89. WELLS COUNTY.

JAMES DAILEY, Auditor.

WILLIAM H. LEAH, Treasurer.

DR.		CR.	
Revenue 1853 returned delinquent..	\$376 18	Revenue collected and paid State	
School 1853 returned delinquent....	121 87	Treasurer.....	\$130 86
Library 1853 returned delinquent....	127 03	School collected and paid State	
Sinking fund 1853 returned delinq't	24 27	Treasurer.....	41 96
Ten per cent. penalty	64 93	Library collected and paid State	
		Treasurer.....	40 49
		Sinking Fund collected and paid	
		State Treasurer.....	7 49
		Treasurer's fees and mileage.....	23 55
		Still delinquent.....	469 93
	<u>\$714 28</u>		<u>\$714 28</u>

No. 90. WHITE COUNTY.

T. M. THOMPSON, Auditor.

JONATHAN P. RITCHIEY, Treasurer.

DR.		CR.	
Revenue 1853 returned delinquent...	\$432 91	Revenue collected and paid State	
School 1853 returned delinquent....	250 92	Treasurer.....	\$57 73
Library 1853 returned delinquent....		School collected and paid State	
Sinking fund 1853 returned delinq't	27 33	Treasurer.....	24 51
Ten per cent. penalty.....	71 11	Library collected and paid State	
		Treasurer.....	17 63
		Sinking Fund collected and paid	
		State Treasurer.....	4 56
		Treasurer's fees and mileage.....	25 60
		Still delinquent... ..	652 24
	<u>\$782 27</u>		<u>\$782 27</u>

No. 91. WHITLEY COUNTY.

S. M. WUNDERLICH, Auditor.

CHARLES W. HUGHES, Treasurer.

DR.		CR.	
Revenue 1853 returned delinquent..	\$345 88	Revenue collected and paid State	
School 1853 returned delinquent....	113 70	Treasurer.....	\$18 48
Library 1853 returned delinquent....	87 23	School collected and paid State	
Sinking fund 1853 returned delinq't	22 39	Treasurer.....	5 50
Ten per cent. penalty....	56 92	Library collected and paid State	
		Treasurer.....	3 33
		Sinking Fund collected and paid	
		State Treasurer.....	1 55
		Treasurer's fees and mileage.....	5 98
		Still delinquent.....	581 28
	<u>\$626 12</u>		<u>\$626 12</u>

STATEMENT NO. 4.

Showing a General Abstract of Settlements with County Treasurer for Delinquent Taxes, for the year A. D. 1853.

Dr.

Cr.

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Number.	COUNTIES.	Revenue, 1853, de- linquent.	School 1853, de- linquent.	Library, 1853, de- linquent.	Sinking Fund 1853 delinquent.	Ten per cent. pen- alty.	Total Charge.	Revenue collect- ed and paid State Treasurer.	School Tax col- lected and paid State Treasurer.	Library Tax col- lected and paid State Treasurer.	Sinking fund tax collected & paid State Treasurer.	Treasurer's Fees and Mileage.	Still Delinquent.	Total Credits.
1	Adams.....	\$352 04	\$100 40	\$114 89	\$19 73	\$56 70	\$623 76	\$55 25	\$20 89	\$16 71	\$8 43	\$12 20	\$315 10	\$623 76
2	Allen.....	1,392 36	438 45	306 66	89 01	226 60	2,492 68	633 29	353 39	133 20	43 68	120 33	1,388 39	2,492 68
3	Bartholomew.....	1,370 82	443 28	334 13	87 22	219 35	2,415 10	594 90	324 13	133 48	44 57	91 33	1,323 69	2,415 10
4	Benton.....	1,283 50	639 29	221 64	121 72	226 55	2,492 10	135 37	67 08	19 17	12 32	36 70	2,200 86	2,492 10
5	Backus, rd.....	193 51	67 64	60 75	14 24	33 61	369 75	25 26	10 02	7 15	2 05	3 85	321 42	369 75
6	Boone.....	735 37	236 81	187 40	48 02	122 78	1,350 58	322 74	109 39	80 46	20 70	51 27	765 62	1,350 58
7	Brown.....	274 30	90 85	67 72	18 71	45 14	496 62	50 86	21 50	10 97	4 17	20 16	389 56	496 62
8	Carroll.....	1,219 41	446 97	268 54	59 14	199 33	2,192 69	320 53	112 00	83 08	20 28	50 10	1,606 50	2,192 69
9	Cass.....	1,427 67	508 82	355 23	142 57	243 42	2,677 71	312 82	106 03	47 04	13 31	53 85	2,144 61	2,677 71
10	Clark.....	1,407 19	410 43	756 94	82 05	243 66	2,922 27	375 41	189 40	94 60	37 00	63 76	2,159 30	2,922 27
11	Clay.....	798 96	359 70	325 31	48 00	152 19	1,674 16	168 99	184 84	77 60	10 25	25 69	1,307 89	1,674 16
12	Clinton.....	958 87	314 05	243 60	61 54	157 73	1,735 20	305 75	113 47	67 84	22 82	32 16	1,173 16	1,735 20
13	Crawford.....	260 86	71 52	76 87	14 38	42 16	403 99	71 21	35 61	8 90	7 12	21 13	322 02	403 99
14	Crawfords.....	183 77	153 66	136 72	36 35	96 05	1,036 55	284 94	110 63	53 43	17 71	44 23	543 61	1,036 55
15	Denborth.....	1,320 46	416 45	600 85	82 83	243 65	2,673 64	538 67	184 69	220 13	36 83	94 92	2,673 64	2,673 64
16	Decatur.....	1,052 84	246 40	747 83	66 06	181 31	1,991 44	307 95	109 57	97 90	21 40	51 84	1,402 83	1,991 44
17	DeKalb.....	368 39	79 79	92 96	14 11	50 28	553 13	88 82	20 54	17 86	4 89	16 18	394 86	553 13
18	Delaware.....	358 34	97 97	105 86	19 40	58 15	639 72	78 31	20 63	24 71	4 94	29 42	481 71	639 72
19	Dickens.....	324 56	90 77	95 20	18 14	52 76	580 43	46 59	23 20	5 82	4 66	14 46	485 60	580 43
20	Dickens.....	794 76	1,310 41	637 71	220 91	297 37	2,571 16	340 20	170 91	159 94	21 49	60 95	2,507 67	2,571 16
21	Fayette.....	519 45	150 31	992 87	29 75	99 23	1,691 61	189 48	57 98	47 95	14 17	31 61	730 47	1,691 61
22	Floyd.....	1,264 34	351 55	509 75	60 19	928 78	2,516 63	190 00	95 00	47 25	10 00	64 75	2,165 37	2,516 63
23	Franklin.....	1,393 14	479 76	337 64	95 73	220 62	2,536 89	413 67	166 31	87 59	93 24	59 42	1,768 63	2,536 89
24	Franklin.....	1,191 41	384 69	303 96	77 57	195 76	2,153 39	339 97	169 38	42 49	34 00	59 42	1,510 53	2,153 39
25	Fulton.....	602 36	210 97	178 68	33 74	88 22	1,092 49	112 47	38 36	25 87	7 44	27 62	860 73	1,092 49
26	Gibson.....	50 46	168 92	149 12	23 74	88 22	970 46	278 76	139 38	41 80	27 50	47 28	435 44	970 46
27	Grant.....	923 76	271 03	317 55	41 98	155 43	1,769 75	69 26	21 85	2 17	1 74	21 58	1,609 95	1,769 75
28	Greene.....	682 51	704 91	186 44	42 49	161 63	1,777 98	295 98	398 51	13 71	15 96	12 90	1,632 62	1,777 98
29	Hamilton.....	1,332 10	492 45	299 91	97 31	222 12	2,443 39	150 00	73 67	18 76	15 00	26 03	2,159 93	2,443 39
30	Hancock.....	810 92	289 59	184 99	58 57	135 40	1,469 47	103 20	34 60	22 65	7 73	18 46	1,398 73	1,469 47

STATEMENT NO. 4—Continued.

Showing a General Abstract of Settlements with County Treasurers for Delinquent Taxes, for the year A. D. 1853.

Dr.

Cr.

Number.	COUNTIES.	Revenue, 1853, de- linquent.	School, 1853, de- linquent.	Library, 1853, de- linquent.	Sinking Fund 1853	Ten per cent. pen- alty.	Total Charge.	Revenue collected and paid State Treasurer.	School Tax col- lected and paid State Treasurer.	Library Tax col- lected and paid State Treasurer.	Sinking fund tax collected & paid State Treasurer.	Treasurers' Fees and Mileage.	Still Delinquent.	Total Credits
31	Harrison.....	\$683 80	\$302 79	\$181 32	\$42 29	\$112 01	\$1,232 20	\$308 79	\$134 44	\$92 29	\$25 55	\$76 26	\$534 87	\$1,534 20
32	Hendricks.....	1,092 06	388 61	250 79	63 33	175 67	1,932 46	179 09	79 42	32 27	15 57	34 73	1,591 78	1,932 46
33	Henry.....	1,297 26	420 98	296 26	56 36	203 08	2,253 94	505 35	189 33	113 97	37 50	85 26	1,303 23	2,253 94
34	Howard.....	1,046 61	566 03	186 67	76 53	187 58	2,083 42	392 44	179 53	70 59	27 75	68 16	1,325 14	2,083 42
35	Huntington.....	762 08	248 45	192 91	49 82	135 32	1,378 58	136 17	68 09	17 05	13 63	24 77	1,118 87	1,378 58
36	Jack-son.....	658 92	223 32	118 32	28 92	99 87	1,098 65	635 96	292 80	117 59	27 10	99 43	5 77	1,098 65
37	Jasper.....	867 57	362 05	160 66	70 90	146 11	1,607 29	132 56	63 46	27 43	12 55	22 92	1,329 47	1,607 29
38	Jay.....	428 50	140 76	109 90	27 95	70 71	777 82	31 90	11 79	6 03	9 06	13 14	713 58	777 82
39	Jefferson.....	2,680 07	1,029 76	567 75	265 96	448 35	4,931 89	1,246 55	467 99	962 91	98 00	195 10	2,085 16	4,931 89
40	Jennings.....	1,920 48	929 30	296 18	53 11	140 91	1,712 07	401 68	125 74	92 75	21 48	40 49	1,174 92	1,712 07
41	Johnson.....	937 54	321 83	232 53	62 83	137 47	1,732 23	400 00	101 21	87 60	30 50	70 70	802 13	1,732 23
42	Knox.....	2,063 11	822 28	427 43	180 00	351 28	3,864 10	635 03	215 00	62 00	48 00	103 48	2,810 59	3,864 10
43	Kosciusko.....	376 56	181 17	134 94	34 69	94 73	1,041 72	94 56	38 38	31 10	4 29	13 77	869 62	1,041 72
44	Lakeland.....	493 28	157 79	120 12	32 71	80 59	886 49	164 36	64 41	29 95	9 70	58 12	559 95	886 49
45	Lake.....	337 74	105 76	100 16	21 06	58 47	643 19	22 67	7 34	4 93	1 54	3 15	603 66	643 19
46	Laporte.....	1,841 60	713 03	356 03	1 20	308 32	3,391 58	150 21	65 91	25 41	13 04	24 31	3,113 70	3,391 58
47	Lawrence.....	621 20	215 04	155 32	29 04	102 06	1,192 66	168 96	61 24	36 42	11 56	24 18	820 30	1,192 66
48	Madison.....	886 95	374 34	157 61	74 85	149 37	1,643 12	138 30	54 16	22 73	11 78	24 78	1,401 37	1,643 12
49	Madison.....	3,877 80	1,531 79	788 19	315 23	650 30	7,158 86	193 45	380 58	105 83	75 84	140 49	5,307 12	7,158 86
50	Martin.....	631 70	241 02	132 56	45 23	105 35	1,158 86	192 16	49 81	92 61	8 14	21 98	934 86	1,158 86
51	Martin.....	398 20	191 47	114 12	25 01	65 89	734 79	127 63	70 79	36 27	6 83	35 72	478 93	734 79
52	Miami.....	109 41	908 94	199 04	41 60	115 89	1,274 88	193 93	73 79	47 32	14 40	41 17	904 21	1,274 88
53	Monroe.....	508 17	149 76	139 38	29 45	82 66	909 32	51 12	15 09	14 05	13 00	24 84	791 82	909 32
54	Montgomery.....	1,411 02	474 90	348 52	95 76	252 99	2,562 89	258 01	105 79	49 62	21 23	42 66	2,085 58	2,562 89
55	Morgan.....	1,153 45	416 73	80 48	254 19	190 68	2,097 53	353 14	134 26	73 95	24 93	56 37	1,454 58	2,097 53
56	Noble.....	629 00	222 28	154 60	44 94	105 03	1,155 90	156 10	108 83	41 96	9 35	32 72	807 04	1,155 90
57	Ohio.....	226 78	64 79	63 36	12 04	36 69	403 66	4 84	5 09	3 54	97	9 12	340 41	403 66
58	Oauge.....	432 82	140 33	199 99	26 23	79 93	879 30	258 61	96 34	108 34	18 21	45 55	352 25	879 30
59	Owen.....	710 86	227 25	183 85	43 35	116 55	1,282 06	201 71	79 32	45 29	16 00	41 42	805 32	1,282 06
60	Parke.....	842 63	229 43	215 70	56 02	140 37	1,544 15	392 58	150 44	83 33	30 13	61 43	892 24	1,544 15

61	Perry.....	783 11	945 72	214 05	50 75	199 26	1,421 89	327 26	135 70	66 73	30 27	66 10	795 81	1,421 89
62	Pitre.....	432 82	129 90	126 36	25 80	77 48	808 36	123 30	43 36	30 91	8 26	43 97	538 04	808 36
63	P-rter.....	456 71	135 30	108 65	30 89	89 15	861 70	92 99	46 30	30 91	9 27	17 77	703 55	861 70
64	Posey.....	1,237 09	411 37	108 07	82 51	232 62	2,558 91	416 61	177 15	148 06	35 30	71 57	1,710 22	2,558 91
65	Pula-ki.....	235 33	125 27	117 07	55 56	60 63	666 96	14 91	11 99	7 66	2 35	20 60	609 45	666 96
66	Pudolph.....	1,214 59	432 98	296 27	83 55	200 73	2,208 12	468 06	166 87	109 71	30 68	74 82	1,357 88	2,208 12
67	Rabinowitch.....	1,146 47	357 76	295 56	75 48	187 52	2,062 79	321 03	118 21	72 39	24 68	60 55	1,465 93	2,062 79
68	Ripley.....	1,199 67	405 90	298 21	72 51	196 72	2,164 01	505 58	103 15	58 00	24 33	33 57	1,767 38	2,164 01
69	Rush.....	1,069 55	371 75	258 89	81 94	178 17	1,959 90	519 37	207 36	100 62	50 06	84 12	998 37	1,959 90
70	Scobey.....	453 76	135 50	110 13	29 22	70 01	770 12	36 53	11 88	7 61	2 28	7 85	703 97	770 12
71	Shelby.....	1,656 62	565 59	398 13	114 33	271 26	2,983 93	458 26	251 56	56 38	45 03	56 62	2,116 05	2,983 93
72	Spencer.....	144 91	56 85	30 74	11 11	24 36	267 97	29 92	10 17	7 54	1 95	26 05	192 34	267 97
73	Sta-ke.....	238 12	54 63	152 81	11 00	45 70	502 76	86 53	48 87	4 47	24 12	16 12	338 77	502 76
74	St-Joseph.....	436 48	122 35	125 85	94 70	70 94	780 41	125 40	35 40	33 01	7 78	14 12	578 82	780 41
75	Steuens.....	500 99	167 18	120 29	29 35	82 05	902 80	918 00	78 29	49 12	15 61	35 91	505 96	902 80
76	Sullivan.....	500 65	125 97	155 78	95 08	89 74	888 92	100 98	24 34	38 58	6 23	17 43	710 46	888 92
77	Switzerland.....	500 65	125 97	155 78	95 08	89 74	888 92	100 98	24 34	38 58	6 23	17 43	710 46	888 92
78	Switzerland.....	500 65	125 97	155 78	95 08	89 74	888 92	100 98	24 34	38 58	6 23	17 43	710 46	888 92
79	Switzerland.....	500 65	125 97	155 78	95 08	89 74	888 92	100 98	24 34	38 58	6 23	17 43	710 46	888 92
80	Switzerland.....	500 65	125 97	155 78	95 08	89 74	888 92	100 98	24 34	38 58	6 23	17 43	710 46	888 92
81	Switzerland.....	500 65	125 97	155 78	95 08	89 74	888 92	100 98	24 34	38 58	6 23	17 43	710 46	888 92
82	Switzerland.....	500 65	125 97	155 78	95 08	89 74	888 92	100 98	24 34	38 58	6 23	17 43	710 46	888 92
83	Switzerland.....	500 65	125 97	155 78	95 08	89 74	888 92	100 98	24 34	38 58	6 23	17 43	710 46	888 92
84	Switzerland.....	500 65	125 97	155 78	95 08	89 74	888 92	100 98	24 34	38 58	6 23	17 43	710 46	888 92
85	Switzerland.....	500 65	125 97	155 78	95 08	89 74	888 92	100 98	24 34	38 58	6 23	17 43	710 46	888 92
86	Switzerland.....	500 65	125 97	155 78	95 08	89 74	888 92	100 98	24 34	38 58	6 23	17 43	710 46	888 92
87	Switzerland.....	500 65	125 97	155 78	95 08	89 74	888 92	100 98	24 34	38 58	6 23	17 43	710 46	888 92
88	Switzerland.....	500 65	125 97	155 78	95 08	89 74	888 92	100 98	24 34	38 58	6 23	17 43	710 46	888 92
89	Switzerland.....	500 65	125 97	155 78	95 08	89 74	888 92	100 98	24 34	38 58	6 23	17 43	710 46	888 92
90	Switzerland.....	500 65	125 97	155 78	95 08	89 74	888 92	100 98	24 34	38 58	6 23	17 43	710 46	888 92
91	Switzerland.....	500 65	125 97	155 78	95 08	89 74	888 92	100 98	24 34	38 58	6 23	17 43	710 46	888 92
Grand tals.....														174 117 61

STATEMENT NO. 5.

Showing an Abstract of the Assessment of Real and Personal Property, for the year A. D. 1854, and Polls.

COUNTIES.		Acres.		Hundredths.		Value of land without improvements.		Value of improvements.		Value of land and improvements.		Val. of Town Lots and Improvements.		Total Value of Real Estate Assessments.		Other Personal Property.		Total Value.		Number of Polls.	
Number.																					
1	Adams.....	211,985	\$690,960	53	\$193,378	\$84,338	\$9,452	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$412,044	.....	\$1,345,834	.....	1,208	.....
2	Allen.....	412,057	1,694,005	14	644,035	9,258,940	862,765	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,507,360	.....	4,760,893	.....	3,508	.....
3	Bartholomew.....	252,035	1,651,207	76	636,934	9,287,941	2,287,941	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,757,171	.....	4,390,294	.....	2,453	.....
4	Ben. n.....	245,393	944,980	00	61,386	1,409,375	18,935	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	265,791	.....	1,294,031	.....	334	.....
5	Bent n.....	131,621	319,159	00	8,306	400,035	90,821	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	177,853	.....	568,709	.....	630	.....
6	Brown.....	237,573	994,165	28	428,910	1,333,095	136,970	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,150,605	.....	2,670,670	.....	2,050	.....
7	Brown.....	142,850	282,056	98	157,466	423,322	14,925	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	236,325	.....	690,872	.....	2,700	.....
8	Ca roll.....	290,073	1,194,244	10	454,124	1,578,368	279,525	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,344,445	.....	3,692,334	.....	2,069	.....
9	Cass.....	996,046	1,321,435	42	454,101	1,775,326	527,608	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,328,194	.....	4,471,132	.....	2,457	.....
10	Clark.....	216,833	1,905,630	78	908,564	2,184,214	732,270	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,673,591	.....	5,423,736	.....	2,599	.....
11	Clay.....	184,000	573,832	14	378,548	952,380	42,665	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	603,714	.....	1,536,694	.....	1,300	.....
12	Clinton.....	95,626	1,094,400	60	486,270	1,510,670	85,279	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,313,574	.....	2,909,523	.....	1,097	.....
13	Crawford.....	127,456	917,365	73	196,195	383,700	62,759	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	79,755	.....	1,856,435	.....	1,474	.....
14	Davies.....	334,939	548,630	67	391,590	939,940	121,610	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,638,750	.....	7,273,540	.....	2,723	.....
15	De-ribbon.....	191,021	2,353,990	79	325,160	9,578,150	735,610	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,838,705	.....	4,694,253	.....	2,478	.....
16	Decatur.....	234,220	1,613,092	00	998,221	2,611,313	244,335	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	492,723	.....	1,767,645	.....	1,738	.....
17	DeKalb.....	222,769	594,641	61	240,695	835,376	39,366	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,033,772	.....	2,693,533	.....	2,092	.....
18	Delaware.....	245,866	1,129,594	33	175,370	495,790	41,965	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	425,570	.....	903,335	.....	1,299	.....
19	Dubuois.....	158,408	1,154,114	62	453,033	1,666,197	235,348	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,258,295	.....	5,772,716	.....	2,405	.....
20	Edkhatt.....	290,610	1,921,470	02	384,460	9,305,830	284,555	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,639,173	.....	5,928,170	.....	2,475	.....
21	Fayette.....	175,558	976,166	91	212,555	1,189,061	2,327,752	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,902,049	.....	6,890,866	.....	2,875	.....
22	Floyd.....	91,330	1,732,595	95	212,555	1,968,200	433,025	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,507,965	.....	3,984,495	.....	2,326	.....
23	Franklin.....	250,005	2,922,609	97	756,998	3,028,907	436,743	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,043,220	.....	5,520,675	.....	2,338	.....
24	Franklin.....	243,578	649,475	97	167,215	816,691	43,335	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,465,005	.....	3,362,714	.....	1,117	.....
25	Fulton.....	217,941	1,132,705	67	586,477	1,671,182	326,437	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,006,408	.....	2,794,716	.....	1,788	.....
26	Gibson.....	254,060	1,069,620	65	406,746	1,490,608	140,782	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,004,279	.....	2,920,663	.....	2,023	.....
27	Grant.....	287,104	892,536	88	356,794	1,180,350	83,215	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,176,418	.....	3,277,584	.....	2,066	.....
28	Greene.....	249,199	1,316,560	36	645,609	1,967,169	138,967	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,533,965	.....	2,580,720	.....	1,708	.....
29	H.....	190,217	1,044,110	00	437,370	1,481,480	75,255	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,164,190	.....	2,672,061	.....	2,313	.....
30	Hancock.....	183,500	1,031,610	03	267,902	1,399,662	108,011	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,037,700	.....	4,898,350	.....	2,307	.....
31	Harrison.....	244,515	1,913,319	07	848,480	2,761,799	216,696	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,190,520	.....	5,470,580	.....	2,960	.....
32	Hendricks.....	248,455	1,747,510	23	1,218,590	2,965,500	290,870	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23,060	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

34	Howard.....	175,393	99	974,049	942,976	1,916,235	69,947	.....	\$545,354	\$1,829,936	1,353
35	Huntington.....	292,102	67	986,138	377,963	1,204,021	84,324	.....	729,128	2,017,673	1,812
36	Jackson.....	286,523	50	1,015,194	397,193	1,412,287	91,810	.....	1,100,380	2,004,677	1,841
37	Jasper.....	318,232	33	771,267	109,119	8-0-386	20,521	.....	438,059	1,641,966	1,426
38	Jay.....	337,275	41	604,545	293,500	898,045	20,735	.....	565,355	1,440,925	1,432
39	*Jefferson.....	218,307	11	1,601,494	688,753	2,270,047	2,987,415	.....	2,656,876	10,320,817	3,297
40	Jennings.....	255,487	15	861,911	344,163	1,206,524	150,675	.....	1,079,200	2,573,389	1,48
41	Johnson.....	193,945	19	1,488,612	710,436	2,199,038	214,765	.....	1,585,895	4,109,698	2,144
42	Knox.....	102,014	18	917,798	430,163	1,25,961	478,185	.....	1,267,780	3,145,092	1,933
43	Kosciusko.....	293,591	27	965,269	402,346	1,307,415	94,650	.....	911,301	2,938,566	2,504
44	Lacrange.....	959,517	97	643,210	403,746	1,106,976	57,537	.....	359,347	1,72,830	1,317
45	Lake.....	204,456	10	335,440	132,170	40-0-10	20,444	.....	368,026	861,980	937
46	Lap re.....	999,623	97	1,969,490	397,365	2,365,995	392,861	.....	1,802,111	5,365,093	2,380
47	Lawrence.....	259,641	63	1,170,578	506,985	1,677,406	182,871	.....	1,645,164	3,505,441	1,839
48	Lebanon.....	282,387	10	1,811,788	401,782	1,783,570	154,360	.....	1,144,556	3,052,386	2,198
49	Marion.....	246,998	34	2,524,519	866,043	3,410,564	2,706,700	.....	2,327,105	10,215,745	3,942
50	Marshall.....	260,318	51	583,691	158,819	742,500	65,275	.....	530,108	1,517,406	1,291
51	Martin.....	176,841	45	259,588	157,670	417,258	32,559	.....	451,671	901,488	1,018
52	Miam.....	297,516	83	981,726	431,547	1,412,973	928,879	.....	1,153,054	3,000,657	2,959
53	Monroe.....	211,801	20	729,126	416,959	1,190,885	434,073	.....	1,469,591	3,043,749	1,834
54	Montgomery.....	321,050	51	1,484,850	878,280	3,036,185	412,310	.....	2,97,082	5,098,877	2,933
55	Morgan.....	277,133	51	1,484,850	666,295	2,151,395	2,18,600	.....	1,337,600	3,807,230	2,173
56	Noble.....	265,734	64	773,104	353,836	1,126,960	44,939	.....	580,658	1,758,778	1,634
57	Ohio.....	58,598	60	294,658	44,673	342,331	102,123	.....	454,323	898,793	719
58	Orange.....	203,303	92	674,810	388,730	1,063,540	133,915	.....	1,133,135	2,300,590	1,615
59	Owen.....	232,566	37	790,275	510,034	1,300,369	97,956	.....	1,313,401	2,711,666	1,596
60	Parke.....	276,253	36	1,318,105	872,685	2,190,850	167,320	.....	1,896,10	4,181,650	2,973
61	Per y.....	112,533	46	541,187	136,744	677,831	377,300	.....	550	1,749,072	1,481
62	Pike.....	142,577	69	261,433	127,085	578,498	50,977	.....	548,70	1,218,345	1,167
63	Porter.....	222,548	80	589,390	160,970	742,630	79,750	.....	5,5310	1,370,686	1,234
64	P sey.....	216,072	55	1,007,927	318,379	1,296,108	311,494	.....	2,908,803	2,908,803	2,101
65	Pulaski.....	387,555	33	79,404	416,959	1,296,108	17,736	.....	230,342	724,537	605
66	Putnam.....	296,150	45	1,923,870	791,680	2,717,550	312,970	.....	2,180,380	5,223,900	2,599
67	Rand lph.....	282,736	97	1,921,317	370,425	1,591,742	140,780	.....	1,587,867	3,050,849	2,491
68	Ridley.....	253,109	12	1,038,515	618,865	1,654,700	215,085	.....	935,465	2,062,910	2,231
69	Rush.....	244,066	07	2,569,952	1,247,151	3,817,103	215,644	.....	2,372,857	6,405,104	2,927
70	Scout.....	108,676	46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,153,413	1,005
71	Seely.....	233,173	91	1,570,775	695,500	2,266,275	217,750	.....	1,690,375	4,998,550	2,632
72	Spencer.....	205,637	23	956,727	223,963	1,21,690	111,255	.....	921,526	2,34,471	1,703
73	Star e.....	86,445	08	144,743	19,632	164,375	9,022	.....	58,883	925,980	176
74	Steuben.....	185,332	55	416,038	145,130	583,168	36,263	.....	415,389	1,014,830	1,203
75	St. o eph.....	231,434	31	1,019,65	191,675	1,206,940	383,150	.....	1,150,315	2,757,500	2,050
76	Sullivan.....	253,021	20	721,526	339,452	1,060,978	99,832	.....	1,094,407	2,947,817	1,716
77	Switzerland.....	140,869	58	793,472	271,034	1,067,186	178,210	.....	894,513	2,133,619	1,747
78	Tipp canue.....	3,252	69	2,413,359	524,045	2,937,404	1,045,948	.....	2,791,083	7,249,640	3,363
79	Ti on.....	151,377	99	732,923	149,710	882,632	3,349	.....	379,212	1,995,093	853
80	Union.....	104,285	51	1,431,171	211,403	1,722,574	74,823	.....	1,091,868	2,791,265	1,145
81	Vanderburgh.....	150,918	52	1,393,244	243,465	1,639,310	9,051,416	.....	1,364,921	5,600,282	2,466
82	Vermilion.....	158,597	93	699,260	375,910	1,074,170	185,080	.....	1,308,890	2,673,050	1,405

STATEMENT NO. 5.—Continued.

Showing an Abstract of the Assessment of Real and Personal Property, for the year A. D. 1854, and Polls.

Number.	COUNTIES.	Acres.	Hundredths.	Value of lands without improvements.	Value of improvements.	Value of lands and improvements.	Val. of Town Lots and Improvements.	Total value of Railroad Assessment.	Other Corporations.	Other Personal Property.	Total Valuation.	Polls.
83	Vigo.....	242,902	61	\$1,987,420	\$205,375	\$2,382,795	\$1,546,416	\$738,650	\$400	\$2,832,362	\$7,401.02	2,525
84	Wabash.....	262,165	85	1,548,488	538,196	2,086,684	984,818	.....	180	1,115,239	3,456.92	2,208
85	Warren.....	236,681	95	1,270,950	410,177	1,681,127	94,778	.....	20,190	1,215,654	3,011.779	1,398
86	Warrick.....	193,849	34	779,460	254,866	1,034,326	143,966	.....	13,430	837,970	2,099.642	1,675
87	Washington.....	295,241	35	1,377,061	742,190	2,119,251	230,320	.....	.....	1,937,857	4,307.428	2,413
88	Wayne.....	25,948	04	2,925,944	1,143,134	4,069,078	871,762	428,920	59,504	3,592.64	8,902.810	5,635
89	Wells.....	234,164	00	907,315	97,135	1,004,450	78,240	.....	.....	523,905	1,606.595	1,521
90	White.....	282,162	23	804,683	169,136	1,063,819	55,118	.....	.....	519,539	1,638.496	963
91	Whitley.....	203,451	52	550,213	117,419	667,632	27,472	.....	114,598	207,668	1,077.390	1,235
Grand Totals.....		20,463,416	90	\$100,755,478	\$36,427,662	\$136,163,389	\$32,248,905	\$11,605,993	\$3,852,203	\$62,955,177	\$200,418,148	171,736

* There having been no return of railroad assessment in Jefferson county, the return of last year is included in this statement.
 † No return from Scott county; therefore last year's report is substituted.—*Auditor of State.*

STATEMENT NO. 6.

Showing an Abstract of Taxes levied in Indiana for the year A. D. 1854.

Number	Counties.	State Tax.	County Tax.	School Tax.	Road Tax.	Township Tax.	Delinqu'nt Library Tax.	Sinking Fund Tax.	Railroad Tax.	Other Corporation Tax & Special School.	Total Taxes A. D. 1854	Delinquent Taxes 1853, & previous years.	Total Taxes.
1	Adams.....	\$2,629 54	\$5,684 82	\$1,344 17	\$3,772 14	\$1,110 21	.....	\$203 13	.....	\$3,204 15	\$18,010 16	\$1,214 82	\$19,224 98
2	Allen.....	8,835 27	23,488 74	4,700 82	1,327 82	4,202 47	.....	940 17	.....	11,398 08	55,083 37	5,422 34	60,505 71
3	Bartholomew..	7,754 06	7,137 87	4,964 61	1,995 05	2,317 68	.....	864 95	.....	937 08	25,971 30	1,389 39	27,360 69
4	Benton.....	2,106 98	6,025 62	1,377 30	.....	1,061 47	.....	281 19	.....	.....	11,038 91	6,648 26	17,677 17
5	Blackford.....	1,133 93	2,617 21	568 55	993 83	255 39	.....	113 75	.....	101 66	5,784 37	814 72	6,598 09
6	Boone.....	5,024 21	9,836 43	2,656 34	1,442 36	1,442 36	.....	293 90	.....	1,753 19	22,789 09	1,756 61	24,545 70
7	Brown.....	1,400 94	5,735 18	603 93	609 85	609 85	.....	138 73	.....	747 19	9,640 00	1,512 19	11,152 19
8	Carroll.....	5,502 36	7,383 72	3,032 60	2,619 85	1,858 44	.....	610 79	.....	5,448 78	30,354 10	2,638 80	32,992 90
9	Cass.....	7,383 72	7,383 72	4,145 21	2,787 60	1,875 37	.....	839 41	.....	5,979 66	31,573 06	2,361 43	33,934 49
10	Clark.....	9,432 47	12,247 93	5,403 53	1,639 79	1,677 37	.....	1,081 68	.....	100 29	16,406 23	1,491 45	17,897 68
11	Clay.....	5,023 30	4,634 81	1,900 18	182 17	1,011 16	.....	381 72	.....	534 31	17,362 26	911 84	18,274 10
12	Clinton.....	2,972 34	9,894 56	2,909 52	997 14	1,663 45	.....	1,367 26	.....	1,212 32	6,157 12	1,212 00	7,369 12
13	Crawford.....	3,520 05	6,308 55	1,845 24	.....	357 69	.....	189 81	.....	69 59	13,067 38	1,184 11	14,251 49
14	Daviess.....	12,423 24	20,502 33	7,273 54	10,949 86	4,906 31	.....	1,403 63	.....	.....	57,418 91	1,801 48	59,220 39
15	Deaiborn.....	8,132 22	19,045 47	4,96 67	4,112 74	4,939 52	.....	908 22	.....	.....	4,754 84	1,559 57	14,251 49
16	Deaiborn.....	2,908 81	5,010 68	1,493 94	4,035 67	9 54	.....	270 94	.....	195 92	16,341 35	1,358 83	17,700 18
17	DeKalb.....	5,032 76	9,091 71	2,692 56	1,774 50	8,290 91	.....	538 54	.....	.....	27,440 98	619 57	28,060 55
18	Dubuque.....	2,039 44	4,775 05	963 33	.....	1,042 62	.....	192 67	.....	.....	9,033 15	1,538 55	10,571 70
19	Dubuque.....	8,470 56	15,274 09	4,110 36	4,770 53	2,865 53	.....	946 09	.....	2,798 83	40,341 44	6,689 24	47,030 68
20	Fayette.....	8,636 98	16,478 51	3,238 18	969 16	2,865 53	.....	1,045 62	.....	.....	33,463 60	2,09 25	35,562 85
21	Floyd.....	11,779 57	19,502 41	6,886 46	597 61	3,110 37	.....	1,367 60	.....	.....	42,914 17	1,509 85	44,423 74
22	Fountain.....	7,145 04	9,139 07	3,982 03	829 57	2,818 14	.....	797 60	.....	4,875 04	29,592 49	3,809 33	33,401 82
23	Franklin.....	9,645 97	28,992 85	5,537 66	4,537 61	4,176 20	.....	1,105 52	.....	.....	54,011 81	660 91	54,672 82
24	Franklin.....	2,485 39	5,027 17	1,250 40	2,120 25	1,154 66	.....	245 15	.....	1,117 73	13,470 75	2,783 59	16,254 34
25	Grant.....	6,092 36	6,948 30	3,401 66	.....	2,500 90	.....	679 12	.....	.....	20,237 07	275 02	20,512 09
26	Grant.....	4,992 16	8,972 94	2,614 19	2,311 52	1,607 10	.....	663 51	.....	115 12	21,316 54	.....	21,316 54
27	Greene.....	4,419 02	7,839 91	2,940 65	.....	1,292 85	.....	456 15	.....	.....	16,198 59	1,795 75	17,994 34
28	Greene.....	5,942 36	12 3 68	3,269 48	559 35	1,811 19	.....	649 80	.....	892 62	25,478 48	3,030 81	28,509 29
29	Hancock.....	4,740 09	16,308 38	2,580 73	1,784 40	2,988 71	.....	518 14	.....	.....	98,930 45	2,143 47	100,073 92
30	Harrison.....	5,161 50	2,407 10	2,661 47	.....	1,631 08	.....	512 42	.....	.....	18,632 60	1,589 30	20,221 90
31	Harrison.....	8,608 04	6,137 25	4,938 55	561 94	1,988 58	.....	857 60	.....	9,779 02	26,001 98	1,033 17	27,035 15
32	Hendricks.....	9,676 85	8,936 85	5,470 48	2,197 72	2,652 59	.....	1,094 93	.....	1,104 05	31,163 47	591 13	32,054 60

STATEMENT NO. 6.—Continued.
Showing an Abstract of Taxes levied in Indiana for the year A. D. 1854.

Number.	Counties.	State Tax.	County Tax.	School Tax.	Road Tax.	Township Tax.	Delinquent Library Tax.	Banking Fund Tax.	Railroad Tax.	Other Corporation Tax & Special School.	Total Taxes A. D. 1854.	Delinquent Taxes 1853 & previous years.	Total Taxes.
34	Howard.....	\$3,360 11	\$4,586 07	\$1,830 23	\$2,872 36	\$1,442 46	.....	\$376 15	.....	\$739 36	\$14,968 08	\$1,373 89	\$16,342 67
35	Huntington.....	3,920 96	11,447 29	2,016 61	3,053 08	1,492 62	.....	403 37	.....	3,683 63	25,857 45	1,777 94	27,755 39
36	Jackson.....	4,828 46	7,432 26	2,593 63	706 55	1,493 36	.....	520 88	.....	1,403 23	19,041 11	.....	19,041 11
37	Jasper.....	2,461 12	5,871 38	1,364 51	1,810 85	2,336 12	.....	272 84	.....	.....	15,116 78	2,983 98	18,100 86
38	Jay.....	2,870 69	7,169 78	1,444 68	3,026 49	2,050 50	.....	2-8 11	.....	30 50	16,700 75	1-86 53	18,737 28
39	Jefferson.....	13,087 40	31,393 00	8,455 18	214 92	2,619 99	.....	1,329 19	.....	1,693 88	58,892 86	2,474 84	61,467 70
40	Jennings.....	4,403 56	7,340 80	2,366 18	1,958 08	1,430 66	.....	471 70	.....	48-8 01	18,718 99	1,103 98	19,712 97
41	Johnson.....	7,336 63	5,392 88	4,102 11	1,372 17	9,777 92	.....	808 50	.....	6,930 08	29,200 04	598 11	29,798 15
42	Knox.....	5,607 59	10,332 81	3,140 06	391 48	1,983 71	.....	629 01	.....	4,625 15	29,124 35	2,412 81	24,537 16
43	Kosciusko.....	4,080 70	8,269 31	2,366 17	3,037 22	1,317 21	.....	483 63	.....	1,925 21	21,599 39	1,369 14	22,668 53
44	Lagrange.....	3,211 80	5,154 67	1,715 65	661 90	1,147 55	.....	342 93	.....	3,073 54	15,317 04	1,685 64	17,002 64
45	Lake.....	1,776 19	4,790 19	864 89	2,074 59	1,593 33	.....	171 00	.....	1,169 74	12,440 55	31,06 92	15,446 84
46	Laporte.....	9,234 63	17,588 54	5,363 10	2,896 15	1,350 36	.....	1,072 60	.....	2,730 14	40,255 32	6,796 61	47,032 13
47	Lawrence.....	6,161 59	7,846 59	3,499 07	.....	1,806 73	.....	696 13	.....	4,231 37	25,346 50	2,367 76	28,942 22
48	Madison.....	5,722 59	8,044 99	3,082 41	1,965 84	1,950 70	.....	616 46	.....	3,199 67	71,526 93	9,549 59	81,376 32
49	Marion.....	17,700 21	33,037 47	10,219 42	2,120 09	4,483 95	.....	2,043 80	.....	.....	16,725 40	1,777 73	18,503 13
50	Marshall.....	2,765 16	5,981 87	1,514 95	3,178 21	3,096 43	.....	289 48	.....	.....	13,949 25	9-8 33	14,897 59
51	Martin.....	1,864 74	7,792 52	896 98	769 78	1,993 84	.....	182 40	.....	1,204 59	29,573 13	1,142 11	33,715 64
52	Miami.....	5,779 76	16,332 34	3,021 17	3,634 43	1,903 84	.....	601 00	.....	968 96	19,247 30	1,059 73	20,977 03
53	Monroe.....	4,852 55	8,416 23	2,690 70	41 22	1,709 80	.....	57 84	.....	2,588 07	48,667 35	1,880 81	50,568 16
54	Montgomery.....	10,378 99	22,262 36	5,941 63	2,934 78	3,393 32	.....	1,158 30	.....	.....	25,192 33	2,191 40	27,383 75
55	Morgan.....	6,897 47	11,342 62	3,892 36	.....	2,949 21	.....	760 69	.....	.....	25,893 41	2,970 92	28,103 53
56	Noble.....	3,435 55	13,127 06	1,757 30	3,615 06	1,124 42	.....	358 48	.....	2,415 44	7,410 41	984 62	8,395 03
57	Ohio.....	1,709 34	3,425 81	898 37	728 46	471 85	.....	176 68	.....	1,456 33	18,266 02	75 70	18,361 72
58	Orange.....	4,291 37	7,797 71	2,317 42	.....	1,939 30	.....	453 99	.....	1,463 19	18,837 89	2,415 97	21,253 86
59	Owen.....	5,015 50	5,597 32	2,711 72	1,047 91	1,819 79	.....	542 42	.....	1,893 33	27,409 66	1,464 97	28,874 63
60	Perry.....	7,413 52	11,590 90	4,964 68	566 37	3,809 96	83 17	836 93	.....	2,554 83	19,169 75	1,363 46	20,503 21
61	Pike.....	3,491 58	6,983 16	1,825 96	2,951 33	1,726 66	.....	366 93	.....	.....	12,030 40	1,316 41	13,346 81
62	Porter.....	2,410 94	6,549 61	1,316 31	1,454 66	1,053 63	.....	243 25	.....	4,679 09	17,666 59	1,050 56	18,717 15
63	Posey.....	2,675 85	4,733 90	1,374 51	1,859 62	9,079 70	.....	270 92	.....	1,111 79	21,699 61	630 32	22,349 93
64	Pulaski.....	5,518 79	7,533 56	2,978 88	541 00	3,419 20	.....	595 70	.....	1,043 04	9,162 84	2,988 81	11,451 72
65	Putnam.....	1,379 32	4,273 87	719 67	995 50	6,111 99	99 37	139 45	.....	2,937 37	32,591 11	550 63	33,741 74
66	Putnam.....	9,135 31	9,135 35	5,222 46	804 07	4,611 14	.....	1,044 77	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

67	Randolph.....	5,775 12	16,346 48	2,975 16	3,363 93	2,948 08	295 76	604 07	.....	2,250 85	34,268 09	3,798 45	35,067 14
68	Ripley.....	5,136 59	8,394 58	2,685 96	2,338 96	1,711 87	71 81	520 29	.....	.....	20,788 21	2,441 73	25,229 96
69	Rush.....	10,871 78	7,669 05	6,362 08	6,185 38	2,753 17	.....	1,381 09	.....	10,479 41	45,603 96	473 79	46,077 75
70	*Scott.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38,992 67	1,639 56	40,632 23
71	Shelby.....	7,435 74	31,050 52	4,061 55	2,767 08	2,398 95	.....	814 01	214 81	1,103 32	21,281 31	2,878 71	24,160 02
72	Spencer.....	4,215 87	8,694 65	2,244 41	1,697 23	3,711 90	.....	448 92	.....	491 56	4,181 15	592 91	5,004 06
73	St. Luke.....	443 69	1,463 81	224 93	1,154 01	747 46	22 12	43 57	.....	51 53	16,574 63	537 69	17,112 32
74	Steuben.....	2,116 01	7,099 10	1,007 91	3,411 42	2,699 09	.....	188 97	.....	7,627 47	35,606 85	574 96	36,241 81
75	St. Joseph.....	5,163 05	14,459 92	2,755 43	2,167 28	2,369 37	.....	519 33	.....	.....	15,946 95	698 26	16,575 21
76	Sullivan.....	4,200 20	7,602 35	2,348 11	2,348 11	1,416 64	.....	449 65	.....	961 37	23,939 84	508 44	24,748 28
77	Switzerland.....	4,083 24	13,712 42	2,139 84	1,692 74	922 31	.....	427 92	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
78	*Tippecanoe.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,473 00	2,181 76	11,654 76
79	Tipton.....	2,367 69	3,616 65	1,386 94	1,165 09	749 66	.....	256 97	.....	1,935 00	92,710 26	265 45	93,678 71
80	Union.....	4,771 40	10,159 63	2,988 79	1,213 90	1,241 68	.....	559 46	.....	.....	47,608 96	1,042 9	48,751 15
81	Vanderburg.....	9,686 96	17,576 13	5,602 18	.....	7,931 79	.....	1,117 67	5,814 23	632 65	17,632 23	727 66	18,379 89
82	Vermillion.....	4,362 06	7,134 62	2,573 05	3,653	1,828 69	.....	514 61	.....	350 30	49,002 85	3,173 69	52,176 54
83	Vig.....	11,406 12	20,693 96	6,374 68	1,603 16	1,943 16	.....	1,681 47	3,480 70	976 30	26,209 76	1,413 21	27,622 97
84	Wabash.....	6,269 67	11,564 14	3,496 94	1,810 68	1,447 82	.....	366 43	.....	1,680 72	92,155 90	303 98	93,459 88
85	Warren.....	5,216 67	9,035 35	3,011 77	1,121 69	1,430 97	.....	602 36	.....	291 12	14,271 29	87 96	14,359 25
86	Warrick.....	7,767 82	7,797 42	4,307 53	.....	1,170 48	.....	861 53	.....	.....	91,804 78	.....	91,804 78
87	Washington.....	15,552 43	20,300 73	8,957 75	2,606 40	2,478 20	.....	1,788 53	.....	13,544 12	5,430 13	481 90	58,971 33
88	Wayne.....	3,170 39	5,580 29	1,606 59	4,381 21	941 31	66 63	321 32	.....	2,440 82	18,508 63	901 78	19,410 41
89	Wells.....	9,939 38	5,397 92	2,462 94	1,639 11	3,430 66	.....	328 45	.....	1,631 95	16,198 46	1,437 11	17,635 47
90	White.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	822 22	.....	214 93	.....	.....	13,332 58	1,306 45	14,639 03
91	Whitey.....	2,231 48	3,761 77	1,071 33	3,618 90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Grand Totals.....	757,772 06	879,990 69	277,790 91	154,732 97	188,924 89	3,832 57	55,725 89	9,009 74	136,722 17	2,296,416 35	134,376 75	2,391,151 84

*Failed to report.

STATEMENT NO. 7.

Showing a General Abstract of Real and Personal Property, assessed for taxation for the years 1852, 1853, and 1854, the increase of 1854 over that of 1853, and also the increase of 1854 over that of 1852.

Number.	COUNTIES.	Total valuation				Increase of 1854 over that of 1853.		Increase of 1854 over that of 1852.	
		of 1852.	of 1853.	of 1854.	Total valuation of 1854.	of 1853.	of 1854.	over that of 1852.	over that of 1853.
1	Adams	\$ 1,076,063	\$ 1,229,720	\$ 1,345,834	\$ 1,345,834	\$ 1,229,720	\$ 1,345,834	\$ 369,771	\$ 369,771
2	Allen	3,629,311	4,198,250	4,700,625	4,700,625	4,198,250	4,700,625	1,071,314	1,071,314
3	Bartholomew	3,377,092	3,416,892	4,339,394	4,339,394	3,416,892	4,339,394	962,502	962,502
4	Benton	428,215	1,172,838	1,294,031	1,294,031	1,172,838	1,294,031	121,193	121,193
5	Blackford	501,954	571,510	598,709	598,709	571,510	598,709	27,179	27,179
6	Bone	1,962,385	2,478,110	2,670,670	2,670,670	2,478,110	2,670,670	191,860	191,860
7	Brown	428,274	650,231	696,872	696,872	650,231	696,872	268,398	268,398
8	Carroll	2,490,614	2,867,401	3,052,338	3,052,338	2,867,401	3,052,338	552,714	552,714
9	Cass	2,645,561	3,462,859	4,474,152	4,474,152	3,462,859	4,474,152	1,898,591	1,898,591
10	Clark	4,256,310	5,327,603	5,423,726	5,423,726	5,327,603	5,423,726	98,123	98,123
11	C. a.	1,931,437	1,408,616	1,556,694	1,556,694	1,408,616	1,556,694	147,448	147,448
12	Clinton	2,904,310	2,652,348	2,809,523	2,809,523	2,652,348	2,809,523	277,255	277,255
13	Crawford	683,893	634,110	934,051	934,051	634,110	934,051	79,941	79,941
14	Daviess	1,440,616	1,725,765	1,856,435	1,856,435	1,725,765	1,856,435	130,570	130,570
15	Dearborn	4,787,527	5,970,130	7,273,540	7,273,540	5,970,130	7,273,540	1,303,410	1,303,410
16	Decatur	3,813,304	4,528,295	4,694,353	4,694,353	4,528,295	4,694,353	166,058	166,058
17	DeKalb	1,032,650	1,207,798	1,367,645	1,367,645	1,207,798	1,367,645	159,847	159,847
18	Delaware	2,199,065	2,486,833	2,693,533	2,693,533	2,486,833	2,693,533	206,700	206,700
19	Dubu s	808,957	840,460	963,325	963,325	840,460	963,325	122,865	122,865
20	Elkhart	4,118,137	5,375,497	5,772,716	5,772,716	5,375,497	5,772,716	397,219	397,219
21	Fayette	3,753,800	4,539,350	5,998,170	5,998,170	4,539,350	5,998,170	1,474,370	1,474,370
22	Floyd	4,719,571	6,144,276	6,800,866	6,800,866	6,144,276	6,800,866	746,040	746,040
23	Fount-in	3,917,505	3,592,550	3,968,035	3,968,035	3,592,550	3,968,035	395,485	395,485
24	Franklin	4,783,906	5,672,649	5,531,675	5,531,675	5,672,649	5,531,675	Decrease.	Decrease.
25	Fulton	975,465	1,135,215	1,663,225	1,663,225	1,135,215	1,663,225	528,010	528,010
26	Gibson	2,766,068	3,136,821	3,362,714	3,362,714	3,136,821	3,362,714	225,893	225,893
27	Grant	1,759,728	2,408,467	2,794,716	2,794,716	2,408,467	2,794,716	386,249	386,249
28	Greene	1,650,510	2,204,996	2,290,163	2,290,163	2,204,996	2,290,163	75,667	75,667
29	Hamilton	2,958,062	3,134,333	3,270,564	3,270,564	3,134,333	3,270,564	143,231	143,231
30	Hancock	2,193,135	2,378,950	2,590,750	2,590,750	2,378,950	2,590,750	212,450	212,450
31	Harrison	2,209,622	2,470,730	2,672,063	2,672,063	2,470,730	2,672,063	201,333	201,333
32	Hendricks	4,074,401	4,524,975	4,928,350	4,928,350	4,524,975	4,928,350	413,374	413,374
33	Henry	4,558,700	5,093,570	5,470,560	5,470,560	5,093,570	5,470,560	377,010	377,010

Howard	647,058	1,706,575	1,859,936	123,361	1,152,846
Hu tington	1,034,532	1,771,042	2,017,673	246,031	383,141
Ja-ck-son	1,970,149	2,404,904	2,604,677	190,683	625,528
Jas-per	511,335	1,109,343	1,364,966	25,623	823,611
Jay	1,102,775	1,298,985	1,440,935	151,050	977,560
J. B. Iron	8,502,64	10,129,947	10,845,938	505,991	1,922,974
Jennings	1,508,483	2,184,653	2,373,589	184,736	575,106
Johnson	3,307,661	3,674,193	4,119,698	235,600	701,637
K. X	2,326,331	2,750,531	3,148,921	197,670	621,490
Kosciusko	1,181,178	2,204,536	2,493,566	180,010	302,186
Lagrange	1,387,573	1,551,172	1,723,830	172,058	326,557
Lake	418,949	657,295	861,980	504,085	443,031
Laportie	4,056,502	4,512,402	5,363,093	850,691	1,706,591
Lawrence	2,913,937	3,512,046	3,554,441	Decre. 82	589,484
Madison	2,571,576	2,805,929	3,082,386	277,157	510,810
Martion	7,806,461	8,622,701	10,215,745	1,352,951	2,319,284
Mars all	887,446	1,182,500	1,317,006	334,458	629,560
Martin	594,572	811,127	901,488	90,361	306,916
Miami	1,653,206	2,397,366	3,000,657	503,151	1,345,451
Monroe	2,134,206	2,520,829	3,013,319	523,920	909,108
Montgomery	4,811,765	5,557,092	5,938,877	401,785	1,127,112
Morfeau	3,331,890	3,693,274	3,907,230	213,956	575,340
No-le	1,309,029	1,543,442	1,757,778	213,336	359,748
Ohio	1,102,931	870,803	898,791	27,990	468,365
Orange	1,802,925	2,443,325	2,330,590	87,965	601,414
Owen	2,110,952	2,479,924	2,711,666	231,742	721,010
Parke	3,463,670	3,914,824	4,184,680	269,836	376,558
Perry	1,372,814	1,659,320	1,749,972	80,752	291,863
Pike	956,462	1,077,390	1,218,345	140,755	475,865
Porter	894,815	1,164,145	1,370,080	206,333	496,217
Posey	2,502,676	2,934,060	2,998,893	64,833	364,673
Pulaski	359,862	507,730	724,537	176,807	957,600
Putnam	4,266,100	4,878,040	5,223,900	345,360	727,974
Randolph	2,992,615	2,677,033	3,020,389	313,556	416,846
Ripley	2,269,364	2,505,250	2,686,210	90,960	416,846
Ru-h	5,563,033	6,070,713	6,405,604	335,391	128,320
Scott	1,025,093	1,153,413	1,153,413	.....	445,450
Shirby	3,783,100	4,068,550	4,928,550	159,600	617,795
Spencer	1,027,767	2,068,964	2,945,471	176,507	179,863
Starke	45,417	116,523	225,260	78,757	984,566
Steuben	730,594	836,200	1,014,820	178,620	634,500
St. Joseph	2,122,700	2,401,385	2,757,500	366,115	604,949
Sullivan	1,563,368	1,969,480	2,547,817	278,337	319,381
Switzerland	1,820,438	2,036,006	2,139,819	103,813	1,414,356
Tipp-ecawee	5,828,184	6,673,321	7,242,640	569,319	771,974
Tybon	523,119	1,156,426	1,295,093	138,667	99,818
Union	2,699,447	2,805,129	2,799,265	Decrease	1,250,794
Vanderburgh	4,250,058	5,081,389	5,600,882	519,493	451,370
Vermillion	9,318,080	2,648,820	2,673,050	94,230	

STATEMENT NO. 7—Continued.

Showing a General Abstract of Real and Personal Property assessed for taxation, for the years 1852, 1853, and 1854, the increase of 1854 over that of 1853, and also the increase of 1854 over that of 1852.

Number.	COUNTIES.	Total valuation for 1852.	Total valuation for 1853.	Total valuation for 1854.	Increase of 1854 over that of 1853.	Increase of 1854 over that of 1852.
83	Vigo...	\$5,491,111	\$7,076,265	\$7,401,023	\$324,758	\$1,909,912
84	Wabash	2,597,968	3,043,805	3,486,921	443,116	888,953
85	Warren	2,261,678	2,779,561	3,011,779	232,218	750,101
86	Warick	1,471,729	1,750,897	2,059,692	278,795	557,963
87	Washington	3,658,940	3,998,465	4,307,428	308,963	648,488
88	Wayne	6,965,870	8,338,046	8,902,810	634,764	1,936,940
89	Wells	1,138,366	1,439,477	1,616,595	167,118	408,229
90	White	860,993	1,115,287	1,678,196	593,209	757,533
91	Whitley	765,694	970,485	1,077,390	106,905	391,696
	Grand Totals	\$218,563,809	\$266,097,614	\$290,418,148	\$24,390,534	\$70,854,209

POLLS.

Number of Polls in the State for 1854.....	171,736
Number of Polls in the State for 1853.....	164,992
Increase within the year.....	6,744

CONTINUATION OF STATEMENT NO. 7.

Showing the Total Number of Acres of Land entered for Taxation in Indiana, for the years 1853 and 1854.

Number.	COUNTIES.	Number of Acres 1853		Number of Acres 1854.		Increase of Acres.	
		Acres.	H'd's.	Acres.	H'd's.	Acres.	H'd's.
1	Adams.....	211,066	15	211,985	53	919	38
2	Allen.....	398,930	99	412,057	14	13,126	15
3	Bartholomew.....	233,425	55	252,025	76	18,600	21
4	Benton.....	232,526	00	245,203	00	12,677	00
5	Blackford.....	107,124	00	131,621	00	24,497	00
6	Boone.....	255,840	17	237,573	28	Decrease.	
7	Brown.....	121,551	48	142,850	98	21,299	50
8	Carroll.....	231,279	38	220,073	10	Decrease.	
9	Cass.....	230,539	84	296,046	42	65,506	58
10	Clarke.....	214,871	38	216,833	78	1,962	40
11	Clay.....	184,060	14	184,060	14		
12	Clinton.....	263,214	63	259,626	80	Decrease.	
13	Crawford.....	115,656	00	127,426	63	11,770	73
14	Daviess.....	211,959	88	231,959	77	22,999	79
15	Dearborn.....	193,273	79	191,021	79	Decrease.	
16	Decatur.....	224,661	90	234,230	00	9,568	01
17	De Kalb.....	209,011	36	222,769	61	13,758	25
18	Delaware.....	246,660	30	245,866	33	Decrease.	
19	Dubois.....	135,907	11	158,498	53	22,591	42
20	Elkhart.....	282,626	00	290,610	62	7,984	62
21	Fayette.....	135,558	71	135,558	71		
22	Floyd.....	88,966	08	91,330	95	2,364	87
23	Fountain.....	248,871	80	250,005	27	1,133	47
24	Franklin.....	243,576	97	243,576	97		
25	Fulton.....	203,748	68	217,941	67	14,192	99
26	Gibson.....	215,772	12	247,084	61	31,312	49
27	Grant.....	250,426	39	254,080	65	3,654	26
28	Greene.....	246,448	25	287,104	88	40,656	63
29	Hamilton.....	257,930	38	249,199	36	Decrease.	
30	Hancock.....	189,687	00	190,217	00	530	00
31	Harrison.....	290,995	81	283,570	63	Decrease.	
32	Hendricks.....	244,749	82	244,515	07	Decrease.	
33	Henry.....	248,638	76	248,455	23	Decrease.	
34	Howard.....	153,586	51	175,393	99	21,807	46
35	Huntington.....	231,891	47	242,202	67	10,211	20
36	Jackson.....	277,446	97	288,423	50	10,936	53
37	Jasper.....	244,185	73	318,232	33	74,046	60
38	Jay.....	239,808	76	237,275	41	Decrease.	
39	Jefferson.....	224,212	34	218,367	11	Decrease.	
40	Jennings.....	217,422	32	235,497	15	18,075	83
41	Johnson.....	188,476	04	193,945	59	5,469	55
42	Knox.....	249,591	53	262,014	18	12,422	65
43	Kosciusko.....	294,782	85	311,297	86	16,515	01
44	Lagrange.....	228,925	01	229,501	27	576	26
45	Lake.....	175,367	90	204,456	10	29,088	20
46	LaPorte.....	271,275	38	296,023	27	25,347	89
47	Lawrence.....	244,375	07	259,641	63	15,266	56
48	Madison.....	282,632	00	282,632	00		
49	Marion.....	247,262	40	246,998	34	Decrease.	
50	Marshall.....	242,435	29	260,318	51	17,883	22
51	Martin.....	122,081	98	136,841	45	13,859	57
52	Miami.....	238,714	92	237,516	83	Decrease.	
53	Monroe.....	189,017	21	211,801	20	22,783	99
54	Montgomery.....	319,994	78	321,020	01	2,005	23
55	Morgan.....	258,727	06	277,132	51	15,048	64
56	Noble.....	262,074	87	266,654	64	4,679	77
57	Ohio.....	68,579	90	58,528	60	Decrease.	
58	Orange.....	200,657	41	208,303	92	2,646	51
59	Owen.....	236,437	33	242,586	97	6,149	64
60	Parke.....	274,586	71	276,253	36	1,666	65
61	Percy.....	108,676	86	112,533	46	3,856	60
62	Pike.....	125,639	81	142,577	69	16,937	88
63	Porter.....	196,036	77	222,548	80	26,512	03
64	Posey.....	219,358	25	216,052	55	Decrease.	
65	Pulaski.....	116,369	53	153,906	33	37,536	80

CONTINUATION OF STATEMENT NO. 7.

Showing the total number of Acres of Land entered for Taxation in Indiana, for the years 1853 and 1854.

Number.	COUNTIES.	Number of Acres 1853.		Number of Acres 1854.		Increase of Acres.	
		Acres.	Hd's.	Acres.	Hd's.	Acres.	Hd's.
66	Putnam.....	296,140	20	296,150	45	10	25
67	Randolph.....	284,447	42	282,626	27	Decrease.	
68	Riley.....	265,613	53	283,100	12	17,495	59
69	Rush.....	253,655	01	254,366	07	711	06
70	Scott.....	108,954	61	108,954	61	.....	.....
71	Shelby.....	255,067	50	253,173	91	Decrease.	
72	Spencer.....	197,727	15	205,657	23	7,930	08
73	Starke.....	67,161	52	86,445	08	19,283	56
74	Steuben.....	176,248	00	185,332	55	9,084	55
75	St. Joseph.....	232,155	01	231,434	31	Decrease.	
76	Sullivan.....	208,844	34	253,021	20	44,176	86
77	Switzerland.....	139,710	58	140,869	58	1,159	00
78	Tippecanoe.....	313,652	69	313,752	69	.....	.....
79	Tipton.....	139,725	07	151,377	99	11,652	92
80	Union.....	104,285	51	104,285	51	.....	.....
81	Vanderburgh.....	144,504	39	150,918	52	6,415	13
82	Vermillion.....	153,487	73	158,597	93	5,110	20
83	Vigo.....	228,866	39	242,902	61	14,036	22
84	Wabash.....	216,670	17	262,165	85	45,495	68
85	Warren.....	225,009	25	236,881	25	11,802	00
86	Warrick.....	175,907	33	193,880	34	17,982	01
87	Washington.....	291,400	63	295,241	35	3,840	72
88	Wayne.....	252,304	75	253,948	04	1,643	29
89	Wells.....	232,033	05	234,164	00	2,130	95
90	White.....	151,547	65	262,162	23	130,614	58
91	Whitley.....	195,426	98	203,451	52	8,024	54
Grand Totals.....		19,436,840	33	20,463,416	90	1,026,570	60

NOTE.—The decrease of acres noticed in this table, is the result of erroneous calculations by the Auditors of those counties, in adding up their duplicates of this or last year. Ther being no report from Scott county, it is put down the same as last year.

Auditor of State.

STATEMENT NO. 8.

Show ing an Abstract of the Funds composing the Common School Fund for 1854.

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Number	Counties.	Penalties fines and forfeitures.	Sur. Insur- vance fund.	Congressional township fund.	Bulk tax fund.	Saline fund.	Seminary fund.	Proceeds of sale of County Seminary.	Unclaimed fees in cir- cuit court.	Unclaim- ed fees in Justices' courts.	Miscellane- ous funds.	Total am't of Fund.
1	Adams.....	\$68 45	\$2 140 73	\$19 551 97	\$278 98	\$275 04	\$904 50	.....	.....	.....	\$333 99	\$23,519 66
2	Allen.....	250 00	3,976 56	42,359 78	766 43	676 71	380 37	.....	.....	.....	7,470 09	57,679 06
3	Bartholomew.....	300 00	6,546 22	16,366 73	335 45	350 02	1370 00	\$1,114 00	\$108 42	.....	457 17	27,184 01
4	Benton.....	109 50	.....	13,491 42	37 58	46 61	1129 54	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,814 65
5	Blackford.....	.....	.....	6,903 47	926 76	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,630 23
6	Boone.....	179 55	5,287 37	17,861 37	580 46	511 37	383 58	810 00	.....	4 27	63 74	25,664 91
7	Brown.....	287 62	2,125 00	7,795 73	96 47	433 70	515 90	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,215 02
8	Carroll.....	346 16	2,839 03	22,765 67	68 42	531 51	455 87	772 00	.....	.....	.....	28,191 47
9	Cass.....	301 01	6,993 24	22,280 14	571 10	490 04	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40,635 53
10	Clark.....	877 39	11,060 74	6,536 80	903 70	775 92	112 62	739 53	14,695 64	.....	99 30	35,790 94
11	Clay.....	70 35	3,991 97	15,557 30	330 88	325 00	410 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,675 50
12	Clinton.....	169 72	5,136 06	21,781 22	598 83	474 70	.....	1,175 00	15 60	.....	.....	29,292 08
13	Crawford.....	39 00	4,013 45	9,069 96	204 37	256 65	947 57	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,651 00
14	Daviess.....	163 53	3,798 21	14,354 90	530 67	462 30	39 09	1,180 00	22 83	.....	448 43	20,990 56
15	Dearborn.....	607 61	12,462 92	2,042 61	1,042 61	930 40	.....	250 00	.....	.....	.....	43,417 16
16	Decatur.....	.....	9,444 77	19,517 30	795 54	722 71	1,198 00	1,530 07	.....	.....	.....	33,329 39
17	DeKalb.....	43 17	.....	.....	40 00	60 00	176 52	.....	.....	.....	21,080 21	21,399 90
18	Delaware.....	109 60	6,147 37	19,339 86	576 95	318 60	.....	1,505 40	91 50	50	.....	28,372 86
19	Dubois.....	.....	2,069 60	7,069 19	392 82	370 71	1,261 26	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,800 58
20	Elkhart.....	.....	5,831 24	40,158 13	716 42	580 59	2,936 32	.....	316 52	.....	1,027 60	51,566 72
21	Fayette.....	.....	8,325 58	15,210 73	613 58	628 94	895 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	25,923 33
22	Floyd.....	56 00	9,183 82	19,989 60	739 49	707 43	1,681 78	.....	.....	.....	.....	26,008 36
23	Fountain.....	247 75	11,981 85	20,989 04	710 93	577 70	.....	.....	.....	.....	610 73	34,415 10
24	Franklin.....	.....	10,304 08	45,661 02	811 93	736 93	1,571 60	1,530 00	.....	1,300 21	.....	62,115 77
25	Fulton.....	2,044 59	10,045 72	1,027 32	.....	.....	908 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,314 63
26	Gibson.....	1,155 95	7,631 00	23,308 54	532 80	477 63	.....	1,527 73	.....	41 35	3,009 15	37,683 53
27	Grant.....	763 93	3,195 34	30,572 04	.....	890 28	.....	2,551 00	.....	23 41	.....	38,466 05
28	Greene.....	330 10	4,959 74	16,517 49	544 24	443 74	.....	786 50	.....	.....	485 68	24,211 32
29	Hamilton.....	107 50	7,341 25	22,318 33	.....	.....	212 40	.....	.....	.....	.....	29,919 48
30	Hancock.....	.....	7,719 75	11,447 09	463 20	390 96	154 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,175 75
31	Harrison.....	234 75	11,081 49	18,163 26	800 04	690 46	139 36	508 36	128 40	3 70	.....	34,790 02

STATEMENT NO. 8.—Continued.
Showing an Abstract of the Funds composing the Common School Fund for 1854.

Number.	Counties.	Penalties, fines and forfeitures.	Surplus revenue fund.	Congressional fund.	Bank tax, fund.	Saline fund.	Seminary fund.	Proceeds of sale of county Seminary.	Unclaimed fees in cir- cuit court.	Unclaim'd fees in Jus- tices' courts.	Miscellaneous or other funds.	Total amt of funds.
32	Hendricks.....	\$272 65	\$9 940 92	\$23 625 59	\$751 98	\$634 94	.....	.....	\$17 25	.....	69 65	\$38 315 98
33	Henry.....	736 18	12,355 00	17 107 00	890 37	729 74	.....	.....	233 59	.....	284 74	38 242 62
34	Howard.....	55 58	.....	18 130 60	935 32	911 03	914 59	.....	12 40	.....	.....	19,159 35
35	Huntington.....	30 00	2 135 51	2 143 85	366 85	256 19	697 63	605 00	.....	1,305 98	.....	34,263 61
36	Jackson.....	139 25	7,006 95	16 174 30	564 12	445 10	.....	702 00	.....	356 65	.....	25,677 47
37	Jasper.....	10 00	.....	.....	161 06	144 95	201 94	.....	7 50	.....	.....	525 45
38	Jay.....	69 00	1,430 48	23 176 34	277 43	247 90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25,201 15
39	Jefferson.....	1,114 66	13,756 98	30,326 22	1,169 24	1,007 14	3,413 97	.....	34 00	67 00	.....	50,855 21
40	Jennings.....	143 46	5,887 92	9 938 11	604 65	592 10	1,749 57	.....	70 00	434 87	.....	19,314 68
41	Johnson.....	.....	8,304 01	17,506 87	685 92	525 37	853 11	930 00	.....	.....	.....	24,603 31
42	Knox.....	770 00	8,729 90	13,912 78	620 77	553 99	213 62	957 00	8 00	.....	4,350 56	30,108 62
43	Kosciusko.....	132 60	.....	.....	46 00	70 00	.....	.....	.....	6 01	1 00	983 61
44	Lagrange.....	75 77	4,397 33	17,956 80	402 13	375 45	560 45	.....	.....	.....	.....	23,167 93
45	Lake.....	48 40	1,050 81	12,070 56	.....	287 91	256 98	.....	.....	47 81	90 00	13,893 35
46	Laporte.....	36 00	7,549 46	43,747 20	761 77	656 30	4,082 55	.....	.....	132 83	1,357 12	60 313 33
47	Lawrence.....	2 447 87	9,587 07	14,701 61	1,174 11	.....	983 41	1,006 30	.....	.....	.....	29,960 37
48	Madison.....	247 63	6,189 07	24,141 03	518 39	515 85	965 39	.....	.....	1 62	348 75	33,611 37
49	Marion.....	1,104 08	15 101 23	24,287 83	1,190 08	918 18	253 51	.....	.....	.....	.....	43,920 16
50	Marshall.....	.....	1,368 63	12,441 98	231 88	214 46	253 51	959 00	.....	1,171 98	.....	16,692 47
51	Martin.....	.....	1,941 91	4 543 60	25 00	38 40	23 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,860 44
52	Miami.....	146 00	3 145 89	29,524 92	458 92	383 21	1,159 09	.....	13 43	.....	.....	34,832 10
53	Monroe.....	.....	7,762 98	28,677 55	586 18	503 74	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33,749 85
54	Montgomery.....	584 09	.....	28 455 16	.....	.....	.....	1,890 00	10 25	4 20	.....	40,977 70
55	Morgan.....	376 05	8,732 26	15,394 12	192 62	105 54	.....	1,110 00	37 25	.....	.....	25,877 84
56	Noble.....	21 00	3,916 32	17,756 95	.....	533 36	1,923 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	21,550 43
57	Ohio.....	51 00	3,365 33	13,557 73	272 73	234 16	251 24	.....	.....	.....	165 00	16,827 19
58	Orange.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19,133 74
59	Owen.....	.....	6,143 00	9,972 25	514 99	466 89	116 38	1,001 00	.....	.....	.....	18,214 51
60	Pike.....	.....	11,159 08	33 910 26	746 81	664 82	.....	.....	178 96	.....	59 00	46,746 93
61	Perry.....	291 45	4 371 66	8,758 38	343 83	317 76	2,295 64	114 00	7 13	50	.....	16 459 35
62	Pike.....	.....	3,939 12	14,183 31	371 57	321 45	2,174 81	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,990 96

63	Porter	101 08	2-05 85	20,376 25	193 71	256 46	1,180 00	17 02	187 81	25,018 18
64	Posey	151 63	7,773 89	7,992 23	654 69	566 61	.....	.....	450 00	17,619 08
65	Pulaski	21 00	.....	1 510 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	86 84	1 8 5 49
66	Putnam	250 80	13 143 84	97,395 85	939 37	808 97	2,500 00	.....	.....	45 490 55
67	Randolph	255 50	7,504 25	30,843 17	692 43	630 04	663 43	.....	300 00	40,925 13
68	Ripley	204 92	6,986 00	17,249 88	369 65	501 61	901 90	40 91	37 5-4 27	27 5-4 27
69	Rush	590 98	14,665 27	95,680 91	1,014 55	803 58	2,500 00	568 37	13 39	49,443 59
70	*Scott	70 45	4,180 36	9,731 87	304 29	297 29	325 00	.....	85 72	14,965 94
71	Seely	.....	70,783 91	60,268 15	718 16	715 41	184 00	.....	.....	32,669 66
72	Spencer	276 30	3,568 47	7,892 50	398 96	324 77	860 70	18 81	8 51	13,649 02
73	St. rke	22 35	.....	1,609 20	4 00	5 00	.....	.....	.....	1 640 55
74	Steuben	925 49	2,087 35	16,493 70	219 98	229 51	269 82	.....	.....	20,359 55
75	St. Joseph	215 17	6,270 54	21,243 99	647 18	791 11	314 24	.....	.....	31,032 23
76	Sullivan	954 67	6,674 40	12,392 16	337 29	544 43	1,541 00	.....	.....	21,452 95
77	Switzerland	440 95	8,757 78	16,266 96	7 6 91	536 56	532 00	.....	.....	97,381 16
78	*Tippecanoe	51 16	10,733 70	28,327 52	784 01	799 02	.....	.....	4,391 77	45,257 18
79	Tipton	198 50	.....	11,507 00	162 30	197 42	.....	10 25	.....	11,991 40
80	Union	209 14	7,650 92	23,601 66½	285 05	398 19	1,841 10	6 25	.....	34,162 31½
81	Vanderburg	494 08	4,085 96	22,908 25	443 00	235 00	5,733 97	.....	573 31	45,662 18
82	Vermillion	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46,806 24
83	Vigo	.....	11,368 00	39,877 23	1,125 19	741 54	7,500 00	.....	.....	60,693 70
84	Wabash	.....	2,192 44	18,830 59	421 40	.....	2,166 85	.....	1,756 43	25,789 11
85	Warren	201 14	6,120 60	19,169 67	458 97	539 60	1,214 21	.....	199 48	96,855 49
86	Warrick	202 00	4,859 75	16,508 63	323 47	296 64	255 95	50	258 27	24,135 21
87	Washington	573 63	12,541 08	27,500 73	955 56	785 12	302 70	.....	104 21	43,981 03
88	Wayne	619 63	21,765 07	45,745 83½	1,420 69	1,220 97	1,141 25	220 01	135 48	72,368 93½
89	Wells	.....	1,922 23	20,488 11	935 50	931 84	477 45	.....	.....	24,347 73
90	White	892 00	2 125 00	23,734 00	193 00	177 00	440 00	.....	953 00	27,632 00
91	White	.....	.....	16,810 60	218 37	191 60	431 64	.....	561 26	18,198 23
Grand Totals		\$26,041 92	\$34,293 41	\$16,671 35	\$43 28 67	\$39,452 69	\$56,598 24	\$16,800 43	\$1,570 80	\$59,276 98
							\$46,079 79			2,519 308 12

STATEMENT NO. 9.

Abstract of Condition and Operation of Common School Fund for the year 1854.

Number	COUNTIES	Total amount of Fund.	Amount re- funded.	Amount re- loaned.	Balance on hand.	Loaned on Real Estate.	Loaned on personal security.	Amount lost or unsafe.	Interest Received.	Interest distributed.	Interest on hand.	Incidental expenses.
1	Adams.....	\$23,549 66	\$5,147 19	\$5,100 00	\$4 19	\$21,949 66	\$1,552 81	\$59 75	\$1,650 15	\$1,092 23	\$290 59	\$107 32
2	Allen.....	\$7,679 96	10,137 37	9,577 19	550 18	59,984 80	4,144 89	1,897 78	3,790 43	.....	3,492 98	267 47
3	Bartholomew.....	27 1-4 01	5,453 98	5,453 98	.....	20,920 08	950 32	158 33	2,239 63	.....	2,015 69	223 90
4	Benton.....	13,814 65	1,297 33	1,677 83	109 50	13,375 40	329 75	.....	777 07	.....	700 78	76 29
5	Blackford.....	7,820 23	1,962 24	1,642 20	350 04	7,510 19	.....	.....	499 12	425 48	301 35	197 77
6	Bloomington.....	25,684 91	4,108 86	3,748 89	359 97	25,146 84	176 46	133 04	3,146 01	1,202 97	1,553 00	580 01
7	Brown.....	11,255 02	938 04	800 38	117 66	10,391 05	743 31	70 00	994 85	.....	945 10	49 75
8	Carroll.....	28,394 47	6,501 73	6,501 73	.....	27,767 24	637 23	371 08	4,112 41	1,976 73	1,875 42	205 26
9	Cass.....	40,635 53	8,896 30	6,716 35	2,179 95	37,963 02	491 96	800 00	7,877 95	3,784 70	3,269 57	823 38
10	Clark.....	33,790 94	4,730 63	3,300 00	1,370 63	21,317 72	13,102 59	3,201 61	1,828 64	90 23	1,544 38	190 17
11	Clay.....	20,675 50	1,390 40	1,390 40	.....	19,401 79	1,973 71	.....	1,413 65	.....	1,381 36	32 29
12	Clinton.....	29,292 05	9,206 36	1,773 82	432 54	27,589 37	1,270 16	16 63	2,116 15	1,681 83	1,42 80	291 52
13	Crawford.....	14,651 00	2,942 50	2,126 68	105 82	13,996 30	543 83	.....	1,968 98	979 99	920 90	88 09
14	Daviess.....	20,990 56	9,717 80	2,499 75	925 05	19,827 47	938 04	451 64	2,855 79	1,970 98	1,453 40	161 32
15	Dearborn.....	43,417 16	3,418 98	3,183 63	235 35	38,201 16	4,960 65	200 00	2,701 15	2,431 06	.....	270 09
16	Decatur.....	33,239 39	1,737 41	1,737 41	.....	28,780 39	3,450 00	.....	1,719 56	1,519 86	.....	208 70
17	Dekalb.....	21,999 90	2,792 39	2,763 50	28 89	21,371 01	743 11	633 28	2,871 01	1,253 15	1,437 12	160 74
18	Delaware.....	25,372 86	4,978 38	4,862 66	115 72	27,514 03	818 42	218 10	1,712 67	923 52	532 58	125 00
19	Dubuois.....	11,800 58	5,641 92	5,280 08	361 84	10,600 32	4,579 40	251 97	3,263 20	.....	1,159 15	.....
20	Elkhart.....	51,566 72	11,187 60	9,901 18	1,286 42	45,700 30	.....	.....	1,598 09	1,493 73	3,366 20	336 62
21	Fayette.....	25,223 33	3,319 88	3,224 00	95 88	23,827 45	313 50	.....	3,521 32	1,6 5 16	1,806 39	372 66
22	Floyd.....	26,668 36	2,633 61	2,525 00	108 61	25,646 25	4,431 88	903 45	4,503 14	2,425 71	1,710 04	437 39
23	Franklin.....	34,418 10	2,886 88	2,188 56	699 32	39,287 00	8,479 42	648 26	4,327 44	3,534 94	781 60	21 60
24	Fulton.....	62 115 77	8,015 58	6,997 75	2,317 32	51,392 52	1,468 63	.....	1,478 93	1,91 65	1,431 68	294 14
25	Gibson.....	14,314 63	3,555 55	2,546 58	1,008 97	12,008 00	.....	.....	7,734 26	3,576 79	2,045 54	312 20
26	Grant.....	37,683 55	6,365 00	6,365 00	923 81	50,439 74	320 00	189 35	4,227 20	2,120 81	1,691 54	214 85
27	Greene.....	35,006 05	3,451 88	2,521 19	952 69	37,073 36	269 37	266 67	2,377 71	.....	72 61	237 12
28	Hamilton.....	24,211 32	2,130 29	2,286 46	143 83	23,798 12	.....	.....	1,596 44	1,215 71	.....	.....
29	Hancock.....	29,979 48	5,329 43	2,993 78	2,335 65	27,633 83	.....	2,000 00	323 95	3,63 95	1,760 37	370 63
30	Harrison.....	20,175 75	524 81	200 00	324 81	17,040 02	2,810 36	300 00	4,079 58	1,958 48	1,760 37	370 63
31	Hendricks.....	31,770 02	6,652 87	4,417 00	1,235 87	28,931 79	1,602 36	479 25	6,130 28	2,830 33	2,109 51	190 44
32	Henry.....	38 315 98	5,037 86	4,786 67	271 19	33,697 77	4,347 02	.....	2,309 94	.....	2,026 47	283 4
33	.....	22,442 62	4,721 00	3,132 07	1,568 93	30,178 69	575 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

34	Howard.....	19,169 35	4,508 63	3,954 87	553 76	15,635 59	.....	.....	2,751 76	1,271 84	1,139 66	340 24
35	Huntington.....	34,263 01	5,188 97	5,188 97	.....	35,148 01	115 00	375 00	2,192 00	2,082 40	.....	199 60
36	Jack-o.....	25,577 47	4,210 47	4,118 00	82 47	24,930 00	375 00	375 00	1,130 73	68 94	939 95	121 81
37	Jasper.....	.....	.....	330 00	24 99	414 46	58 00	.....	128 82	99 00	52 52	7 30
38	Jay.....	25,501 15	3,040 88	2,751 46	286 42	24,388 93	535 80	.....	3,615 33	1,613 28	1,613 28	173 06
39	Jefferson.....	50,555 91	3,453 13	3,553 13	.....	50,355 21	500 00	.....	2,616 04	9,345 68	.....	370 38
40	Jennings.....	19,544 68	3,458 11	2,937 60	320 33	15,769 17	3,055 00	127 00	1,164 49	.....	1,638 06	116 43
41	Johnson.....	28,808 31	4,241 76	4,121 43	130 33	27,474 88	1,300 00	210 00	1,884 61	715 25	1,672 61	212 00
42	Knox.....	30,108 62	5,557 16	4,341 50	121 76	26,108 62	878 24	840 08	3,111 81	.....	2,006 48	390 48
43	Kosciusko.....	30,008 77	6,478 23	6,304 29	173 94	28,886 79	9,784 04	204 68	1,757 18	.....	1,945 08	212 11
44	Lagrange.....	23,097 93	9,106 51	6,050 61	47 50	22,831 76	188 67	287 80	2,955 91	1,132 40	1,197 39	245 92
45	Lake.....	13,882 35	505 60	4,055 60	.....	12,650 50	1,911 85	40 00	855 85	731 52	.....	135 33
46	Laporte.....	60,313 33	9,735 85	8,887 68	848 17	53,991 62	5,470 54	.....	8,025 13	4,286 00	2,932 30	706 83
47	Lawrence.....	29,950 37	4,880 05	4,148 72	731 33	26,329 04	400 00	625 90	4,747 10	3,804 00	691 29	271 81
48	Madison.....	36,611 37	4,342 40	4,342 40	.....	33,211 37	1,016 55	.....	2,142 50	2,012 37	.....	130 13
49	Marion.....	43,930 16	6,891 28	6,977 28	4 00	42,899 61	304 00	.....	3,457 48	832 93	3,091 40	308 08
50	Marshall.....	16,082 47	1,855 75	1,855 75	.....	16,382 47	906 00	.....	925 47	.....	.....	92 51
51	Martin.....	6,860 00	1,448 19	1,448 19	.....	6,073 43	787 01	469 58	1,134 30	523 69	567 15	43 46
52	Miami.....	34,835 10	9,769 79	9,418 00	331 79	34,545 67	289 44	.....	4,930 90	.....	3,633 56	387 64
53	Monroe.....	33,749 85	4,769 88	4,036 50	733 38	30,831 99	9,184 50	.....	1,450 29	.....	1,352 37	97 92
54	Montgomery.....	40,877 70	5,786 50	5,061 90	721 69	38,104 83	1,958 27	44 45	4,674 84	1,394 20	2,814 89	265 75
55	Morgan.....	25,877 84	4,040 69	3,814 61	926 08	22,784 09	12,917 67	9 00	1,278 58	157 39	1,113 62	8 17
56	Noble.....	21,550 43	2,533 51	2,124 00	982 89	20,587 54	1,774 04	130 00	1,383 00	.....	1,189 64	93 36
57	Ohio.....	16,827 19	1,506 15	725 00	781 15	14,272 00	1,735 47	595 80	1,677 40	1,636 00	.....	41 40
58	Orange.....	19,133 74	3,697 65	3,697 65	.....	17,395 57	2,378 21	.....	582 73	.....	738 37	154 36
59	Owen.....	18,214 51	3,536 92	3,505 99	.....	15,809 67	1,191 02	100 00	6,413 99	2,786 34	3,454 90	172 75
60	Parke.....	48,746 93	8,140 54	8,021 44	119 10	46,627 83	1,191 02	100 00	873 35	814 05	.....	59 30
61	Perry.....	10,459 35	3,688 02	3,107 00	591 02	14,677 31	2,723 64	160 00	1,871 82	655 75	1,098 90	187 08
62	Pike.....	17,990 56	2,830 93	2,693 72	137 21	15,159 40	5,433 67	22 50	3,575 49	1,370 28	1,814 69	190 52
63	Porter.....	20,018 18	2,170 00	2,156 60	24 00	19,560 51	1,283 83	700 00	4,787 71	981 21	3,080 00	125 90
64	Porter.....	17,619 08	7,559 07	4,875 62	2,683 45	13,686 80	1,283 83	700 00	4,787 71	981 21	3,080 00	125 90
65	Pulaski.....	1,865 49	1,186 47	1,551 50	54 97	1,747 52	63 06	.....	122 00	115 00	2,314 04	2 29
66	Putnam.....	43,490 55	4,605 22	4,460 15	145 07	39,395 76	6,019 72	1,344 12	2,736 37	185 21	2,314 04	2 29
67	Randolph.....	40,925 13	5,981 77	5,940 59	21 18	36,927 80	4,616 15	.....	2,800 24	2,771 88	.....	138 14
68	Ripley.....	27,584 97	2,763 60	2,763 60	141 11	26,293 37	1,151 89	85 00	1,349 83	1,404 48	32 83	112 52
69	Rush.....	49,443 59	5,927 40	4,569 39	638 01	44,963 43	3,532 15	.....	11,809 84	9,073 40	2,432 81	2 3 61
70	Scott.....	14,965 98	1,376 81	1,376 81	.....	11,882 16	3,083 82	.....	965 45	914 65	.....	50 77
71	Seely.....	32,669 66	4,864 00	4,864 00	.....	32,669 66	425 00	458 00	1,791 69	1,598 91	.....	192 78
72	Spencer.....	13,649 02	3,633 32	2,820 00	813 32	12,416 70	9 00	.....	903 48	.....	853 00	50 48
73	Starve.....	1,640 55	3,107 73	3,107 73	.....	1,631 55	9 00	.....	121 47	.....	83 67	37 80
74	Stauben.....	20,329 55	3,385 23	3,107 73	257 50	19,107 77	874 28	.....	1,189 33	127 40	1,189 33	127 40
75	St. oeph.....	31,022 23	4,850 51	3,723 39	1,129 12	28,836 76	1,445 35	134 00	1,919 26	1,664 00	.....	255 26
76	Sullivan.....	21,452 95	3,599 92	3,497 09	102 83	19,936 73	1,421 33	1,738 50	1,587 03	1,810 62	1,428 33	159 70
77	Switzerland.....	27,981 16	7,717 96	6,613 63	1,104 33	26,036 83	1,350 00	1,300 00	4,105 53	1,910 87	1,910 87	384 04
78	Tippencanoe.....	45,287 18	2,533 52	2,102 69	330 33	42,880 76	2,035 89	2,344 70	5,345 93	3,316 40	1,569 88	519 65
79	Tioga.....	11,991 40	570 45	494 60	75 85	11,245 11	670 24	.....	713 94	532 47	.....	181 47
80	Union.....	34,162 31	7,166 90	6,387 88	779 11	32,757 11	626 09	.....	4,554 38	2,073 17	2,524 91	269 25
81	Vanderburg.....	45,662 18	4,966 30	4,432 00	534 30	44,451 70	1,210 48	.....	4,922 58	2,013 25	2,653 58	925 75
82	Vermilion.....	40,896 24	5,513 87	5,506 39	1,316 62	37,661 73	7,917 79	50 00	3,278 73	3,193 94	2,918 19	410 14

STATEMENT NO. 9—Continued.

Abstract of the Condition and operation of Common School Fund for the year 1854.

Number.	COUNTIES.	Total amount of fund.	Amount re- funded.	Amount re- loaned.	Balance on hand.	Loane on Real Estate.	Loaned on personal security.	Amount lost or unsafe.	Interest re- ceived.	Interest distributed.	Interest on hand	Incidental expenses.
83	Vigo.....	\$60,693 70	\$5,497 00	\$3,432 00	\$2,041 00	\$5,684 06	\$2,978 64	\$2,968 64	\$6,076 36	\$3,051 04	\$2,524 67	\$500 61
84	Wabash.....	25,789 11	6,954 91	6,894 98	.....	25,789 11	.....	.....	1,964 08	1,523 84	.....	440 24
85	Warren.....	26,835 49	3,877 52	3,855 67	21 85	25,286 41	1,527 23	.....	6,468 52	3,954 29	2,557 53	256 50
86	Warick.....	24,135 21	4,422 15	4,283 48	138 67	23,458 54	520 00	18 00	1,900 25	3,594 34	1,523 20	377 05
87	Washington.....	43,981 03	6,432 56	4,183 50	2,249 06	25,028 39	6,003 58	1,067 02	2,740 15	3,045 88	2,408 15	274 00
88	Wayne.....	72,368 93	9,595 07	9,003 00	391 57	68,446 96	3,550 40	1,399 80	5,003 88	4,510 17	4,408 72	505 16
89	Wells.....	24,247 73	2,329 78	2,329 78	.....	23,387 24	850 49	.....	1,495 32	.....	1,490 56	74 76
90	White.....	27,652 00	1,755 55	1,780 5	25 00	25,000 00	2,622 00	.....	1,993 55	1,789 93	.....	203 62
91	Whitley.....	18,198 23	3,838 57	3,191 00	647 57	17,340 77	219 88	.....	1,239 43	.....	1,137 11	102 32
Grand Totals.....		\$2,559,308 12	\$399,217 47	\$356,433 14	\$43,784 33	\$2,404,648 02	\$154,660 10	\$31,165 22	\$262,864 10	\$130,199 43	\$112,592 15	\$20,271 82

STATEMENT NO. 10.

SHOWING an Abstract of the Distribution of the Common School Fund for the year 1854; the true amount on hand for Distribution, and the amount drawn by each county in the State.

Number.	COUNTIES.	No. of war- rant.	No. of children.	Fund on hand for distribu- tion.	Distributive share drawn by each county.
1	Adams	718	3,146	\$2,639 50	\$2,518
2	Allen	795	7,484	7 218 46	5,992
3	Bartholomew	995	6,254	5,654 46	5,006
4	Benton	811	676	1,371 46	542
5	Blackford	702	1,421	799 32	1,138
6	Boone	681	5,472	3,041 77	4,375
7	Brown	632	2,363	1,522 28	1,891
8	Carroll	775	4,644	4 464 96	3,715
9	Cass	738	4,961	6,379 37	3,974
10	Clark	1166	6,263	6,079 67	5,012
11	Clay	809	3,804	2,742 86	3,041
12	Clinton	8-8	5,499	4,024 88	4,401
13	Crawford	930	3,031	1,400 85	2,424
14	Daviess	1000	4,118	2,906 29	3,294
15	Dearborn	1181	8,527	7,877 49	6,882
16	Decatur	685	6,187	5,941 61	4,951
17	DeKalb	627	4 227	2,395 68	3,382
18	Delaware	769	5,527	4,955 58	4,423
19	Dubois	922	3,074	2,074 81	2,460
20	Elkhart	954	5,993	6,974 91	4,795
21	Fayette	615	3 751	4 732 48	3 600
22	Floyd	682	5 9 3	7,448 23	4,723
23	Fountain	1035	5,276	5 596 94	4,220
24	Franklin	1151	7 124	8,774 29	5,697
25	Fulton	784	2,813	2,356 72	2,250
26	Gibson	816	4,582	4,678 40	3,665
27	Grant	716	5 318	4 020 10	4,253
28	Greene	963	5,668	3 9 9 35	4 534
29	Hamilton	1073	5,938	4,131 09	4,749
30	Hancock	721	4 202	2 409 48	3,362
31	Harrison	736	6,624	4,229 98	5,297
32	Hendricks	629	6 069	6,895 79	4 856
33	Henry	759	7,416	6,671 78	5,933
34	Howard	735	3 351	2,186 48	2,680
35	Huntington	901	4,019	3,463 83	3,217
36	Jackson	944	4 833	3,115 36	3 867
37	Jasper	801	1,906	843 28	1 324
38	Jay	631	3 770	2 856 11	3,014
39	Jefferson	1051	1,724	10,292 23	7,778
40	Jennings	884	5,129	2 902 18	4,102
41	Johnson	699	5,223	5,340 78	4,182
42	Knox	1050	4 496	3,914 58	3,596
43	Kosciusko	742	5,194	3,562 74	4,156
44	Lagrange	713	3,482	2,705 29	2,785
45	Lake	952	2,263	1,350 72	1,810
46	Laporte	697	5 426	6,652 67	4,342
47	Lawrence	987	4,747	4,489 31	3,798
48	Madison	729	5 623	4,266 79	1,499
49	Marion	1009	9,776	11,086 19	7,821
50	Marshall	800	3,160	1,866 11	2 529
51	Martin	760	2,780	1 321 92	2,224
52	Miami	739	5,381	6,012 01	4,316
53	Monroe	787	4,910	3,794 68	3,930
54	Montgomery	808	7,377	7,996 75	5 902
55	Morgan	684	5 889	4 194 38	4,710
56	Noel	653	3,908	2,862 42	3,128
57	Ohio	1131	2,046	1,569 93	1,636
58	Orange	633	4 4 0	2,745 12	3,336
59	Owen	804	5 475	4,142 19	4,379
60	Parke	837	5,077	6,822 01	4,782
61	Perry	750	3 340	2,252 02	2,671
62	Pike	1081	2 890	1,843 25	2,312
63	Porter	640	2,589	2,758 78	2,062
64	Posey	872	4,655	6,234 96	3,724

STATEMENT NO. 10.—Continued.

Showing an Abstract of the distribution of the Common School Fund for the year 1854, the true Amount on hand for distribution, and the Amount drawn by each county.

Number.	COUNTY.	No. of war- rant.	No. of children	Fund on hand for distribu- tion.	Distributive share drawn by each county.
65	Pulaski.....	933	1,395	\$588 38	1,117
66	Putnam.....	651	8,049	6,431 25	6,439
67	Randolph.....	861	6,134	5,375 43	5,149
68	Ripley.....	625	6,274	3,720 45	4,987
69	Rush.....	730	6 2 3	7,564 51	4,962
70	Shelby.....	756	6,526	5,614 79	5,222
71	Scott.....	757	2,598	2,070 24	2,079
72	Spencer.....	1096	4,146	2,574 66	3,317
73	Stake.....	673	429	187 65	384
74	Steuben.....	634	2,934	1,791 64	2,347
75	St. Joseph.....	768	4 838	3,914 87	3,869
76	Sullivan.....	747	4,595	3,257 94	3,675
77	Switzerland.....	749	4,844	3,398 38	3,876
78	Tiptecanoe.....	1179	7,322	7,445 00	5,859
79	Tipton.....	875	2,030	1,506 08	1,625
80	Union.....	686	2 374	4,560 49	1,899
81	Vanderburgh.....	729	4,911	7 239 25	5,909
82	Vermilion.....	1064	3,334	5,666 86	2,828
83	Vigo.....	990	6,431	8,722 83	5, 46
84	Wabash.....	820	3,415	4,706 97	4,3 2
85	Warren.....	694	3,706	4,282 42	2,693
86	Warrick.....	979	4,192	3,210 22	3,354
87	Washington.....	932	6,590	6,232 60	5,273
88	Wayne.....	865	9 668	12,652 11	7,736
89	Wells.....	855	3,524	2,867 58	2,810
90	White.....	854	2,751	2,828 02	1 912
91	Whitley.....	664	2,883	2,035 05	2,307
Grand totals.....			430 925	\$392,324 07	\$344,791

STATEMENT NO. 11.

Showing a General Abstract of the Common School Fund paid into the State Treasury arising from tax levied, and interest on Trust funds. The amount drawn out of the State Treasury by the several County Treasurers, upon the average struck by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and the exact loss and gain of each County upon such distribution

Number.	COUNTIES.	Tax and interest on Trust funds paid into State Treasury.	Am't drawn out by each county.	True Gain.	True Loss
1	Adams	\$2,639 59	\$2,518	.....	\$121 59
2	Allen	7,218 46	5,992	.....	1,226 46
3	Bartholomew	5,651 46	5,0 6	.....	648 46
4	Benton	1,371 46	542	.....	829 46
5	Blackford	799 32	1,178	338 68	.....
6	B one	3,041 77	4,375	1,333 23	.....
7	Brown	1,522 28	1,891	368 72	.....
8	Carroll	4,164 96	3,715	.....	749 96
9	Cass	6,379 27	3,974	.....	2,405 37
10	Clark	6,779 67	5,012	.....	1,067 67
11	Cl a	2,742 86	3,041	298 14	.....
12	Cinton	4,021 88	4,401	376 12	.....
13	Crawford	1,40 85	2,424	1,023 15	.....
14	Davess	2,906 19	3,294	387 61	.....
15	Dearborn	7,877 49	6,892	.....	1,055 49
16	Deatur	5,941 61	4,951	.....	990 61
17	DeKal	2,795 68	3,382	986 32	.....
18	Delaware	4,955 58	4,413	.....	532 58
19	Dubos	2,074 81	2,460	385 19	.....
20	Ekhart	6,974 91	4,795	.....	2,179 91
21	Fayette	4,712 48	3,000	.....	1,732 48
22	Floyd	7,448 23	4,723	.....	2,725 23
23	Font in	5,596 94	4,820	.....	1,376 94
24	Franklin	8,774 29	5,697	.....	3,077 29
25	Fulton	2,356 72	2,250	.....	106 72
26	Gibson	4,678 40	3,665	.....	1,013 40
27	Gr nt	4,620 10	4,253	232 90	.....
28	Greene	3,999 35	4,534	534 65	.....
29	Hamilton	4,131 09	4, 49	617 91	.....
30	Hancock	2,409 48	3,362	952 52	.....
31	Harris n	4,219 28	5,297	1,067 72	.....
32	Hendricks	6,895 79	4,856	.....	2,039 79
33	Henry	6,671 78	5,913	.....	738 76
34	H ward	2,186 48	2,680	493 52	.....
35	Huntington	3,463 83	3,217	.....	246 83
36	Jackson	3,115 26	3,267	751 64	.....
37	Jasper	843 28	1,524	680 72	.....
38	Jay	2,816 11	3,014	157 89	.....
39	Jefferson	10,792 03	7,778	.....	2,614 23
40	Jennings	2,902 18	4,102	1,199 82	.....
41	Johnson	5,340 78	4,182	.....	1,158 78
42	Knox	3,914 58	3,596	.....	318 58
43	Kosciusko	3,562 74	4,156	593 26	.....
44	Lagrange	2,705 29	2,785	79 71	.....
45	Lake	1,350 72	1,810	459 28	.....
46	L porte	6,632 67	4,342	.....	2,290 67
47	Lawrence	4,489 31	3,798	.....	691 31
48	Madison	4,386 79	4,499	112 21	.....
49	Marion	11,086 19	7,821	.....	3,265 19
50	Marshall	1,866 11	2,559	662 89	.....
51	Martin	1,321 92	2, 24	902 08	.....
52	Miami	6,012 01	4,306	.....	1,706 01
53	Monroe	3,794 68	3,970	135 32	.....
54	Montgomery	7,996 75	5,902	.....	2,094 75
55	Morgan	4,194 38	4,710	515 62	.....
56	Noble	2,862 42	3,128	265 58	.....
57	Ohio	1,569 93	1,636	66 07	.....
58	Orange	2,745 12	3,336	790 88	.....
59	Owen	4,142 19	4,379	236 81	.....
60	Parke	6,822 01	4,782	.....	2,040 01
61	Perry	2,252 02	2,671	418 98	.....
62	Pike	1,843 25	2,312	468 75	.....

STATEMENT NO. 11.—Continued.

Showing a General Abstract of the Common School Fund, &c.

Number.	COUNTIES	Tax and interest on trust fund paid into State Treasury.	Am't drawn out by each county.	True Gain.	True Loss.
63	Porter	\$2,787 78	2,062	.....	\$696 78
64	Pos y	6,234 06	3,724	.....	2,510 96
65	Pulaski	588 38	1,117	528 62	.....
66	Putnam	6,431 25	6,439	7 75	.....
67	Randolph	5,375 43	5,149	.....	226 43
68	Ripley	3,720 45	4 987	1,266 55	.....
69	Rush	7,564 51	4 962	.....	2,602 51
70	Schelby	5,614 79	5,222	.....	392 79
71	Scott	2,070 24	2,079	9 00	.....
72	Spencer	2,574 66	3,317	742 34	.....
73	Starke	187 65	343	155 35	.....
74	Steuben	1,794 64	2,347	552 36	.....
75	St. Joseph	3,944 87	3,869	.....	75 87
76	Sullivan	3,257 94	3,675	417 06	.....
77	Switzerland	2,398 38	3,876	477 62	.....
78	Tippecanoe	7,445 00	5 859	.....	1,586 00
79	Tipton	1,506 08	1,625	118 92	.....
80	Union	4,560 49	1,899	.....	2,661 49
81	Vanderburgh	7,229 22	3,929	.....	3,310 25
82	Vermillion	5,266 46	2, 28	.....	2,438 86
83	Vigo	8,722 83	5,146	.....	3,576 83
84	Wabash	4,726 97	4,332	.....	404 97
85	Warren	4,282 42	2 693	.....	1,589 42
86	Warrick	3,210 22	3,354	143 78	.....
87	Washington	6,232 60	5,273	.....	959 60
88	Wayne	12,652 11	7,726	.....	4,916 11
89	Wells	2,867 58	2,819	.....	48 58
90	White	2 828 02	1,912	.....	916 02
91	Whitley	2,035 05	2,307	271 95	.....
	Totals	\$392,324 07	\$344,791	\$22,599 19	\$69,958 02

STATEMENT NO. 12.

Showing an abstract of the School Tax assessed on the duplicate of 1853, under the first section of the common school law, the amount collected and paid into the State Treasury, the Delinquent Tax of 1852 collected and paid in, and the interest arising from the various trust funds reported by each county, and paid into the State Treasury, for the year 1853.

Number.	COUNTIES.	Tax assessed on duplicate of A. D. 1853.	Tax collected and paid into the State Treasury.	Delinquent tax 1852, collected and paid to State Treasurer.	School Fund interest received and paid in.
1	Adams.....	\$1,929	\$1,06 33	\$129 17	\$1,434 60
2	Allen.....	4 198	3,910 78	105 50	1,598 91
3	Bartholomew.....	3,406	3,592 87	45 90	2,015 69
4	Benton.....	1 170	670 68	.....	700 78
5	Backford.....	571	451 97	46 60	301 35
6	Boone.....	2,478	2,129 99	124 63	787 5
7	Brown.....	650	534 93	42 25	945 10
8	Carroll.....	2,667	2,431 06	158 48	1,875 42
9	Cass.....	3 482	2 951 62	157 88	3,269 87
10	Clark.....	5,327	4,318 67	212 72	1,548 28
11	Clay.....	1,408	1,345 10	90 56	1,307 20
12	Clinton.....	2,632	2,229 49	139 53	1,655 86
13	Crawford.....	854	749 21	42 45	609 19
14	Daviess.....	1,725	1,470 28	278 24	1,157 77
15	Dearborn.....	5,970	5,391 99	54 44	2,431 06
16	Decatur.....	4,528	4,013 68	225 36	2,340 00
17	Dekalb.....	1,207	1,085 78	25 00	1,284 90
18	Delaware.....	2,486	2,352 69	6 98	2,595 91
19	Dubois.....	840	757 56	128 10	1,189 15
20	Elkhart.....	5,375	3,531 52	177 19	3,266 20
21	Fayette.....	4,539	4,138 77	47 23	1,477 49
22	Floyd.....	6,144	5,633 35	88 14	1,736 74
23	Fountain.....	3,592	2,990 70	275 31	2,330 93
24	Franklin.....	5,672	5,166 52	73 53	3,534 24
25	Fulton.....	1,135	957 28	101 88	1,297 56
26	Gibson.....	3,136	2,917 27	31 81	1,729 32
27	Grant.....	2,408	2,097 82	248 13	1,674 15
28	Greene.....	2,004	1,859 40	.....	2,139 95
29	Hamilton.....	3,134	2,705 44	127 33	1,288 32
30	Hancock.....	2,378	1,944 62	130 91	333 95
31	Harrison.....	2,470	2,197 72	68 32	1,963 24
32	Hendricks.....	4,524	4,066 43	44 69	2,784 67
33	Henry.....	5,093	4,534 68	110 63	2,026 47
34	Howard.....	1,706	1,387 04	.....	799 44
35	Huntington.....	1,771	1,277 69	103 74	2,082 40
36	Jackson.....	2 404	2 082 84	92 54	939 98
37	Jasper.....	1,109	697 01	124 06	22 21
38	Jay.....	1,288	1,106 38	136 45	1,613 28
39	Jefferson.....	10 129	7 916 57	150 00	2,245 66
40	Jennings.....	2,188	1,832 91	21 21	1,048 66
41	Johnson.....	3,874	3,598 17	70 00	1,672 61
42	Knox.....	2,750	2,346 58	52 00	1,616 00
43	Kosciusko.....	2 2 4	1,950 17	67 50	1 545 67
44	Lagrange.....	1,551	1,347 63	160 27	1,322 43
45	Lake.....	657	545 10	74 10	731 52
46	Laporte.....	4,512	4,043 63	79 34	2,509 70
47	Lawrence.....	3,512	2,848 10	20 00	1,621 21
48	Madison.....	2,805	2,325 35	39 07	2,012 57
49	Marion.....	8,862	7,622 20	372 59	3,091 40
50	Marshall.....	1,182	9 2 18	121 00	0 2 13
51	Martin.....	811	658 25	96 52	567 15
52	Miami.....	2,597	2,223 84	54 91	3 6 3 6
53	Monroe.....	2,521	2,275 65	57 26	1,558 67
54	Montgomery.....	5,537	4,923 79	258 07	2,814 89
55	Morgan.....	3,693	3,142 16	51 50	1,001 72

STATEMENT NO. 12.—Continued.

Number.	COUNTIES.	Tax Assessed on duplicate of A. D. 1853	Tax collected and paid into the State Treasury.	Delinquent Tax 1852, collected and paid to State Treasurer.	School fund interest received & paid in.
56	Noble.....	\$1,543	\$1,314 84	\$357 94	\$1,189 64
57	Ohio.....	870	775 31	8 09	786 53
58	Orange.....	2,243	2,006 75	.....	738 37
59	Owen.....	2,479	2,344 60	153 52	1,644 07
60	Parke.....	3,914	3,508 76	31 10	3,482 15
61	Perry.....	1,659	1,360 34	57 75	833 93
62	Pike.....	1,077	938 66	32 96	871 63
63	Porter.....	1,164	978 95	65 05	1,714 74
64	Posey.....	2,934	2,465 92	88 44	3,680 60
65	Pulaski.....	547	408 76	64 62	115 00
66	Putnam.....	4,878	4,359 96	14 36	2,056 93
67	Randolph.....	2,677	2,448 87	163 56	2,763 00
68	Ripley.....	2,595	2,085 52	230 45	1,404 48
69	Rush.....	6,070	5,065 70	46 00	2,432 81
70	Scott.....	1,153	1,080 55	75 00	914 69
71	Shelby.....	4,668	3,910 38	105 50	1,598 91
72	Spencer.....	2,068	1,658 11	63 55	853 00
73	Starke.....	146	98 48	5 50	83 67
74	Steuben.....	836	860 01	37 31	897 32
75	St. Joseph.....	2,401	2,292 35	58 52	1,664 00
76	Sullivan.....	1,969	1,814 65	14 96	1,428 33
77	Switzerland.....	2,136	1,845 05	26 50	1,526 83
78	Tippecanoe.....	7,573	5,329 26	60 86	1,509 88
79	Tipton.....	1,156	920 85	52 76	532 47
80	Union.....	2,805	2,523 25	31 93	2,005 31
81	Vanderburgh.....	5,081	4,542 29	239 13	2,457 83
82	Vermilion.....	2,648	2,337 43	11 24	2,918 19
83	Vigo.....	7,476	6,058 16	140 00	2,524 67
84	Wabash.....	3,043	2,839 25	129 04	1,767 68
85	Warren.....	2,779	2,400 00	94 81	1,837 61
86	Warrick.....	1,750	1,671 77	.....	1,538 45
87	Washington.....	3,998	3,761 64	4 81	2,466 15
88	Wayne.....	8,338	7,905 30	248 09	4,498 72
89	Wells.....	1,439	1,374 14	72 88	1,420 56
90	White.....	1,115	912 36	125 73	1,789 93
91	Whitley.....	970	815 19	82 75	1,137 11
Totals.....		\$256,037	\$250,218 55	\$9,200 15	\$152,796 06

STATEMENT NO. 13.

Showing an Abstract of the amount of Common School Fund entrusted to each county; the amount to which it would be entitled according to its number of children, and the excess or deficiency of its share, according to the Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction for 1854.

Number.	COUNTIES.	Total amount of Fund.	Share of Fund according to the number of Children.	Excess.	Deficiency.
1	Adams	\$2,143	\$17,932	\$5,211	.....
2	Allen	53,301	42,658	10,643	.....
3	Bartholomew	22,564	35,647	.....	\$13,083
4	Benton	1,275	3,853	.....	2,578
5	Blackford	7,800	8,090	.....	290
6	Boone	24,442	31,190	.....	6,548
7	Brown	10,563	13,469	.....	2,906
8	Carroll	26,870	26,470	400	.....
9	Cass	40,246	27,077	13,129	.....
10	Clark	33,837	35,699	.....	1,862
11	Clay	16,817	21,682	.....	4,764
12	Clinton	27,865	31,644	.....	3,779
13	Crawford	14,299	17,276	.....	2,977
14	Daviess	19,363	23,472	.....	4,109
15	Dearborn	42,469	48,603	.....	6,134
16	Decatur	32,838	35,265	.....	3,407
17	DeKalb	21,080	24,088	.....	3,008
18	Delaware	26,775	30,503	.....	3,728
19	Dubois	11,467	17,521	.....	6,054
20	Elkhart	51,066	34,160	16,906	.....
21	Fayette	25,586	21,580	4,206	.....
22	Floyd	25,280	33,647	.....	8,367
23	Fountain	33,830	30,073	3,757	.....
24	Franklin	45,447	40,606	4,840	.....
25	Fulton	12,370	16,034	.....	3,664
26	Gibson	34,500	26,117	8,283	.....
27	Grant	34,542	50,211	4,530	.....
28	Greene	24,398	32,507	.....	7,909
29	Hamilton	29,750	33,846	.....	4,096
30	Hancock	20,021	23,951	.....	3,930
31	Harrison	30,877	37,756	.....	3,879
32	Hendricks	37,489	34,593	2,896	.....
33	Henry	31,606	42,271	.....	10,665
34	Howard	19,091	19,100	.....	9
35	Huntington	33,637	22,908	10,729	.....
36	Jackson	24,516	27,548	.....	3,032
37	Jasper	461	10,864	.....	10,403
38	Jay	25,661	21,489	3,572	.....
39	Jefferson	49,303	55,426	.....	6,123
40	Jennings	19,017	29,349	.....	10,332
41	Johnson	28,084	29,799	.....	1,715
42	Knox	28,054	25,627	2,427	.....
43	Kosciusko	29,050	29,605	.....	555
44	Lagrange	22,402	19,847	2,555	.....
45	Lake	8,300	12,899	.....	4,599
46	Laporte	52,787	30,928	21,859	.....
47	Lawrence	29,097	27,057	2,040	.....
48	Madison	33,552	31,951	1,601	.....
49	Marion	41,840	55,723	.....	13,683
50	Marshall	15,124	14,112	.....	2,884
51	Martin	6,479	15,876	.....	9,347
52	Miami	34,675	30,671	4,004	.....
53	Monroe	37,439	27,987	9,452	.....
54	Montgomery	38,015	42,048	.....	4,033
55	Morgan	24,279	33,567	.....	9,388
56	Noble	21,529	22,275	.....	746
57	Ohio	17,024	11,662	5,362	.....
58	Orange	17,437	25,290	.....	7,857

STATEMENT NO. 13.—Continued.

Number.	COUNTIES.	Total amount of Fund.	Share of Fund according to the number of Children.	Excess.	Deficiency.
59	Owen	\$17,395	\$31,207	.....	\$13,812
60	Parke	46,571	34,068	12,503	.....
61	Perry	15,428	19,028	.....	3,610
62	Pike	15,878	16,473	595	.....
63	Porter	21,594	14,706	8,888	.....
64	Posey	17,189	26,448	.....	9,259
65	Pulaski	347	7,951	.....	7,604
66	Putnam	42,471	45,879	.....	3,408
67	Randolph	40,861	76,673	3,991	.....
68	Ripley	26,678	35,523	.....	8,853
69	Rush	46,239	35,257	10,972	.....
70	Scott	11,509	14,808	.....	299
71	Shelby	32,34	37,198	.....	4,755
72	Spencer	12,166	23,632	.....	11,636
73	Starke	127	2,445	.....	2,318
74	Steuben	20,682	16,733	3,359	.....
75	St. Joseph	27,169	27,576	.....	407
76	Sullivan	21,346	26,191	.....	4,745
77	Switzerland	26,043	27,610	.....	1,567
78	Tippicanoe	46,192	41,728	4,457	.....
79	Tipton	7,222	11,571	.....	4,349
80	Union	22,032	13,531	18,541	.....
81	Vanderburgh	76,102	27,893	8,410	.....
82	Vermillion	46,466	21,143	26,363	.....
83	Vigo	52,839	26,656	16,233	.....
84	Wabash	23,789	30,888	.....	5,099
85	Warren	26,447	19,186	7,281	.....
86	Warrick	21,897	21,591	.....	1,597
87	Washington	42,023	37,563	4,460	.....
88	Wayne	71,310	55,107	16,203	.....
89	Wells	23,741	20,086	3,655	.....
90	White	24,888	13,391	11,493	.....
91	Whitley	17,626	16,433	1,203	.....
Grand Totals		\$2,467,94	\$2,404,497	\$296,609	\$275,716

STATEMENT NO. 14.

Showing an Abstract of School, Library, and Sinking Fund Tax returned delinquent by the several County Treasurers, on the 3d Monday of April, 1854.

Number.	COUNTIES.	School Tax.	Library Tax.	Sinking Fund Tax.
1	Adams	\$100 40	\$114 89	\$19 73
2	Allen	498 45	36 06	99 81
3	Bartholomew	443 28	334 13	87 52
4	Benton	670 68	188 99	108 22
5	Blackford	67 64	60 75	14 24
6	Boone	236 81	187 40	48 02
7	Brown	90 85	67 72	18 71
8	Carroll	296 27	235 54	59 14
9	Cass	508 82	335 23	142 57
10	Clark	478 47	756 94	82 05
11	Clay	359 70	385 31	48 00
12	Clinton	314 05	243 60	61 54
13	Crawford	71 52	76 87	14 83
14	Daviess	183 77	153 66	36 35
15	Deerborn	416 45	600 85	82 83
16	Decatur	4,568 86	2,886 85	862 09
17	DeKalb	92 62	92 96	14 11
18	Delaware	97 97	105 86	19 40
19	Dubois	90 71	94 20	18 14
20	Elkhart	2,310 41	637 71	230 91
21	Fayette	150 31	292 87	29 75
22	Floyd	351 55	502 75	69 20
23	Fountain	479 76	337 64	95 73
24	Franklin	384 69	303 96	77 51
25	Fulton	210 97	138 68	41 17
26	Gibson	168 92	149 12	33 74
27	Grant	211 03	317 55	41 98
28	Greene	704 91	186 44	42 49
29	Hamil on	492 45	299 91	97 31
30	Hancock	299 59	184 99	58 27
31	Harrison	212 79	181 31	42 28
32	Hendricks	325 88	210 54	65 33
33	Henry	420 98	296 26	86 34
34	Howard	245 89	159 67	56 53
35	Huntington	248 45	192 91	49 82
36	Jackson	314 70	214 77	62 94
37	Jasper	362 05	160 66	70 90
38	Jay	140 76	109 90	27 95
39	Jefferson	1,029 76	567 75	205 96
40	Jennings	269 39	126 18	55 11
41	Johnson	321 86	232 53	61 83
42	Knox	122 28	127 43	180 00
43	Kosciusko	181 17	154 94	34 69
44	Lafayette	157 79	120 12	34 71
45	Lake	105 76	100 16	21 06
46	Laporte	900 94	362 31	133 84
47	Lawrence	205 04	155 32	59 04
48	Madison	2,828 72	1,190 73	565 76
49	Marion	1,079 32	692 25	217 50
50	Marshall	241 02	172 56	45 23
51	Martin	121 47	114 13	25 01
52	Miami	208 94	195 04	41 60
53	Monroe	149 76	178 28	29 45
54	Montgomery	474 90	348 22	95 76
55	Morgan	416 73	254 20	80 48
56	Newton	222 98	154 60	44 91
57	Ohio	64 79	63 36	12 04
58	Orange	140 33	199 99	26 23
59	Owen	2 625 99	1,149 45	496 97
60	Parke	289 43	215 70	56 02
61	Percy	245 72	214 05	50 73

STATEMENT NO. 14.—Continued.

Number.	COUNTIES.	School Tax.	Library Tax.	Sinking Fund Tax.
62	Pike.....	\$129 90	\$126 36	\$25 80
63	Porter.....	155 30	128 65	30 89
63	Posey.....	411 37	607 32	82 51
65	Pulaski.....	125 57	118 07	25 56
66	Putnam.....	422 98	286 27	83 55
67	Randolph.....	357 76	295 56	75 48
68	Ripley.....	2,315 97	929 26	407 00
69	Rush.....	371 25	258 89	76 69
70	Scott.....	135 00	110 13	29 22
71	Shelby.....	563 50	598 13	114 33
72	Spencer.....	241 00	239 80	68 56
73	Starke.....	59 58	31 36	11 70
74	Steuben.....	54 63	152 81	11 50
75	St. Joseph.....	471 63	125 85	24 79
76	Sullivan.....	1,960 48	895 12	393 90
77	Switzerland.....	135 97	155 78	25 08
78	Tippicanoe.....	922 88	683 39	184 53
79	Tipton.....	259 74	134 56	51 75
80	Union.....	185 14	125 88	37 45
81	Vanderburgh.....	396 66	406 28	105 92
82	Vermillion.....	196 31	154 67	41 59
83	Vigo.....	522 63	394 27	105 70
84	Wabash.....	370 00	221 56	72 93
85	Warrick.....	293 04	185 83	58 62
86	Washington.....	74 24	90 09	15 16
87	Wayne.....	135 53	116 59	27 09
88	White.....	296 20	372 80	61 88
89	Whitley.....	121 67	127 03	24 27
90	White.....	259 02	7 09	27 33
91	Whitley.....	112 48	87 23	12 39
*Grand Totals.....		\$41,223 68	\$27,384 38	\$8,015 68

*Statement No. 4, in this Appendix will show the net amount of Collections made on the foregoing Delinquencies up to the 1st day of August, 1854.

AUDITOR OF STATE.

STATEMENT NO. 15.

Showing an Abstract of the Number of White Male Inhabitants over twenty-one years of age, for the years 1850 and 1853, with the Increase or Decrease thereof.

Number.	COUNTIES.	White mal's over 21. 1850.	White mal's over 21. 1853.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	Adams.....	1,134	1,458	354	
2	Allen.....	3,214	3,719	505	
3	Bartholomew.....	2,585	3,168	583	
4	Benton.....	206	343	137	
5	Blackford.....	516	549	33	
6	Boone.....	2,021	2,385	364	
7	Brown.....	774	948	174	
8	Carroll.....	2,314	2,403	89	
9	Cass.....	2,055	2,566	551	
10	Clark.....	3,222	3,605	393	
11	Clay.....	1,422	1,636	194	
12	Clinton.....	2,222	2,455	233	
13	Crawford.....	1,881	1,829	48	
14	Daviess.....	1,828	1,833	5	
15	Dearborn.....	3,661	5,028	1,367	
16	Decatur.....	2,969	3,118	149	
17	DeKalb.....	1,637	1,887	250	
18	Delaware.....	2,168	2,538	370	
19	Dubois.....	1,230	1,541	311	
20	Elkhart.....	2,541	2,951	410	
21	Fayette.....	2,024	2,328	114	
22	Floyd.....	3,116	3,547	431	
23	Fountain.....	2,556	2,711	155	
24	Franklin.....	3,748	3,788	40	
25	Fulton.....	1,144	1,348	204	
26	Gibson.....	2,140	2,338	198	
27	Grant.....	2,122	2,322	200	
28	Greene.....	2,177	2,433	256	
29	Hamilton.....	2,302	2,592	290	
30	Hancock.....	1,729	1,958	229	
31	Harmon.....	2,757	3,005	248	
32	Hendricks.....	2,529	2,956	427	
33	Henry.....	3,221	3,640	1,419	
34	Howard.....	1,247	1,525	288	
35	Huntington.....	1,510	1,964	454	
36	Jackson.....	2,047	2,222	215	
37	Jasper.....	645	976	331	
38	Jay.....	1,259	1,630	371	
39	Jefferson.....	.....	3,606	.....	.....
40	Jennings.....	2,150	2,387	237	
41	Johnson.....	2,330	2,427	157	
42	Knox.....	2,160	2,310	1,150	
43	Kosciusko.....	1,930	2,463	524	
44	Lagrange.....	1,594	1,669	75	
45	Lake.....	871	1,121	250	
46	Laporte.....	2,478	3,027	549	
47	Lawrence.....	2,248	2,231	17	
48	Madison.....	2,694	2,735	41	
49	Marion.....	4,226	4,831	605	
50	Mars Hill.....	1,026	1,291	265	
51	Martin.....	1,154	1,263	109	
52	Miami.....	2,235	2,933	708	
53	Monroe.....	2,044	2,486	442	
54	Montgomery.....	3,588	3,722	334	
55	Morgan.....	2,599	2,773	174	
56	Noble.....	1,449	1,852	403	
57	Ohio.....	940	848	92	
58	Orange.....	2,113	2,039	74	
59	Owen.....	2,128	2,416	288	
60	Parke.....	2,694	2,902	208	
61	Perry.....	1,553	1,793	240	
62	Pike.....	1,679	1,332	347	
63	Porter.....	1,066	1,401	335	
64	Posey.....	.....	2,603	.....	.....
65	Pulaski.....	531	651	120	
66	Putnam.....	3,320	3,649	329	

STATEMENT NO. 15.—Continued.

Number.	COUNTIES.	White mal's over 21. 1850.	White mal's over 21. 1853.	Increase.	Decrease.
67	Randolph	2,651	3,142	491	
68	Ripley	2,951	3,163	212	
69	Rosh	3,317	3,294	.....	23
70	Scott	1,120	1,287	167	
71	Shelby	2,860	2,924	64	
72	Spencer	1,506	2,046	540	
73	Starke .....	.....	200	306	
74	Steuben	1,597	4,447	2,880	
75	St Joseph	2,376	2,450	74	
76	Sullivan	1,888	2,089	201	
77	Switzerland	2,412	2,237	.....	175
78	Tippecanoe	3,248	4,549	1,301	
79	Tipton	62	984	302	
80	Union	1,451	1,428	.....	23
81	Vanderburgh	2,454	2,918	494	
82	Vermillion	1,918	1,857	.....	61
83	Vigo	3,103	3,334	231	
84	Wabash	2,427	2,725	298	
85	Warren	1,555	1,697	142	
86	Warwick	1,707	1,808	101	
87	Washington	2,980	3,108	128	
88	Wayne	4,782	5,388	606	
89	Wells	1,221	1,674	453	
90	White	876	1,109	233	
91	Whitley	970	1,389	419	
	Totals	181,864	212,991	29,705	703

STATEMENT NO. 16.

Showing an Abstract of Agricultural Products, Domestic and Farm Animals, &c. in Indiana, as returned by the several Township Assessors, June 1, 1851.

COUNTIES.		Horses, Mules, and Asses	Value.	Cattle.	Value.	Sheep	Value	Swine.	Value
1	Adams.....	2,565	\$94,445	8,102	\$58,600	5,753	\$5,933	18,819	\$21,258
2	Allen.....	5,328	141,175	14,115	117,897	7,874	8,807	22,561	33,361
3	Bartholomew.....	5,755	207,384	13,464	128,292	12,968	13,724	49,730	102,037
4	Benton.....	1,112	68,790	5,126	93,198	1,240	2,040	6,250	19,233
5	Blackford.....	1,110	36,170	9,217	18,695	1,641	1,616	6,272	7,847
6	Boone.....	5,562	266,250	9,368	190,115	13,693	13,592	59,671	47,208
7	Brown.....	1,759	68,653	4,170	57,497	5,729	5,944	17,204	16,457
8	Carroll.....	5,113	235,321	10,795	69,934	10,568	11,457	25,013	97,168
9	Cass.....	4,365	194,376	12,355	160,387	7,648	8,171	23,232	41,548
10	Clarke.....	4,960	190,358	9,535	94,542	11,274	16,021	45,729	100,616
11	Clay.....	3,782	138,219	7,990	73,115	7,384	7,263	23,646	41,070
12	Clinton.....	5,519	267,175	14,655	125,776	13,698	12,650	40,475	130,777
13	Crawford.....	2,141	86,110	5,434	43,472	5,863	5,363	19,508	24,132
14	Davies.....	3,971	178,974	9,787	78,110	13,571	13,242	37,623	93,712
15	Decatur.....	5,000	175,600	12,000	48,600	4,741	4,741	30,400	50,000
16	Deerborn.....	6,910	358,551	15,115	156,719	14,090	14,061	45,915	80,014
17	D Ka b.....	9,779	111,001	11,481	14,400	9,762	10,210	16,314	23,861
18	Deltaware.....	5,758	223,698	12,310	114,690	50,312	21,950	41,890	143,469
19	Dubois.....	6,014	83,123	6,106	43,759	5,322	6,256	25,837	59,665
20	Fayette.....	5,143	237,079	14,231	161,179	16,946	17,981	23,592	43,609
21	Floyd.....	5,522	215,462	11,402	113,306	10,788	11,824	25,902	50,990
22	Franklin.....	2,111	198,926	2,691	73,866	3,086	5,171	10,568	13,554
23	Fountain.....	5,847	278,511	11,994	124,037	17,301	17,773	34,772	100,121
24	Franklin.....	5,446	297,605	12,824	126,339	10,972	12,251	47,150	173,365
25	Fulton.....	2,345	97,076	6,763	63,491	5,165	5,263	11,466	18,800
26	Garrison.....	5,028	260,013	9,076	87,182	16,359	12,178	63,977	137,503
27	Garrison.....	4,370	163,926	8,798	67,369	9,862	10,330	31,758	66,642
28	Greene.....	564	210,651	14,266	114,109	15,075	13,025	41,904	90,223
29	Hamilton.....	6,134	259,851	12,874	115,905	15,800	15,411	39,467	127,275
30	Hancock.....	4,865	204,340	12,874	79,989	11,98	11,507	32,743	58,758
31	Harrison.....	5,722	224,274	11,158	85,599	14,056	12,103	42,375	63,346
32	Hendricks.....	7,134	377,478	15,341	130,712	21,946	21,587	55,972	154,896
33	Henry.....	8,473	396,597	20,372	193,769	27,753	28,386	70,645	275,893
34	Howard.....	9,454	99,592	5,171	47,227	3,651	3,820	17,600	56,796

STATEMENT NO. 16.—Continued.

Showing an Abstract of Agricultural Products, Domestic, and Farm Animals, &c. in Indiana as returned by the several Township Assessors, June 1, 1854.

COUNTIES.		Horses, Mules, and Asses.		Value.	Cattle.	Value.	Sheep.	Value.	Swine	Value.
Number										
35	Huntington	3,234		\$128,317	8,102	\$60,725	6,735	\$7,036	23,012	\$2,498
36	Jackson	5,073		210,966	11,702	101,811	10,731	12,944	61,037	151,609
37	Jasper	2,027		101,044	9,639	99,019	4,031	5,346	7,230	11,621
38	Jay	3,664		131,717	7,153	55,249	6,171	6,576	20,980	32,381
39	Jefferson	5,484		244,229	4,349	10,999	12,121	12,777	25,800	44,382
40	Jennings	4,230		186,951	11,121	93,341	8,125	8,304	135,500	43,262
41	Johnson	5,593		991,037	11,373	114,112	15,271	14,944	59,404	95,155
42	Knox	4,679		273,235	12,149	94,774	12,217	12,620	50,154	113,954
43	Kosciusko	4,505		183,458	12,550	118,634	13,441	13,407	24,248	32,748
44	Lagrange	3,294		111,428	8,909	70,218	20,724	20,735	13,109	17,177
45	Lake	1,749		69,881	11,439	145,803	5,921	6,082	16,051	16,051
46	LaPorte	4,225		229,423	13,076	140,350	11,628	18,344	15,657	20,715
47	Lawrence	5,266		229,405	13,740	120,835	13,765	15,741	51,741	133,601
48	Madison	5,788		238,486	11,846	105,340	14,517	14,908	49,480	120,045
49	Marion	7,400		343,716	16,310	160,415	20,469	21,015	62,408	165,332
50	Marshall	2,066		93,279	24,582	74,389	3,282	3,307	9,970	14,814
51	Martin	1,557		81,817	4,997	43,227	6,975	14,300	23,353	26,708
52	Miami	4,812		302,814	12,041	109,345	9,162	10,379	29,280	68,280
53	Monteic	908,404		9,869	93,745	11,583	11,583	12,630	43,796	97,565
54	Montgomery	9,172		480,517	20,830	220,705	29,932	31,800	48,134	70,270
55	Morgan	5,689		238,707	12,569	118,937	17,929	16,478	66,761	179,442
56	Notre Dame	2,065		108,146	10,469	89,301	10,990	11,983	15,521	19,037
57	Ohio	1,402		64,725	2,143	25,448	2,039	1,814	7,560	12,897
58	Orange	5,124		190,935	10,376	90,149	15,383	19,571	50,647	121,944
59	Owen	4,394		216,447	10,469	104,940	13,481	13,747	47,153	108,640
60	Park	7,167		319,649	13,496	115,414	10,173	18,668	56,310	129,990
61	Perry	2,688		77,308	5,490	46,785	5,081	5,164	20,714	37,584
62	Pike	9,768		176,308	6,146	50,161	8,695	8,740	20,669	37,889
63	Porter	2,87		106,670	8,287	75,460	9,240	9,231	10,070	22,237
64	Posey	4,446		224,818	9,560	83,816	7,832	6,932	57,161	161,539
65	Pulaski	1,923		63,591	4,665	9,949	2,864	2,730	7,691	9,895
66	Putnam	9,401		487,479	24,311	967,869	24,610	41,725	75,092	211,544
67	Randolph	6,558		285,542	13,674	114,744	22,687	22,573	40,231	79,487

62	Rt. 1 y.....	4,333	191,002	11,902	96,989	13,065	14,677	35,162	14,687
69	Rush.....	9,887	530,935	94,611	283,191	30,000	32,569	120,030	439,791
70	Scott.....	2,115	100,867	4,644	36,338	6,183	7,708	16,698	28,972
71	Shelby.....	6,853	332,791	16,292	138,612	18,930	14,003	63,049	177,301
72	Spencer.....	3,761	100,664	7,898	69,371	7,426	9,816	40,079	77,447
73	Stark.....	292	9,274	1,137	13,978	315	617	1,344	2,311
74	Steuben.....	1,794	48,702	7,036	50,390	7,748	7,891	7,707	9,116
75	St. Joseph.....	3,560	176,971	10,039	98,026	11,493	15,022	14,994	23,582
76	Sullivan.....	3,835	269,241	12,567	121,819	15,877	15,877	43,135	99,187
77	Switzerland.....	3,563	132,742	6,572	59,991	7,095	6,953	21,904	23,582
78	Tiptecanne.....	7,785	397,804	21,005	233,914	16,843	21,219	32,065	68,406
79	Tipton.....	1,754	68,319	3,917	42,964	3,047	3,255	14,187	28,676
80	Union.....	3,619	162,997	9,494	89,663	8,037	8,044	34,696	95,393
81	Vanderburgh.....	2,746	100,850	5,739	47,898	3,160	3,346	13,006	24,767
82	Vermillion.....	4,474	244,145	10,434	107,477	10,924	11,583	23,080	74,120
83	Vi. o.....	5,717	275,192	10,909	106,412	10,324	10,448	33,285	77,733
84	Wabash.....	4,811	210,631	10,592	104,039	9,691	11,748	23,577	51,517
85	Warren.....	4,610	245,639	14,808	179,927	8,084	10,219	21,125	43,893
86	Warrick.....	3,614	157,414	6,937	62,392	9,189	9,219	28,824	44,079
87	Washington.....	6,988	230,645	13,369	96,424	16,424	16,424	38,904	115,829
88	Wayne.....	7,343	330,050	19,557	203,442	20,304	21,208	73,470	290,958
89	Wells.....	2,932	117,789	7,774	63,788	5,021	6,008	20,659	30,196
90	White.....	2,435	112,856	7,833	88,534	6,870	5,841	9,632	12,151
91	Whitley.....	2,506	75,906	7,063	50,509	6,704	6,675	14,991	20,703
Grand Totals.....		398,140	\$12,078,544	998,651	\$8,979,938	996,271	\$1,043,435	3,189,169	\$6,787,791

STATEMENT NO. 16.—Continued.

Showing an Abstract of Agricultural Products, Domestic and Farm Animals, &c., in Indiana, as returned by the several Township Assessors. June 1, 1854.

Number.	COUNTIES.	Bushels of Wheat.	Value.	Bushels of Corn.	Value.	Bushels of Rye.	Value.	Bushels of Oats and Barley.	Value.	Bushels of Potatoes.	Value.
1	Adams	73,138	\$63,553	171,139	\$42,926	2,957	\$1,049	49,546	\$11,048	17,198	\$4,350
2	Allen	186,099	173,970	333,201	96,725	3,653	1,455	83,067	70,023	23,356	23,356
3	Bartholomew	32,552	28,880	430,542	120,452	583	2.7	47,326	12,495	8,003	8,003
4	Benton	3,316	3,148	215,566	43,555	65	2.5	3,843	3,843	2,797	696
5	Bell-croftord	7,702	3,639	60,655	15,252	395	114	6,791	1,433	2,735	631
6	Buonc	30,337	31,971	442,698	97,869	381	163	25,667	5,806	10,766	2,278
7	Brown	32,660	16,767	194,381	51,534	508	88	35,275	8,774	6,256	1,549
8	Carroll	198,660	160,065	775,698	172,955	1,313	469	27,605	22,021	21,919	4,762
9	Cass	135,904	130,972	407,370	104,161	1,908	486	64,291	16,917	26,766	7,422
10	Clark	68,123	50,780	630,314	171,703	1,309	747	105,694	25,787	35,079	11,959
11	Clay	32,701	4,074	216,246	76,601	1,708	313	30,639	.....	14,645	3,572
12	Clinton	121,031	114,002	852,370	220,334	1,442	747	101,823	21,841	29,511	5,774
13	Crawford	53,885	37,719	221,740	55,434	984	492	42,450	8,400	11,738	2,931
14	Daviess	64,481	78,692	770,522	153,673	3,109	1,022	64,397	13,448	19,370	4,707
15	Dearborn	45,512	33,426	382,689	117,574	2,942	1,161	60,157	16,157	21,330	7,164
16	Decatur	30,049	25,011	350,277	16,452	310	171	20,785	8,132	9,258	2,405
17	DeKalb	136,134	129,753	196,978	51,812	1,891	773	43,094	11,931	46,568	11,577
18	Delaware	168,743	90,387	689,440	161,627	2,346	911	98,509	35,985	16,378	4,818
19	Dubuque	23,592	12,650	279,425	62,160	674	269	37,703	8,593	11,750	2,576
20	Dubuque	219,928	200,508	459,703	130,122	5,211	2,964	63,771	16,321	68,009	14,691
21	Fayette	31,670	27,279	248,914	84,940	478	279	24,116	5,864	6,571	1,950
22	Floyd	4,216	6,577	60,914	18,892	492	254	12,495	3,909	18,493	6,879
23	Fountain	121,562	94,638	1,360,032	231,740	5,054	2,132	94,836	19,196	38,270	7,836
24	Franklin	181,656	161,072	1,011,547	283,131	8,027	3,262	93,234	27,204	38,823	10,962
25	Fulton	96,465	78,293	270,032	54,599	1,932	778	39,694	8,073	30,178	5,444
26	G-b on	97,926	82,016	1,088,104	237,218	2,202	1,081	9,635	18,692	13,607	4,101
27	Gant	60,778	51,588	440,248	97,357	177	90	54,643	13,607	14,981	4,317
28	Greene	71,905	41,161	728,246	151,992	1,323	556	70,182	15,231	19,462	5,444
29	Hamilton	150,166	117,446	1,066,925	206,965	566	274	70,182	15,231	24,613	5,944
30	Hancock	66,647	62,507	538,629	115,543	851	433	31,313	7,118	12,659	2,853
31	Ha-rison	133,593	109,730	498,980	135,754	2,923	1,133	102,423	26,126	58,745	15,859
32	Hendricks	122,896	92,485	1,046,026	263,439	1,581	739	101,875	19,723	23,212	5,263
33	Henry	166,318	166,318	1,303,661	268,730	541	167	127,258	26,260	30,464	6,682
34	Howard	50,110	34,717	433,905	105,775	397	114	92,889	5,184	18,363	3,995

35	Ham-ington.....	96,000	26,926	380,268	96,355	1,890	665	52,733	11,065	30,053	7,357
36	Jackson.....	57,337	40,491	970,861	251,008	2,773	1,357	103,511	24,326	14,95	4,022
37	Jasper.....	3,445	4,057	195,445	36,137	196	262	19,722	3,862	4,427	970
38	Jay.....	60,192	46,513	505,460	73,539	910	437	49,787	11,980	16,776	4,037
39	Jefferson.....	39,344	35,230	246,657	79,482	731	431	41,899	11,631	21,024	6,374
40	Jennings.....	22,454	18,463	177,914	50,459	576	296	34,089	9,900	11,103	3,020
41	Johnson.....	144,164	108,333	1,046,498	267,270	5337	217	73,175	17,859	10,598	2,603
42	Knox.....	78,592	51,727	1,049,408	230,840	5,337	1,887	79,906	11,931	22,390	5,843
43	Kosciusko.....	165,194	137,165	699,378	174,755	1,887	684	33,038	19,163	28,020	6,966
44	Lagrange.....	89,581	80,864	183,197	40,273	4,551	2,076	30,796	3,675	27,321	5,344
45	Lake.....	43,121	36,933	96,531	54,012	2,139	905	142,006	28,461	42,346	8,556
46	Laporte.....	31,553	31,456	678,589	197,161	839	312	99,427	23,249	13,471	6,120
47	Lawrence.....	83,262	47,646	83,728	183,020	6,021	3,314	125,939	33,249	13,471	4,891
48	Madison.....	137,970	101,044	1,097,618	226,037	2,533	1,076	84,313	18,167	19,020	4,190
49	Martin.....	213,913	153,340	1,254,008	273,319	3,150	1,539	92,979	22,475	22,761	12,823
50	Marshall.....	12,574	12,514	105,903	26,463	801	283	10,509	1,979	13,810	3,460
51	Martin.....	15,347	7,959	232,699	51,913	1,154	434	22,840	5,825	7,312	2,509
52	Monroe.....	168,405	158,988	661,981	171,548	6,592	2,170	63,732	16,224	38,491	9,847
53	Montgomery.....	70,146	45,210	670,909	159,882	2,662	1,075	115,635	23,504	13,582	4,331
54	Montgomery.....	52,854	43,549	667,827	172,992	1,532	699	50,950	8,576	16,274	3,470
55	Morgan.....	87,188	65,731	1,373,821	305,678	1,532	280	97,814	22,921	12,050	3,030
56	No le.....	45,656	38,937	145,347	42,433	1,509	310	26,854	7,241	24,187	5,676
57	Ohio.....	557,075	50,381	184,371	46,091	2,191	1,016	11,001	2,623	31,65	6,581
58	Oregon.....	126,327	64,369	532,395	137,756	1,585	753	124,329	27,559	11,773	3,434
59	Oregon.....	78,049	50,007	753,703	153,644	3,097	1,223	90,190	20,662	20,589	5,318
60	Parke.....	151,073	94,961	1,268,429	256,322	4,846	2,072	91,593	16,864	34,421	7,503
61	Perry.....	5,811	3,485	279,661	80,356	693	474	49,091	10,299	27,282	8,046
62	Pike.....	38,597	25,780	557,199	113,841	877	466	52,911	11,48	19,993	2,127
63	Porter.....	92,965	41,986	331,824	84,169	2,483	970	65,115	21,109	36,468	8,317
64	Posey.....	75,583	49,234	1,020,944	240,178	1,151	625	67,748	16,172	16,150	4,316
65	Pulaski.....	46,237	42,538	122,60	30,543	1,072	471	15,893	4,768	29,131	5,790
66	Putnam.....	97,999	98,638	1,801,038	225,536	9,747	4,399	114,992	27,898	13,670	7,682
67	Randolph.....	199,922	98,638	867,333	213,835	2,375	897	139,732	29,098	14,615	4,523
68	Ripley.....	56,354	37,919	446,733	118,386	8,966	4,515	77,612	21,195	36,793	11,814
69	Rush.....	286,327	210,385	1,877,460	380,110	2,255	1,008	100,475	19,959	23,881	5,216
70	Scott.....	13,006	9,089	113,931	21,917	73	42	26,705	6,065	5,539	1,764
71	Shelby.....	131,592	100,369	1,268,856	285,022	1,191	515	67,589	15,091	17,922	4,823
72	Spencer.....	29,792	19,400	629,736	161,133	2,939	743	40,942	10,922	42,439	12,361
73	Stark.....	2,797	2,686	17,256	2,128	133	53	508	137	5,661	897
74	Steuben.....	28,768	16,534	51,892	13,478	1,497	577	10,922	2,133	29,546	3,187
75	St. Joseph.....	237,173	226,964	529,168	129,944	1,515	711	62,913	15,198	69,170	13,650
76	Sullivan.....	73,698	51,802	961,271	171,980	2,923	945	83,858	19,328	18,711	4,630
77	Switzerland.....	57,712	45,794	861,604	77,335	2,516	2,711	120,517	3,435	73,645	20,086
78	Tippicanoe.....	60,523	52,061	2,003,503	492,939	2,516	1,057	120,517	26,751	3,136	8,361
79	Tipton.....	21,394	13,400	285,100	61,402	256	143	11,251	10,514	10,514	2,979
80	Union.....	107,441	72,941	575,939	120,781	734	732	54,983	10,706	17,741	4,235
81	Vanderburgh.....	17,796	13,873	263,528	61,448	294	135	45,979	18,914	15,674	4,235
82	Vermilion.....	21,669	13,699	891,902	201,599	1,535	636	161,603	27,902	48,876	4,771
83	Vigo.....	49,668	32,241	764,351	186,848	1,512	718	55,028	10,405	22,489	6,591

STATEMENT NO. 16.—Continued.

Showing an Abstract of Agricultural Products, Domestic and Farm Animals, &c., in Indiana, as returned by the several Township Assessors, June 1, 1854.

Number.	COUNTIES	Bushels of Wheat.	Value.	Bushels of Corn.	Value.	Bushels of Rye.	Value.	Bushels of Oats and Barley.	Value.	Bushels of Potatoes.	Value.
84	Wabash.....	140,160	\$133,005	883,297	\$10,0056	1,517	\$669	73,553	\$12,246	47,999	\$11,722
85	Warren.....	25,703	19,413	1,128,053	530,071	876	535	114,163	17,430	16,673	2,009
86	Warrick.....	15,512	10,877	319,350	75,085	23	12	.....	4,26	9,008	2,309
87	Washington.....	46,198	25,167	927,616	75,858	618	924	196,929	25,047	10,000	2,705
88	Wayne.....	243,315	216,846	1,376,572	372,664	2,440	1,213	232,158	63,612	43,137	12,707
89	Wells.....	71,667	61,340	250,904	66,445	1,592	573	34,971	9,419	23,022	5,592
90	White.....	11,618	9,174	170,327	41,740	62	16	2,504	4,768	2,943	970
91	Whitley.....	68,816	54,335	208,476	51,801	896	319	29,609	6,613	22,579	5,150
	Grand totals.....	8,139,186	\$5,946,898	47,363,960	\$20,076,508	174,482	\$76,733	5,820,298	1,337,181	2,122,691	\$527,525

STATEMENT NO. 16—Continued.

Showing an Abstract of Agricultural Products, Domestic and Farm Animals, &c., in Indiana, as returned by the several Township Assessors, June 1, 1854

COUNTIES.		Barricks of Pork.	Value.	Pounds of Bacon.	Value.	Value of Orchard Products.	Value of Garden Products.	Tons of Hay.	Value.	Pounds of Wool.	Value.	Number of Cattle and other kinds of Vehicles.	Value.
Number.													
1	Adams.....					\$2,206	\$954	3,720	\$13,113	660	\$229	831	\$ 0,155
2	Allen.....					1,426	8,644	9,772	44,100	7,441	2,279	2,131	5,067
3	Bartholomew.....						6,149	2,545	14,484	1,533	539	1,892	86,315
4	Benton.....	239	\$2,326	33,550		551		1,632	2,876	853	982	744	12,814
5	Blackford.....					115		678	9,606			295	7,847
6	Bloomington.....					4,996	164	2,113	8,956	2,955	661	1,510	58,973
7	Bourne.....	144,729	6,247			2,537	1,577	829	3,708	19,776	4,946	417	14,793
8	Boyan.....					18,375	7,939	4,664	23,76	6,044	2,544	1,694	62,292
9	Carroll.....					17,385		5,993	24,044	3,173	1,111	1,592	53,450
10	Cass.....					14,493	1,126	3,511	29,259			2,005	64,949
11	Clark.....					6,593		1,963	11,590		2,534	895	33,081
12	Clay.....					12,961		5,375	18,951	1,613	658	1,304	59,187
13	Crawford.....					12,910		1,413	9,885			515	17,459
14	Daviess.....	1,574	18,897	202,459		12,489	7,315	3,143	13,476	1,900	7,2	1,058	19,904
15	De Kalb.....					2,665		5,746	76,516		162	2,877	78,873
16	Decatur.....					3,519	2,779	2,110	19,908			2,166	89,213
17	Delaware.....					10,491		4,915	27,964			1,120	58,464
18	Dubuque.....					616		752	27,964	10,683	2,992	1,298	47,479
19	Dubois.....					50,786		9,386	4,190	76		604	19,875
20	Elkhart.....	91,854	7,348			9,214		752	30,145	11,990	5,257	1,887	51,837
21	Fayette.....					7,463	1,113	927	12,480			1,893	80,549
22	Floyd.....					19,412	2,558	5,603	9,176			1,571	54,721
23	Franklin.....	389	3,793			9,816		5,350	25,704		9,171	7,743	79,458
24	Grant.....	571	51,913	105,466		4,444		1,701	29,098	1,698	445	2,615	111,408
25	Greene.....			631,500		7,021		9,632	6,840	6,948	2,141	873	26,312
26	Harrison.....					4,597	856	2,639	17,574			1,510	69,734
27	Hamilton.....					7,992		2,724	13,140	1,692	598	1,290	44,752
28	Hamilton.....					13,821	9,273	4,490	12,201			1,166	42,863
29	Hamilton.....					5,796	1,442	2,616	19,459	12,113	4,067	1,453	55,148
30	Hancock.....								13,576			1,433	55,847

STATEMENT NO. 16.—Continued.

Showing an Abstract of Agricultural Products, Domestic and Farm Animals, &c., in Indiana, as returned by the several Township Assessors, June 1, 1854.

Number.	Counties.	Barrels of Pork.	Value.	Pounds of Bacon.	Value.	Value of Orchard Produce.	Value of Garden Products.	Tons of Hay.	Value.	Pounds of Wool.	Value.	Number of Cattle and all other kinds of Vehicles.	Value.
31	Harrison.....					\$20,724	\$859	1,354	\$10,479	.....	.....	2,078	\$58,656
32	Hendricks.....					13,397	2,089	4,492	32,169	9,471	9,983	2,939	97,960
33	Henry.....					32,461	.....	6,828	31,862	63,978	18,283	2,155	113,291
34	Howard.....					9,034	.....	1,314	6,280	.....	.....	1,767	26,145
35	Huntington.....					439	2,395	3,860	17,502	4,531	1,273	973	31,673
36	Jackson.....					7,173	2,358	3,006	14,375	5,074	836	1,369	44,166
37	Jasper.....	548	\$4,351	110,318	4,451	1,163	.....	2,113	4,497	461	140	708	23,276
38	Jay.....					3,369	.....	4,284	15,574	6,270	2,131	975	28,476
39	Jefferson.....					8,598	1,518	2,879	25,118	2,801	1,111	2,831	85,496
40	Jennings.....	109	257	.....	.....	1,243	1,026	21,142	72	.....	.....	1,485	40,992
41	Johnson.....			137,700	4,121	18,879	3,074	3,136	16,337	.....	.....	1,734	82,877
42	Knox.....					7,314	1,348	4,127	17,146	306	66	1,385	51,011
43	Kosciusko.....	2,116	15,802	172,082	7,034	6,619	.....	4,922	16,307	26,878	7,531	1,467	47,173
44	Lagerake.....	454	2,902	4,600	178	1,992	.....	5,159	9,136	8,506	3,436	1,257	33,180
45	Lake.....					558	.....	12,720	21,572	5,583	2,368	732	14,846
46	Laporte.....	11,152	10,904	12,078	751	.....	.....	3,224	12,553	132	30	2,254	22,757
47	Lavrence.....					10,504	.....	2,089	11,629	.....	.....	1,319	52,945
48	Madison.....					9,692	1,595	3,468	14,378	1,960	491	1,577	57,234
49	Marietta.....					21,876	.....	5,644	42,788	25,504	7,540	2,591	136,069
50	Marshall.....	2,525	25,550	12,075	649	1,722	.....	2,184	5,265	487	148	970	29,161
51	Martin.....	1,634	9,061	144,970	13,320	694	.....	433	2,635	2,783	793	515	11,551
52	Miami.....					10,897	2,991	5,149	20,795	4,593	1,559	1,64	53,759
53	Monte.....					13,945	3,080	3,697	14,838	2,943	1,140	1,056	49,306
54	Montgomery.....			754,939	22,073	8,758	.....	3,442	14,461	8,592	2,902	3,162	115,688
55	Morgan.....	2,981	18,374	.....	.....	13,050	.....	3,248	12,339	.....	.....	1,619	53,276
56	Noble.....					2,414	.....	4,230	12,849	6,197	978	1,372	34,295
57	Ohio.....					3,336	.....	1,712	12,756	1,392	413	1,035	21,111
58	Orange.....					17,065	.....	1,001	8,493	24,846	8,464	1,227	47,857
59	Owen.....					1,918	.....	2,479	12,320	4,493	2,177	1,149	48,968
60	Parke.....		18,910	3,276,654	123,841	17,475	.....	5,423	22,981	42,611	10,878	2,338	83,161

1	Perry	3,062	21,963	8,718	3,765	10,969	2,061	693	1,267	20,021
2	Pike			6,0-2	3,765	1,376			61-55	
3	Porter			3,580		9,301			17,418	
4	Porter			10,393	1,072	3,566			4,309	
5	Pulaski			2,973	2,064	3,174			9,790	
6	Putnam			21,403		23,439			11,556	
7	Randolph			13,031		24,211			400	
8	Randolph			11,567		43,376			1,784	
9	Ripley			34,106	87-33	7,229			3,798	
10	Rush			1,913		898			1,101	
11	Scott			9,695		4,541			48,016	
12	Shelby			6,847		7,239			13,16	
13	Spencer			130	872	10,072			33,837	
14	Stark			436	182	11,915			567	
15	Stark			6,445		628			2,183	
16	Steuben			608		638	1-4	67	38,828	
17	Steuken			74		4,398			1,031	
18	Steuken			14,070	34,4	5,951			125	
19	Steuken			17,496	6,929	20,387			830	
20	Sullivan			11,538		2,846			15,320	
21	Switzerland			12,709		65,387			57,723	
22	Switzerland			11,538		8,555			31,094	
23	Tippecanoe			412,006	17,175	23,389			34,330	
24	Tipton			1,329	182	4,537	19,5,8	6,905	1,179	
25	Tipton			6,433		1,232	3,710	1,199	2,801	
26	Union			1,100		2,447			109,320	
27	Vanderburgh			5,594		11,480			18,467	
28	Vanderburgh			12,555		16,520			57,643	
29	Vermillion			3,567		2,175			44,938	
30	Vermillion			1,408		3,408			1,222	
31	Vig			3,8-8		16,393			1,390	
32	Wabash			10,614		2,469			59,683	
33	Wabash			7,876		2,992			96,763	
34	Warren			2,061	50	23,8-8			36,435	
35	Warren			60		5,045			49,314	
36	Warwick			2,449		1,234			40,343	
37	Washington			16,096		7,581			1,025	
38	Washington			1,501	51,069	11,377			70,287	
39	Wayne			15,983		48,811			161,153	
40	Wayne			3,982		7,336			3,696	
41	Wells			3,982		14,390			901	
42	White			355		5,462			25,110	
43	White			355		1,319			797	
44	White			2,173		3,219			18,459	
45	White			2,173		11,841			854	
46	Grand Totals	161,168	\$237,983	\$770,560	\$108,021	\$355,721	\$609,115	\$192,459	131,681	\$4,720,047

STATEMENT NO. 16.—Continued.

Showing an Abstract of *Agricultural Products, Domestic and Farm Animals, &c., in Indiana, as returned by the several Township Assessors, June 1st, 1854.*

Num- ber.	COUNTIES	Watches, Clocks, and all In- struments.	Value.	Value of Farming Utensils.	Value of Household Furniture.	Value of Animals Slaughtered.	Value of Personal Property in No. 1.	Value of Home-made Manufac- tures.	Value of Maple Sugar.	Bushels of Gr- ss Seed.	Value.	Value of Poultry.
1	Adams.....	1,239	\$3,494	\$12,070	\$30,866	.....	\$14,372	\$5,255	\$9-7	1,326	\$4,184	\$2,111
2	Allen.....	2,317	14,198	15,758	95,865	.....	42,692	6,690	1,815	2,254	7,402	4,882
3	Bartholomew.....	3,051	22,931	31,912	188,022	.....	67,670	6,770	.....	9-3	1,306	7,017
4	Benton.....	279	1,986	4,617	14,832	.....	6,3-0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	Blac ford.....	417	1,717	3,275	8,554	.....	3-148	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	Boone.....	1,980	11,282	53,535	110,714	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	Brown.....	600	3,167	6,339	56,140	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Carroll.....	1,982	13,442	26,592	110,470	.....	9,635	4,994	565	818	1,426	3,948
9	Cass.....	1,882	20,721	18,097	64,916	.....	100,036	18,685	1,449	113	4-5	2,794
10	Clark.....	2,848	29,439	50,215	182,544	13,534	9,887	.....	2,221	.....	9,117	7,635
11	Clay.....	1,792	8,260	16,732	69,000	.....	45,300	58,789	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	Crawford.....	1,713	9,002	30,455	93,769	.....	21,530	.....	523	478	1,028	7,770
13	.....	992	5,693	9,759	51,899	.....	97,037	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	Daviess.....	1,164	9,088	18,390	79,645	.....	36,703	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	Dearborn.....	2,397	17,727	59,917	137,000	.....	33,608	15,961	127	395	238	6,261
16	Decatur.....	2,692	18,240	24,645	186,5-9	.....	7,381	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	Dekalb.....	1,864	6,690	19,388	32,854	.....	34,857	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	Delaware.....	1,861	10,735	16,960	111,659	.....	23,346	12,515	6,962	1,161	4-115	2,318
19	Dubois.....	1,0-9	4,282	2-147	37,048	.....	20,351	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	Elkhart.....	2,234	11,216	18,956	73,987	.....	10,199	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
21	Fayette.....	1,891	14,363	22,599	158,923	.....	27,297	14,582	12,343	1,989	6,204	.....
22	Floyd.....	2,803	42,506	7,900	203,692	.....	66,849	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
23	Franklin.....	2,042	14,963	21,349	126,838	.....	60,849	687	.....	.....	.....	2,243
24	Franklin.....	2,632	16,134	30,716	188,143	.....	.....	364,006	2,558	240	771	.....
25	Fulton.....	1,154	3,175	9,500	34,910	.....	79,162	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
26	Gibson.....	1,357	12,601	97,410	135,566	.....	14,027	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27	Grant.....	2,106	9,970	19,628	79,636	.....	44,903	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
28	Greene.....	1,545	11,273	30,787	107,318	.....	70,537	33,276	2,419	372	890	7,886
29	Hamilton.....	1,501	9,263	19,358	88,066	.....	73,338	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
30	Hancock.....	1,640	9,041	30,525	104,960	.....	29,668	19,714	2,797	.....	1,197	7,600
							42,490	5,389	.....	536	.....	3,893

31	Harleone.....	13,073	20,226	110,861	57,945	7,959	76	1,822	356	0,852
32	Hendricks.....	17,161	31,251	152,488	135,447	29,870	662	4,390	1,997	7,991
33	Henry.....	23,060	35,439	194,367	76,240	128,816	.....	6,578	12,788	.....
34	Howard.....	5,408	9,557	54,758	29,742	.....	.....	.....	3,255	.....
35	Huntington.....	7,046	15,291	65,156	39,934	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,301
36	Jackson.....	8,624	19,137	96,144	66,097	17,791	.....	403	.....	.....
37	Jasper.....	3,861	12,204	33,515	5,542	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
38	Jay.....	3,897	12,342	37,110	21,064	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
39	Jefferson.....	54,018	275,500	99,682	99,682	23,958	104	168	291	6,426
40	Jennings.....	10,219	18,638	107,900	43,401	.....	104	109	257	3,501
41	Johnson.....	17,025	31,490	157,471	98,037	33,637	1,192	.....	.....	12,163
42	Knox.....	10,927	15,205	106,891	27,283	29,633	359	.....	.....	5,068
43	Kosciusko.....	9,736	25,516	77,446	10,105	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
44	Lafayette.....	3,877	11,820	23,705	15,240	.....	174	.....	.....	.....
45	Lake.....	2,315	5,253	13,004	13,240	612	.....	190	344	2,334
46	Lafayette.....	28,258	18,243	128,516	97,909	27,6	4	203	1,231	1,495
47	Ladewance.....	14,691	16,710	126,163	92,559	92,189	.....	2,779	.....	8,092
48	Lawrence.....	12,545	21,254	98,158	140,61	11,753	1,911	819	3,200	5,604
49	Leitch.....	2,819	9,840	202,204	134,530	95,846	1,138	770	2,537	8,147
50	Marshall.....	3,362	7,6310	45,449	245,083	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
51	Marshall.....	7,281	17,353	47,061	13,179	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
52	Martin.....	825	15,354	47,061	40,24	57,467	4,940	865	2,904	4,454
53	Miam.....	15,319	19,215	111,707	56,010	12,944	1,371	907	.....	7,230
54	Montgomery.....	18,444	17,769	117,953	6,6299	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
55	Montgomery.....	24,076	54,706	392,424	63,215	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
56	Morgan.....	14,261	21,266	118,195	27,219	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
57	Noble.....	5,661	11,876	29,735	217,023	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
58	Ohio.....	9,108	6,491	54,777	49,669	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
59	Orange.....	11,427	21,920	109,423	46,189	8,793	2,313	12,622	2,009	5,067
60	Owen.....	12,561	23,609	114,325	31,798	.....	.....	.....	66	4,559
61	Parke.....	18,043	26,849	140,818	58,813	.....	146	23	.....	6,943
62	Per y.....	8,371	16,209	80,468	10,432	.....	251	.....	.....	.....
63	Pike.....	7,998	13,418	71,865	13,043	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
64	Porter.....	5,587	5,517	25,610	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
65	P. sey.....	2,460	5,518	17,870	6,342	5,046	43	1,057	3,610	6,579
66	Pulaski.....	2,994	25,432	106,579	200,257	2,354	14	240	1,005	2,105
67	Putnam.....	11,386	23,544	106,579	106,123	8,410	1,133	5,186	6,752	5,931
68	Rand lph.....	7,194	15,439	64,184	41,303	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
69	Ripley.....	10,326	39,409	168,678	61,922	151,319	.....	2,564	2,304	10,012
70	Rush.....	6,101	62,789	13,847	70,538	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
71	Scott.....	1,106	98,957	150,969	246,521	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
72	Shelby.....	16,278	28,987	101,216	33,325	10,024	.....	.....	.....	6,978
73	Spencer.....	9,966	20,667	101,216	1,631	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
74	Starke.....	622	2,122	4,692	43,078	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
75	Stauben.....	1,052	3,002	12,642	43,223	408,117	2,950	389	1,313	3,903
76	St. Joseph.....	15,341	15,341	106,119	28,767	18,096	.....	.....	.....	8,900
77	Sullivan.....	2,233	24,62	116,503	50,692	19,351	743	579	766	3,853
78	Switzerland.....	1,471	8,924	55,852	10,012	50,692	.....	.....	.....	1,189
79	Tippecanoe.....	31,828	26,497	207,678	745	.....	.....	.....	408	1,633
80	Tipton.....	5,781	8,313	37,461	.....	2,963	.....	.....	.....	.....

STATEMENT NO. 16.—Continued.

Showing an Abstract of Agricultural Products, Domestic and Farm Animals, &c., in Indiana, as returned by the several Township Assessors, June 1st, 1854.

Number.	COUNTIES.	Watches, and Clocks, and all Musical In- struments.	Value.	Value of Farming Utensils.	Value of Household Furniture.	Value of Animals Slaughtered.	Value of Personal Property, notin No. 1.	Value of Home Man- ufactures.	Value of Maple Sugar.	Bushels of Grass Seed.	Value.	Value of Poultry.
80	Union.....	1,189	\$8,048	\$17,909	\$72,371	.....	\$34,800	.....	.....	.....	\$1,645	\$3,076
81	Vanderburgh.....	1,742	95,491	10,042	127,642	.....	91,509	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,706
82	Vermillion.....	1,362	13,112	20,726	105,579	.....	32,207	.....	\$676	.....	.....	1,418
83	Vigo.....	2,862	37,153	31,698	206,911	.....	66,012	\$43,860	68	.....	.....	.....
84	Wabash.....	2,297	19,543	21,354	121,008	.....	75,137	10,513	5,372	1,891	5,767	5,977
85	Warren.....	1,029	7,035	24,683	61,743	.....	26,726	1,437	60	.....	977	4,496
86	Warick.....	1,228	8,702	1,354	77,769	.....	20,321	.....	.....	292	30	4,548
87	Washington.....	2,826	18,313	43,413	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
88	Wayne.....	4,711	43,511	38,756	287,237	.....	112,46	340,754	828	7,736%	12,105	13,223
89	Wells.....	1,419	6,391	12,755	37,601	.....	51,923	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
90	White.....	823	4,934	10,62	36,327	.....	22,506	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
91	Whitley.....	1,306	3,978	7,914	24,734	.....	19,615	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Grand Totals.....	172,927	\$1,183,605	\$1,725,332	\$8,817,351	\$133,578	\$4,543,214	\$2,123,731	\$59,908	49,867	\$100,622	\$260,872

STATEMENT NO. 17.

An Abstract of the Funds belonging to the State University on loan at this date, showing the names of the borrowers and the amounts, together with those loans upon which forfeitures of lands and lots have been made to the State, viz :

No. of Mortgage.	Date of Mortgage.	Names of Mortgagers.	Am't Loaned.	Remarks.
528	1850, Jan. 29,	G. M. Beswick.....	\$500 00	
529	1850, Feb. 4,	John Higgins.....	150 00	
530	1850, Feb. 14,	David H. Rittenhouse.....	300 00	
534	1850, Feb. 19,	James Jones.....	250 00	
537	1850, Feb. 23,	Isaac Parker.....	200 00	
	1850, July 7,	Isaac Parker.....	500 00	
538	1850, March 12,	Reuben Gundrum.....	200 00	
532	1850, Feb. 18,	Robert Smith.....	200 00	
541	1850, March 28,	Jacob Dunham.....	250 00	
542	1850, March 28,	Hiram Gaston.....	300 00	
543	1850, March 28,	R. M. Patterson.....	250 00	Balance.
546	1850, March 29,	Andrew E. Richardson.....	200 00	
548	1850, April 10,	Robert Fau-sett.....	150 00	
549	1850, April 10,	Nicholas McCarty.....	365 43	Balance.
550	1850, April 12,	Seth Bardwell.....	400 00	
693	1854, March 16,	Isaac K. Smith.....	150 00	
552	1850, April 19,	Charles Lane.....	300 00	
553	1850, April 20,	Colburn & Roberts.....	100 00	
406	1850, May 2,	Peter Smock.....	350 90	
453	1847, Feb. 13,	Lewis F. Coppersmith.....	300 00	
504	1849, March 1,	Stephen D. Tomlinson.....	225 00	
435	1846, March 2,	James M. Dunn.....	200 00	
427	1846, Jan. 20,	Isaac Powell.....	200 00	
511	1849, March 22,	Archibald Johnson.....	300 00	
507	1849, April 3,	Joseph Price.....	200 00	
506	1849, March 19,	Daniel S. Loebr.....	300 00	
455	1846, April 15,	Joseph W. Habb and Hugh Rogers.....	200 00	
451	1846, Dec. 30,	Nathaniel King.....	190 00	
51	1850, Jan. 27,	Nathan Kelly and S. Robinet.....	160 00	Balance.
321	1845, Nov. 1,	Robertson C. Russell.....	160 00	
508	1849, April 14,	Thomas J. Hanna.....	200 00	
59	1835, Dec. 30,	Cornwell and Rowend Meek.....	500 00	
136	1842, June 17,	Cornelius W. Vanhouten.....	500 00	
555	1850, May 10,	C. S. Hascall.....	300 00	Balance.
556	1850, May 13,	Ebenezer Brown.....	500 00	
557	1850, June 15,	Joseph Te-ple.....	234 00	
32	1830, Oct. 31,	Carey H. Boatright.....	400 00	
333	1846, May 14,	Bazel Hunt.....	600 00	
534	1847, May 28,	Bazel Hunt.....	675 00	
92	1839, Sept. 28,	Haymond W. Clark.....	500 00	
695	1854, Feb. 10,	Samuel McKenzy.....	500 00	
482	1848, Feb. 4,	John Miller.....	200 00	
409	1845, May 16	William Edgar.....	160 00	
460	1847, April 6,	Caleb B. Smith.....	300 00	
77	1836, Jan. 5,	Charles Neighbors.....	50 00	Balance.
513	1849, May 1,	Joseph Payner.....	139 25	Balance.
384	1844, June 6,	J. W. Rouday & O. H. P. McCormick.....	400 00	
414	1845, July 16,	Lewis Veif.....	300 00	
425	1845, Oct. 27,	Alexander W. Morgan.....	300 00	
496	1848, Aug. 8,	Thomas Walpole.....	300 00	
675	1853, Nov. 30,	John B. Stumph.....	500 00	
441	1846, June 10,	Jacob Vandegrift.....	200 00	
430	1848, Nov. 18,	John O. Wishard.....	300 00	
576	1851, June 5,	Joseph Cones.....	225 00	
17	1835, Aug. 18,	Moses Crawford.....	500 00	
106	1839, Jan. 13,	Jeremiah Sullivan.....	400 00	
413	1845, July 23,	Thomas J. Nowell.....	100 00	
449	1846, Dec. 15,	Sampson McConnell.....	400 00	
354	1843, Sept. 7,	A. H. Dawson.....	185 00	

STATEMENT NO. 17.—Continued.

No. of Mortgage.	Date of Mortgage.	Names of Mortgagers.	Am't Loaned.	Remarks.
81	1842, Nov. 22,	Samuel Henderson.....	\$500 00	
325	1849 Dec. 8,	Charles L. Murray.....	200 00	
95	1840, Feb. 4,	Philander A. Paine.....	400 00	
128	1836, Dec. 26,	Henry Wycoff.....	150 00	
450	1846, Dec. 21,	Wesley Hardwick.....	75 00	
477	1847, Dec. 20,	Leonard Woollen.....	100 00	
23	1843, May 9,	James H. Cherry.....	200 00	
524	1849, Nov. 6,	John R. Hunt.....	150 00	
18	1842, Feb. 15,	William C. Cannel.....	500 00	
135	1842, May 17,	Jesse L. Williams.....	500 00	
21	1837, March 1,	Ebenezer Cross.....	200 00	
400	1841, Nov. 27,	Stoughton A. Fletcher.....	400 00	
455	1846, Nov. 7,	Joseph F. Oakes.....	100 00	
50	1837, Nov. 11,	George Kingry.....	300 00	
76	1837, Dec. 26,	Jacob Mock.....	100 00	
202	1839, Oct. 4,	Albert K. Goll.....	500 00	
69	1838, April 9,	Alexander F. Morrison.....	500 00	
145	1843, May 19,	Harriet Judah.....	671 77	
401	1845, Feb. 5,	George McCaslin.....	500 00	
116	1838, Aug. 10,	Wesley Smith.....	500 00	
52	1838, Sept. 11,	George Liggeth.....	200 00	
15	1838, Nov. 5,	John Cline.....	350 00	
144	1843, March 4,	Sarah Hunt, by William S. Hunt.....	623 13	
97	1839, Feb. 20,	Joseph Poyner.....	200 00	
701	1854, March 27,	Wm. Wheelin.....	98 00	
316	1839, Feb. 22,	William M. and M. Kenton.....	500 00	
120	1839, March 6,	Wesley Spittler.....	100 00	
702	1854, March 27,	James Johnson.....	500 00	
85	1839, April 24,	James P. Drake.....	500 00	
693	1854, Jan. 20,	John McCormack.....	500 00	
19	1839, June 12,	Mencher L. Cox.....	500 00	
88	1839, Aug. 13,	George W. Mears.....	500 00	
114	1843, Fe. 3,	James Kitter.....	500 00	
452	1847, Jan. 6,	Patrick Barrett.....	100 00	
690	1854, Jan. 14,	Wm. J. H. Robinson.....	500 00	
412	1845, June 19,	F. A. & L. G. Harris.....	300 00	
426	1845, July 19,	Robert L. Walpole.....	200 00	
674	1853, Nov. 28,	H. H. Dorsey.....	400 00	
415	1845, Aug. 7,	Reuben Burcham.....	50 00	
691	1853, Dec. 12,	Lewis Sebastian.....	500 00	
417	1845, June 11,	Robert H. Robinson.....	45 00	
418	1845, July 14,	Wm. W. Weaver.....	250 00	
421	1845, Oct. 16,	Calvin P. Rooker.....	150 00	
697	1854, March 11,	Robert C. Wishard.....	300 00	
423	1845, Oct. 23,	Alexander McCalment.....	300 00	
428	1845, Dec.	Stephen S. Brown.....	200 00	
432	1846, Feb. 10,	Duncan Carmichael.....	300 00	
436	1846, March 11,	Daniel Keiger.....	300 00	
646	1853, Jan. 19,	William McConnell.....	100 00	
642	1853, Dec. 14,	S. O. Charlesworth.....	300 00	
445	1846, June 23,	Thomas C. Townsend.....	200 00	
443	1846, July 11,	Francis Dickman.....	225 00	
444	1846, Nov. 23,	George W. Willett.....	300 00	
649	1854, Jan. 9,	S. V. B. Noel.....	400 00	
688	1854, Jan. 9,	George Bozell.....	200 00	
477	1846, May 7,	N. J. Jackson.....	500 00	
47	1847, Sept. 6,	McCaslin & Martindale.....	500 00	
415	1847, Jul. 20,	Margaret McQuatt.....	100 00	
602	1851, Jan. 19,	Whalan Gibson.....	250 00	
468	1847, Sept. 15,	Benjamin T. Murrer.....	400 00	
469	1847, Sept. 20,	Benjamin F. Rice.....	120 00	
476	1847, Dec. 20,	Joseph F. Wingate.....	160 50	
477	1848, April 8,	William Smith.....	200 10	
687	1851, Jan. 7,	John Estlin.....	250 00	
496	1848, Aug. 16,	Charles Malone.....	500 00	
706	1854, May 3,	Charles Ferguson.....	100 00	
698	1851, Dec. 25,	W. H. Quarles.....	500 00	
		George Lowe.....	150 00	

Balance.

Balance.

STATEMENT NO. 17.—Continued.

No. of Mortgage.	Date of Mortgage.	Names of Mortgagers.	Am't Loaned.	Remarks.
498	1848, Nov. 29,	Hugh Bradley.....	\$300 00	
506	1848, Dec 8,	William R. Boyer.....	500 00	
662	1853, June 3,	Ambrose D. Hamrick	450 00	
66	1844, Nov 9,	Madi-on G. Walker.....	200 00	
516	1849, April 17,	Abraham Wood.....	300 00	
517	1849, July 18,	David Matchett.....	250 00	
150	1843, Sept. 18,	Harry Pearson.....	250 00	
306	1839, May 3,	Loyal Hairman.....	400 00	
103	1839, Feb. 21,	Hugh P. Smith.....	150 00	
703	1854, March 30,	E. Sparks Biadell.....	500 00	
104	1835, Jan. 26,	Zadok Smith.....	200 00	
	1854, March 30	F. C. Buchanan	500 00	
323	1835, Feb. 4,	Samuel J. Patterson.....	500 00	
320	1835, Feb. 2,	Lewis Mastin.....	300 00	
30788	1846, Oct. 13,	John Fisher.....	50 00	Balance.
118	1835, March 24,	John Sn-dgrass.....	100 00	
326	1835, July 29,	Benjamin R. Smith.....	100 00	Balance.
82	1843, May 5,	Joshua Hinesly.....	150 00	Balance.
700	1854, March 22,	George B. Scribner.....	250 00	
8	1838, Jan. 27,	Thomas Bell.....	500 00	
58	1845, Jan. 8,	John B. Milroy.....	500 00	
90	1835, Nov. 9,	Morris Pearson.....	500 00	
26	1835, Dec. 21,	Livingston Dunlap.....	500 00	
1	1835, Dec 26,	Richard Arnold.....	200 00	
322	1836, Jan. 4,	Samuel Potts.....	250 00	
47	1850, Sept 28,	Jes-e Isaacs.....	.....
60	1836, March 2,	Thomas McClain.....	300 00	
67	1836, June 1,	William McCarty.....	400 00	
142	1842, Feb. 2,	C. Fletcher and S. Merrill.....	402 51	
666	1851, Jan. 4,	Thomas B. Jones.....	400 00	
319	1840, March 26,	John Matthews.....	200 00	Balance.
33	1836, Nov. 3,	Anthony Fryburger.....	300 00	
560	1850, Sept. 2,	James Blake.....	400 00	
561	1850, Sept. 28,	Thomas Reckards.....	375 00	
562	1850, Sept. 5,	Wm. Thompson.....	210 00	
523	1849, Oct 31,	Miles Martindale.....	275 00	
	1853 D c. 19,	Lot Wright.....	500 00	
566	1851, Jan. 9,	E. H. Brackett.....	350 00	
567	1851, Jan. 15,	Isaiah Jackson.....	500 00	
568	1851, Feb. 1,	Samuel Edgar.....	200 00	
569	1851, Feb. 14,	Joseph Goar.....	200 00	
571	1851, Feb. 25,	Nimrod Lord.....	150 00	
573	1851, Feb. 27,	Calvin Fletcher.....	250 00	
574	1851, March 29,	Elijah Cooper.....	150 00	
575	1851, March 31,	Thomas Sterrett.....	100 00	
578	1851, June 3,	Joseph Laux.....	400 00	
577	1851, June 28,	Ezekiel Thomas.....	200 00	
579	1851, Aug. 8,	David Williams.....	500 00	
560	1851, Aug. 18,	Isaac H. Montgomery.....	150 00	
	1854, March 20,	H. Williams.....	300 00	
583	1851, Oct. 27,	John S. Apple.....	200 00	
584	1851, Oct. 30,	John West.....	300 00	
585	1851, Nov. 1,	Esquire Hutchings.....	500 00	
587	1853, Dec. 21,	F. M. Finch.....	500 00	
588	1851, Dec. 1,	Thomas Jenkins.....	400 00	
680	1853, Dec. 12,	A. B. Condit.....	500 00	
683	1853, Dec. 17,	Francis Jones.....	500 00	
591	1851, Dec. 4,	L. H. Jameson.....	300 00	
600	1851, Dec. 31,	Eli Smith.....	150 00	
602	1852, Jan. 8,	George D. Cochran.....	100 00	
606	1852, Feb. 6,	Levi Hawey.....	100 00	
609	1852, Feb. 23,	Jacob Hummel.....	400 00	
610	1852, Feb. 25,	John B. Vail.....	500 00	
612	1852, Feb. 28,	Coleman Henton.....	40 00	
613	1852, March 2,	Levi L. Todd.....	400 00	
614	1852, March 4,	W. F. Welis.....	300 00	
615	1852, March 6,	Andrew J. Hallan.....	500 00	
616	1852, March 6,	Frederick Goings.....	150 00	
617	1852, March 8,	John Cochran.....	500 00	

STATEMENT NO. 17.—Continued.

No. of Mortgage.	Date of Mortgage.	Names of Mortgagers.	Am't Loaned.	Remarks.
618	1852, March 31,	Alfred Dana.....	\$150 00	
619	1852, April 12,	Gideon Newkirk.....	450 00	
599	1851, Dec. 29,	George Plant.....	450 00	
594	1851, D. c. 20,	Bazel Hunt.....	400 00	
607	1852, Feb. 5,	John H. Denton.....	500 00	
618	1852, Feb. 5,	John H. Denton.....	300 00	
691	1851, Jan. 17,	Greenup S. Pittman.....	500 00	
621	1852, May 24,	Charles Garner.....	500 00	
622	1852, June 2,	George M. Boyd.....	250 00	
625	1852, June 11,	James Blake.....	500 00	
627	1852, June 14,	William H. Karns.....	250 00	
705	1854, April 1,	Matthew Stafford.....	500 00	
656	1853, March 14,	Robert S. Evans.....	500 00	
631	1852, July 1,	Martin B. Smith.....	134 57	
632	1852, July 12,	Alexander Franco.....	500 00	
634	1852, Aug. 25,	Samuel Merrill.....	500 00	
635	1852, Sept. 9,	Allen May.....	500 00	
676	1854, Feb. 24,	Wm. A. Johnson.....	200 00	
677	1853, Dec. 1,	Wm. Richenmen.....	400 00	
638	1852, Nov. 10,	Samuel Henderson.....	450 00	
639	1852, Nov. 30,	Theophilus H. Barlow.....	500 00	
679	1853, Dec. 6,	Jesse Frazier.....	88 00	
678	1853, Dec. 3,	James R. Spann.....	500 00	
694	1854, Feb. 1,	Peter J. Mager.....	300 00	
642	1852, Dec. 18,	William S. Butt.....	400 00	
643	1852, Dec. 21,	William Bright.....	300 00	
648	1853, Jan. 22,	Ephraim Tomlinson.....	359 26	
644	1853, Jan. 8,	Wilson Parker.....	300 00	
645	1853, Jan. 15,	Robert Harbison.....	200 00	
650	1853, Jan. 31,	O. W. Johnson.....	200 00	
661	1853, May 6,	Leander A. Smith.....	500 00	
639	1852, Nov. 29,	Theophilus H. Barlow.....	500 00	
649	1853, Jan. 22,	Melvin B. Hascall.....	500 00	
651	1853, Feb. 14,	John H. Meikel.....	500 00	
652	1853, Feb. 23,	John Pierson.....	400 00	
654	1853, Feb. 26,	George W. Kirby.....	250 00	
655	1853, March 8,	Milo Wilson.....	225 00	
657	1853, March 12	Benjamin J. Spooner.....	500 00	
659	1853, April 5,	William Gipson.....	500 00	
531	1853, Feb. 3,	Andrew E. Richardson.....	300 00	
664	1853, July 8,	Oliver B. Torbet.....	400 00	
665	1853, Aug. 29,	E. W. H. Ellis.....	500 00	
666	1853, Aug. 31,	Iraason Taylor.....	425 00	
667	1853, Sept. 2,	John Lefler.....	400 00	
668	1853, Oct. 15,	John Lefler.....	500 00	
669	1853, Nov. 3,	John G. Smock.....	400 00	
673	1853, Nov. 17,	Hugh Mayne.....	300 00	
670	1853, Nov. 9,	Robert T. Hedget.....	500 00	
671	1853, Nov. 10,	T. T. Crittenden.....	500 00	
672	1853, Nov. 12,	Wesley Hickson.....	360 00	
707	1854, May 11,	Henry Hill.....	100 00	
708	1854, May 24,	James H. Leary.....	500 00	
709	1854, May 26,	Mrs. Phebe Johnson.....	500 00	
Total Amount.....			\$80,873 52	

STATEMENT NO. 18.

Showing an Abstract of Loans of the University Fund made for the year ending 31st of October, 1854.

Date of Mortgage.	No. of Mortgage.	Name of Mortgager.	No. of Warrant.	Amount.
November 9, 1853,	670	R. T. Hedges.....	34	\$500 00
November 10,	671	T. T. Crittenden.....	39	500 00
November 12,	672	Wesley Hickson.....	52	360 00
November 17,	673	Hugh Malone.....	64	300 00
November 23,	674	H. H. Dorsey.....	97	400 00
November 30,	675	John B. Stump.....	100	500 00
December 1,	676	John L. Horeth.....	102	200 00
December 2,	677	William R. Hemmeier, Nat. Trustees, &c.....	103	400 00
December 2,	678	James R. Spann.....	121	500 00
December 6,	679	Jesse Frazier.....	139	88 00
December 12,	680	A. B. Condit.....	166	500 00
December 12,	681	Lewis Sebastian, Jr.....	168	500 00
December 11,	682	S. O. Charlesworth.....	182	300 00
December 17,	683	Francis Jones.....	193	500 00
December 19,	684	Lot Wright.....	202	500 00
December 21,	685	F. M. Finch.....	217	500 00
January 4, 1854,	686	Thomas B. Jones.....	162	400 00
January 7,	687	Charles Molone.....	305	500 00
January 9,	688	N. J. Jackson.....	314	500 00
January 9,	689	George Bozell.....	315	200 00
January 14,	690	William J. H. Robinson.....	343	500 00
January 17,	691	G. S. Pittman.....	344	500 00
January 19,	692	R. J. Murrer.....	349	400 00
January 20,	693	John McCormack.....	355	500 00
February 1,	694	Peter J. Warner.....	400	300 00
February 10,	695	Samuel McKenzie.....	437	500 00
February 24,	696	William A. Johnson.....	476	200 00
March 11,	697	Robert C. Wishard.....	532	500 00
March 16,	698	Isaac K. Smith.....	548	150 00
March 20,	699	J. C. Williams.....	557	300 00
March 22,	700	G. B. Scribner.....	567	250 00
March 27,	701	William Wheelin.....	580	90 00
March 27,	702	James Johnson.....	583	500 00
March 30,	703	E. Sparks Bristol.....	588	500 00
March 30,	704	F. C. Buchanan.....	589	500 00
April 1,	705	M. Stafford.....	605	500 00
May 3,	706	William Quarles.....	850	560 00
May 11,	707	Henry Hill.....	891	100 00
May 21,	708	James H. Leary.....	961	500 00
May 26,	709	Phebe Johnson.....	1011	500 00
Total amount.....				\$15,938 00

STATEMENT NO. 19.

An Abstract, showing the amounts of Congressional Township, Bank Tax, Saline, Surplus Revenue, Treasury, and Indianapolis Funds on loan at this date, and the names of the borrowers thereof, together with the loans of said funds, upon which forfeiture of lands and lots have accrued to the State, viz:

FIRST—CONGRESSIONAL TOWNSHIP FUND.

No. of Mortgage.	Date of Mortgage.	Names of Mortgagers.	Amount of Loan.	Total Amount.
545	1850, April 6.	James S Brown	\$253 30	
237	1840, Dec. 16.	Abraham Harding	200 00	
277	1840, Dec. 19.	John Turner	350 00	
261	1843, Jan. 16.	Charles B Davis	601 17	
398	1843, April 17.	James Short	400 00	
392	1844 Oct 14.	Andrew Thorp	225 00	
397	1844, Nov. 11.	Jacob Hicks	410 00	
474	1847, Nov. 17.	David Wallace	250 00	
661	1853, May 27.	Sander A. Smith	500 00	
				\$3,279 74

SECOND—SALINE FUND.

234	1834, June 3.	Nathaniel Bolt n	200 00	
195	1837, January 5.	John S Keith	300 00	
267	1842, Nov. 3.	Spear S Tipton	474 67	
200	1834, Dec. 16.	Jeremiah Meek	275 00	
262	1847, May 22.	James H Leary	300 00	
157	1843, Feb. 27.	Minor Meeker	250 00	
342	1843 Jan. 10.	Edward Thomas	350 00	
207	1835, Jan. 14.	Francis M. Richmond	500 00	
288	1836, March 9.	Andrew Wilson	500 00	
161	1836, March 2.	John Parker	410 00	
201	1837, Jan. 10.	Joseph T Mathcock	500 00	
	1847, Nov. 6.	Thomas D Walpole	100 00	
169	1837, April 24.	Milton Coffin	300 00	
167	Dec. 12.	Phillip McClain	450 00	
189	Feb. 24.	William Eaton	500 00	
	March 31.	John Jenison	250 00	
187	May 15.	Harry D Huntington	210 00	
163	Oct. 18.	George Ch derick	200 00	
180	1838, August 11.	Winthrop Foot	350 00	
	1851, Dec. 24.	William J Mills	200 00	
198	185, Dec. 24.	John R Mills	200 00	
	1850, Nov. 30.	Nicholas McCarty	412 25	
	1853, Feb. 10.	Wright & Brown	250 00	
178	1840, Jan. 6.	William C Edwards	100 00	
213	Feb. 25.	John Stepp	200 00	
151	Feb. 25.	Harmon Bacon	300 00	
183	August 7.	Martin R Gre n	500 00	
493	1848, June 26.	William Lee	100 00	
493	1848, June 26.	William Lee	100 00	
182	1841, Feb. 5.	Charles Garner	500 00	
456	1845, Nov 1.	Aaron Eldridge	646 40	
378	1843, Nov. 11.	F A E Campbell	353 31	
349	1843, Dec. 5.	Benjamin S. Noble	400 00	Balance.
356	1844, May 29.	Samuel Dale	300 00	Balance.
357	June 8	William Evans	200 00	
359	June 14	Eli Watson	100 00	
	June 20.	William C Monroe	150 00	Balance.
	June 15.	Andrew A London	500 00	
	June 18.	William McFee	200 00	Balance.
364	July 10.	Henry Micoff	160 00	
371	1847, July 22.	John S Newman	71 00	Balance.
603	1853, June 31.	James Sanders	112 50	

STATEMENT NO. 19.—Continued.

No. of mortgage.	Date of Mortgage.	Names of Mortgagers.	Amount of Loan.	Total Amount.
605	1852, Jan. 29.	John Finegan.....	\$100 00	Balance.
623	1852, June 10.	Luther Mellett.....	280 00	
626	1852, June 19.	John S. Spann.....	500 00	
492	1848, April 20.	William A. Jessup.....	500 00	
902	1853, Aug. 31.	Charles O'Hara.....	500 00	
994	1854, Jan. 24.	S. A. Fletcher.....	250 00	
				\$14 914 73

THIRD.—SURPLUS REVENUE FUND.

216	1837, July 25.	John Darnell.....	300 00	Balance.
220	1837, July 21.	Wm. C. Hyten.....	375 00	
336	1846, April 1.	Joshua P. Hunt.....	600 00	
923	1851, April 7.	Wm. R. McNutt.....	452 00	
218	1837, July 28.	Zacariah Jeans.....	100 00	
921	1837, July 21.	Richard Biddle.....	500 00	Balance.
219	1846, Jan. 26.	Davis Matlock.....	300 00	
222	1837, Aug. 16.	Davis Lough.....	150 00	
231	1850, Feb. 22.	John Carille.....	500 00	
395	1848, Oct. 18.	James M. Ray.....	274 65	
624	1852, June 10.	L. Mellett.....	200 00	
				\$3,751 65

FOURTH.—BANK TAX FUND.

232	1839, May 17.	John Alexander.....	100 00	Paid in, Sept. 2, 1854.
238	1839, Aug. 14.	James Hamilton.....	250 00	
235	1839, Aug. 15.	William Chrisman.....	200 00	
943	1839, Aug. 21.	Joshua Rickett.....	200 00	
249	1839, Aug. 23.	George Wight.....	500 00	
	1839, Sept. 4.	Smith & Tandes.....	1,000 00	
278	1833, Sept. 12.	Rice & Nave.....	650 00	
236	1839, Aug. 8.	John Farnsion.....	100 00	
	1839, Oct. 14.	William H. Brimfield.....	500 00	
350	1850, June 22.	James Hamilton.....	450 00	
948	1853, Oct. 17.	Frederick G. Axt.....	500 00	
				\$4,450 05

FIFTH.—INDIANAPOLIS LOAN FUND.

340	1851, Nov. 29.	Nail & Ray.....	500 00	Balance.
970	1834, May 29.	Caleb Scudder.....	175 00	
	1839, March 25.	Thomas Bell.....	305 00	
491	1847, July 20.	Martin M. Ray.....	700 00	
				\$1,680 00

RECAPITULATION OF TOTALS.

1st. Congressional Township Fund...	\$3,279 47
2d. Saline Fund.....	14,914 73
3d. Surplus Revenue Fund.....	3,751 65
4th. Bank Tax Fund.....	4,450 05
5th. Indianapolis Fund.....	1,680 00
Grand Total.....	\$28,075 80

STATEMENT NO. 20.

Showing an Abstract of the Swamp Lands, approved to the State of Indiana under the Act of 28th September, 1850, by the General Government.

Township.	FIRST—WINAMAC DISTRICT.			Hundredths.
	Range.	COUNTIES.	Acres.	
27	one west	Cass.....	917	08
28	one west	Cass.....	3,044	11
29	one west	Pulaski.....	4,561	19
30	one west	Pulaski.....	4,320	47
31	one west	Pulaski.....	5,074	86
32	one west	Pulaski.....	5,692	74
33	one west	Starke.....	5,317	21
34	one west	Starke.....	6,159	83
34	one west	Starke.....	10,355	21
35	one west	St. Joseph.....	11,073	56
36	one west	St. Joseph.....	8,693	61
37	one west	St. Joseph.....	3,338	04
27	two west	White.....	2,397	93
28	two west	White.....	4,966	15
29	two west	Pulaski.....	3,295	86
30	two west	Pulaski.....	8,179	96
31	two west	Pulaski.....	14,931	38
32	two west	Starke.....	9,904	00
33	two west	Starke.....	11,469	05
34	two west	Starke.....	19,397	65
35	two west	Laporte.....	10,746	31
36	two west	Laporte.....	920	00
27	three west	White.....	120	00
28	three west	White.....	4,606	91
29	three west	Pulaski.....	11,486	51
30	three west	Pulaski.....	17,029	90
31	three west	Pulaski.....	17,145	57
32	three west	Starke.....	9,818	64
33	three west	Starke.....	15,083	11
34	three west	Starke.....	15,879	89
35	three west	Laporte.....	3,046	73
36	three west	Laporte.....	160	00
27	four west	White.....	11,266	70
28	four west	White.....	5,789	03
29	four west	Pulaski.....	5,078	77
30	four west	Pulaski.....	12,159	98
31	four west	Pulaski.....	16,157	29
32	four west	Starke.....	11,150	75
33	four west	Starke.....	19,232	49
34	four west	Laporte.....	10,849	12
35	four west	Laporte.....	1,571	28
36	four west	Laporte.....	238	30
27	five west	White.....	7,896	16
28	five west	White.....	14,116	72
31	five west	Jasper.....	10,751	26
32	five west	Jasper.....	16,259	63
33	five west	Porter.....	12,887	84
34	five west	Porter.....	5,089	43
35	five west	Porter.....	3,480	00
37	five west	White.....	40	00
27	six west	White.....	736	23
29	six west	White.....	9,537	56
30	six west	Jasper.....	6,583	33
31	six west	Jasper.....	11,969	46
32	six west	Jasper.....	16,733	18
33	six west	Jasper.....	12,134	60
34	six west	Jasper.....	4,507	84
35	six west	Jasper.....	360	00
36	six west	Porter.....	3,253	77
37	six west	Porter.....	1,100	37
28	seven west	Jasper.....	220	00
29	seven west	Jasper.....	2,139	07
30	seven west	Jasper.....	9,861	71
31	seven west	Jasper.....	15,523	79
32	seven west	Jasper.....	16,942	88

STATEMENT NO. 20.—Continued.

Township.	FIRST—WINAMAC DISTRICT			Hundredths.
	Range.	COUNTIES.	Acres.	
33	seven west	Jasper and Porter	7.161	59
34	seven west	Porter	1,644	18
35	seven west	Lake	1.8-0	00
36	seven west	Lake	6,288	59
37	seven west	Porter	966	83
29	eight west	Jasper	1,922	05
30	eight west	Jasper	16,537	97
31	eight west	Jasper	13,747	97
32	eight west	Jasper	21,073	72
33	eight west	Jasper	3,953	24
34	eight west	Jasper	2,060	00
35	eight west	Lake	2 194	37
36	eight west	Lake	11,313	39
37	eight west	Lake	2 4 9	04
27	nine west	Jasper	1,957	02
28	nine west	Jasper	4,015	16
29	nine west	Jasper	6,240	35
30	nine west	Jasper	8,9-0	45
31	nine west	Jasper	16,980	71
32	nine west	Lake	16,256	89
33	nine west	Lake	560	00
34	nine west	Lake	3,477	33
35	nine west	Lake	10,221	56
36	nine west	Lake	20,264	11
37	nine west	Lake	11,154	81
27	ten west	Jasper	4-0	00
28	ten west	Jasper	1,783	05
29	ten west	Jasper	1,127	43
30	ten west	Jasper and Lake	3,2-9	27
31	ten west	Jasper	3,051	49
32	ten west	Lake	2,403	48
33	ten west	Lake	320	00
34	ten west	Lake	104	24
35	ten west	Lake	958	35
36	ten west	Lake	2,452	78
37	ten west	Lake	1,791	60
38	ten west	Lake	193	63
26	one east	Lake	71	48
29	one east	Fulton	3,867	25
30	one east	Fulton	3,035	91
31	one east	Fulton	1,408	27
32	one east	Marshall	3,051	22
33	one east	Marshall	1,466	72
34	one east	Marshall	4,822	89
35	one east	Marshall	2,229	29
36	one east	St. Joseph	3,669	12
37	one east	St. Joseph	10,847	87
38	one east	St. Joseph	880	00
28	two east	Cass	378	85
29	two east	Fulton	720	00
30	two east	Fulton	12,833	20
31	two east	Fulton	719	89
32	two east	Marshall	1,042	13
33	two east	Marshall	360	00
34	two east	Marshall	1,987	11
35	two east	Marshall	4,437	95
36	two east	St. Joseph	720	00
37	two east	St. Joseph	1,680	00
24	three east	Howard	1,171	57
28	three east	Cass	476	21
29	three east	Cass	40	00
32	three east	Cass	2,832	69
33	three east	Marshall	1,685	46
34	three east	Marshall	9,996	72
35	three east	Marshall	8,788	79
36	three east	St. Joseph	3,357	68
38	three east	St. Joseph	520	00
24	four east	St. Joseph	260	00
29	four east	Miami	176	00
32	four east	Marshall	2,610	51
33	four east	Marshall and Kosciusko	4 158	22
34	four east	Marshall and Kosciusko	6 622	96
35	four east	Marshall and Elkhart	3,531	15
36	four east	St. Joseph	600	75

STATEMENT NO. 20.—Continued.

Township.	FIRST—WINAMAC DISTRICT.			Hundredths.
	Range.	COUNTIES.	Acres.	
28	four east	Elkhart and St. Joseph	1,154	08
30	five east	Kosciusko and Fulton	1,547	89
31	five east	Kosciusko	473	50
32	five east	Kosciusko	400	17
33	five east	Kosciusko	3,951	49
34	five east	Kosciusko	6,873	28
35	five east	Elkhart	920	00
36	five east	Elkhart	79	09
37	five east	Elkhart	200	00
38	five east	Elkhart	702	65
31	six east	Kosciusko	1,318	15
32	six east	Kosciusko	280	00
33	six east	Kosciusko	80	00
34	six east	Kosciusko	2,493	97
35	six east	Elkhart	120	00
35	six east	Elkhart	160	00
Total in District.....			873,421	11

STATEMENT NO. 20.—Continued.

Showing an Abstract of the Swamp Lands approved to the State of Indiana under the Act of the 27th of Sept., 1850, by the General Government.

Township.	SECOND—VINCENNES DISTRICT.			Hundredths.
	Range.	COUNTIES.	Acres.	
4 s	four west	Perry and Spencer.....	1,040	00
5 s	four west	Spencer.....	601	88
4 s	five west	Spencer.....	1,185	05
5 s	five west	Spencer.....	120	00
6 s	five west	Spencer.....	80	00
5 s	six west	Warrick and Spencer.....	29	00
5 s	six west	Spencer.....	1,040	00
5 s	six west	Spencer.....	40	00
7 s	six west	Spencer.....	320	00
7 s	seven west	Spencer.....	1,287	15
2 s	two west	Crawford.....	120	00
2 s	one west	Crawford.....	40	00
4 s	three west	Perry.....	172	25
3 s	six west	Warrick.....	80	00
4 s	six west	Warrick.....	1,640	20
5 s	six west	Warrick.....	1,423	10
5 s	seven west	Warrick.....	1,562	43
6 s	seven west	Warrick.....	785	74
4 s	eight west	Warrick.....	768	60
4 s	nine west	Gibson and Warrick.....	283	00
4 s	seven west	Gibson and Warrick.....	1,000	00
1 n	ten west	Gibson.....	229	12
1 s	ten west	Gibson.....	679	81
2 s	ten west	Gibson.....	260	00
3 s	ten west	Gibson.....	681	26
4 s	ten west	Gibson.....	182	98
1 s	eleven west	Gibson.....	5,712	35
3 s	eleven west	Gibson.....	260	00
2 s	twelve west	Gibson.....	13,766	43
3 s	twelve west	Gibson.....	1,328	54
2 s	nine west	Gibson.....	2,120	00
3 s	nine west	Gibson.....	1,484	83
2 s	thirteen west	Gibson.....	2,609	85
3 s	thirteen west	Gibson.....	9,126	70
3 s	fourteen west	Gibson.....	2,052	58
1 s	twelve west	Gibson.....	2,000	00
1 s	nine west	Gibson.....	1,116	88
2 s	eight west	Gibson.....	199	25
4 s	eleven west	Gibson.....	35	87
2 s	fourteen west	Gibson.....	49	40
4 s	nine west	Gibson and Warrick.....	40	54
1 s	four west	Dubois.....	2,460	00
2 s	four west	Dubois.....	1,249	69
1 s	five west	Dubois.....	1,280	05
2 s	five west	Dubois.....	5,675	98
3 s	five west	Dubois.....	2,329	00
1 s	six west	Dubois.....	450	00
2 s	six west	Dubois.....	2,019	88
3 s	six west	Dubois.....	120	10
1 n	five west	Dubois.....	120	00
7 s	fifteen west	Posey.....	220	00
8 s	fifteen west	Posey.....	97	59
7 s	twelve west	Posey.....	1,120	52
8 s	thirteen west	Posey.....	80	00
4 s	fourteen west	Posey.....	307	94
6 s	fourteen west	Posey.....	578	91
7 s	fourteen west	Posey.....	1,085	55
8 s	fourteen west	Posey.....	1,880	00
7 s	fifteen west	Posey.....	720	00
1 n	six west	Pike.....	260	00
1 s	six west	Pike.....	728	35
2 s	six west	Pike.....	837	79
1 n	seven west	Pike.....	440	00
1 s	seven west	Pike.....	2,419	85

STATEMENT NO. 20.—Continued.

Showing an Abstract of the Swamp Lands approved to the State of Indiana under the Act of 28th of Sept., 1850, by the General Government.

Township.	SECOND—VINCENNES DISTRICT.			Hundredths.
	Range.	COUNTIES.	Acres.	
2 s	seven west	Pike.....	3,673	34
3 s	seven west	Pike.....	1,520	20
1 n	eight west	Pike.....	880	00
1 n	eight west	Pike.....	1,920	00
2 s	eight west	Pike.....	560	00
1 n	nine west	Pike.....	1,331	26
1 s	nine west	Pike.....	600	00
1 s	one west	Orange.....	120	00
2 n	two west	Orange.....	40	00
1 s	two west	Orange.....	200	00
1 n	five west	Martin.....	680	00
1 n	four west	Martin.....	41	12
1 n	four west	Dubois.....	1,040	00
3 n	five west	Martin.....	40	00
3 n	four west	Martin.....	721	01
4 n	four west	Martin.....	1,000	00
5 n	four west	Martin.....	520	00
2 n	five west	Martin.....	400	00
3 n	three west	Daviess.....	109	43
2 n	five west	Daviess.....	40	00
3 n	five west	Daviess.....	640	00
4 n	five west	Daviess.....	1,761	46
5 n	five west	Daviess.....	1,317	80
2 n	six west	Daviess.....	160	00
3 n	six west	Daviess.....	3,593	88
4 n	six west	Daviess.....	5,273	05
5 n	six west	Daviess.....	2,723	00
1 n	seven west	Daviess.....	78	10
2 n	seven west	Daviess.....	80	00
3 n	seven west	Daviess.....	1,105	14
4 n	seven west	Daviess.....	3,468	44
5 n	seven west	Daviess.....	73	48
3 n	eight west	Daviess.....	222	13
4 n	eight west	Daviess.....	196	48
2 n	eight west	Knox.....	936	62
1 n	eight west	Knox.....	856	34
2 n	eight west	Knox.....	324	38
1 n	nine west	Knox.....	1,258	63
2 n	nine west	Knox.....	391	58
4 n	seven west	Knox.....	137	70
5 n	seven west	Knox.....	2,847	45
4 n	eight west	Knox.....	1,636	32
5 n	eight west	Knox.....	1,666	03
5 n	nine west	Knox.....	1,417	24
1 n	ten west	Knox.....	1,908	23
1 n	nine west	Pike.....	80	00
1 n	ten west	Knox.....	471	82
2 n	ten west	Knox.....	2,447	86
4 n	ten west	Knox.....	957	15
5 n	ten west	Knox.....	599	63
1 s	eleven west	Knox.....	652	95
1 n	eleven west	Knox.....	5,544	87
2 n	eleven west	Knox.....	2,708	38
1 s	twelve west	Knox.....	1,196	31
7 n	eight west	Sullivan.....	89	09
8 n	eight west	Sullivan.....	2,118	88
9 n	eight west	Sullivan.....	80	00
6 n	nine west	Sullivan.....	68	60
6 n	ten west	Sullivan.....	1,359	94
7 n	ten west	Sullivan.....	959	87
8 n	ten west	Sullivan.....	40	00
9 n	ten west	Sullivan.....	592	48
9 n	eleven west	Sullivan.....	146	96
10 n	eight west	Vigo.....	480	00

STATEMENT NO. 20.—Continued.

Township.	SECOND—VINCENNES DISTRICT.			Hundr'dths.
	Range.	COUNTIES.	Ares.	
12 n	eight west	Vigo.....	120	00
13 n	eight west	Vigo.....	202	22
10 n	nine west	Vigo.....	252	81
10 n	ten west	Vigo.....	1,947	96
11 n	ten west	Vigo.....	506	08
10 n	eleven west	Vigo.....	400	00
14 n	seven west	Vigo.....	168	80
8 n	eleven west	Vigo.....	1,167	36
7 n	eleven west	Su livan.....	471	01
9 n	four west	Owen.....	80	00
6 n	one west	Lawrence.....	440	00
5 n	two west	Lawrence.....	35	88
3 n	five west	Daviess.....	80	00
6 n	one west	Lawrence.....	40	00
10 n	seven west	Clay.....	1,760	00
11 n	seven west	Clay.....	844	00
9 n	six west	Clay.....	680	00
9 n	seven west	Clay.....	600	00
10 n	six west	Clay.....	550	00
11 n	six west	Clay.....	682	00
12 n	six west	Clay.....	120	75
9 n	seven west	Clay.....	80	00
10 n	six west	Clay.....	720	00
8 n	three west	Greene.....	200	00
7 n	four west	Greene.....	260	06
6 n	five west	Greene.....	130	68
7 n	five west	Greene.....	289	67
6 n	six west	Greene.....	2,858	41
7 n	six west	Greene.....	5,109	47
8 n	six west	Greene.....	1,343	10
6 n	seven west	Greene.....	7,890	03
7 n	seven west	Greene.....	3,924	81
8 n	seven west	Greene.....	396	76
Total in District.....			190,998	25

STATEMENT NO. 20.—Continued.

Township.	THIRD—JEFFERSONVILLE DISTRICT.			Hundredths.
	Range.	COUNTIES.	Acres.	
4 n	four east	Washington and Jackson.....	800	00
5 n	four east	Washington and Jackson.....	560	00
6 n	four east.	Washington and Jackson.....	2,527	36
4 n	five east	Washington and Jackson.....	2,678	96
5 n	five east	Washington and Jackson.....	1,000	00
6 n	five east	Washington and Jack-on.....	482	52
4 n	six east	Washington and Jackson.....	4,383	05
5 n	six east	Washington and Jackson.....	963	01
6 n	six east	Washington and Jackson.....	2,399	07
7 n	six east	Washington and Jackson.....	40	00
6 n	one east	Lawrence.....	43	51
7 n	one east	Lawrence.....	2,293	11
8 n	one east	Monroe.....	480	00
7 n	two east	Brown.....	1,180	02
8 n	two east	Brown.....	344	15
9 w	two east	Brown.....	160	06
8 w	five east	Bartholomew.....	325	33
5 w	seven east	Jennings.....	548	73
6 w	seven east	Jennings.....	208	14
8 w	nine east	Decatur.....	40	00
9 w	nine east	Decatur.....	189	79
9 w	ten east	Decatur.....	120	67
8 w	eight east	Decatur.....	40	00
6 w	ten east	Ripley.....	200	00
7 w	ten east	Ripley.....	680	00
8 w	ten east	Ripley.....	200	00
8 w	eleven east	Ripley.....	120	00
4 w	four east	Washington and Jackson.....	1,240	00
3 w	five east	Washington and Jackson.....	812	00
4 w	five east	Washington and Jackson.....	4,346	54
3 w	six east	Scott and Jackson.....	1,881	40
3 w	seven east	Scott.....	40	00
4 w	seven east	Scott.....	240	00
7 w	five east	Bartholome w.....	400	46
Total in District.....			34,607	82

STATEMENT NO. 20.—Continued.

Township.	FOURTH—FORT WAYNE DISTRICT.			Hund'lbs.
	Range.	COUNTIES.	Acres.	
24	five	Howard.....	200	00
24	six	Howard and Grant.....	1,271	03
24	seven	Grant.....	850	16
29	seven	Wabash.....	80	00
31	seven	Kosciusko.....	442	10
32	seven	Kosciusko.....	80	00
33	seven	Kosciusko.....	1,655	32
34	seven	Kosciusko.....	2,147	67
35	seven	Elkhart.....	2,726	25
35	seven	Elkhart.....	1,680	00
37	seven	Elkhart.....	40	00
38	seven	Elkhart.....	581	72
29	eight	Wabash.....	40	00
31	eight	Whitley.....	100	00
32	eight	Whitley.....	356	82
33	eight	Noble.....	353	58
34	eight	Noble.....	1,385	92
35	eight	Noble.....	479	08
36	eight	Noble.....	2,938	62
37	eight	Noble.....	120	00
38	eight	Lagrange.....	283	77
24	nine	Grant.....	80	00
30	nine	Whitley.....	40	00
31	nine	Whitley.....	810	64
32	nine	Whitley.....	136	76
33	nine	Noble.....	2,131	59
34	nine	Noble.....	534	22
35	nine	Noble.....	1,180	16
36	nine	Lagrange.....	1,219	33
37	nine	Lagrange.....	520	00
38	nine	Lagrange.....	442	35
24	ten	Blackford.....	560	00
25	ten	Wells.....	80	00
26	ten	Huntington.....	172	93
28	ten	Huntington.....	85	00
30	ten	Whitley.....	80	00
31	ten	Whitley.....	1,273	64
32	ten	Whitley.....	1,102	66
33	ten	Noble.....	400	00
34	ten	Noble.....	80	00
35	ten	Noble.....	320	00
36	ten	Lagrange.....	355	20
37	ten	Lagrange.....	120	00
38	ten	Blackford.....	80	00
24	eleven	Blackford.....	196	76
25	eleven	Wells.....	120	00
26	eleven	Wells.....	339	56
28	eleven	Wells.....	80	00
29	eleven	Allen.....	639	84
30	eleven	Allen.....	1,048	78
31	eleven	Allen.....	651	25
32	eleven	Allen.....	40	00
33	eleven	Noble.....	614	00
34	eleven	Noble.....	40	00
35	eleven	Noble.....	280	89
36	eleven	Lagrange.....	764	73
37	eleven	Lagrange.....	385	05
38	eleven	Lagrange.....	152	74
25	twelve	Wells.....	120	00
27	twelve	Wells.....	40	00
28	twelve	Wells.....	357	23
30	twelve	Allen.....	563	69
32	twelve	Allen.....	80	00
33	twelve	Dekalb.....	320	00
34	twelve	Dekalb.....	520	00
35	twelve	Dekalb.....	560	00
36	twelve	Steuben.....	482	75
37	twelve	Steuben.....	673	97
38	twelve	Steuben.....	882	37
21	thirteen	Jay.....	1,517	10
25	thirteen	Adams.....	40	00
26	thirteen	Adams.....	240	00

STATEMENT NO. 20.—Continued.

Townships.	FOURTH—FORT WAYNE DISTRICT.			Hundredths.
	Range.	COUNTIES.	Acres.	
27	thirteen	Adams and Wells.....	29 0	00
28	thirteen	Adams and Wells.....	453	32
29	thirteen	Allen.....	40	00
30	thirteen	Dekalb.....	560	00
31	thirteen	Dekalb.....	1,351	10
32	thirteen	Dekalb.....	1,400	00
33	thirteen	Steuben.....	2,241	55
34	thirteen	Steuben.....	280	00
35	thirteen	Steuben.....	520	00
36	fourteen	Adams.....	440	00
37	fourteen	Adams.....	544	52
38	fourteen	Adams.....	160	00
25	fourteen	Allen.....	40	00
26	fourteen	Allen.....	40	00
27	fourteen	Dekalb.....	1,101	15
28	fourteen	Dekalb.....	449	14
29	fourteen	Steuben.....	240	00
30	fourteen	Steuben.....	1,220	92
31	fourteen	Steuben.....	869	70
32	fifteen	Adams.....	191	52
33	fifteen	Adams.....	120	00
34	fifteen	Allen.....	318	30
35	fifteen	Allen.....	5,123	44
36	fifteen	Allen.....	3,151	84
37	fifteen	Dekalb.....	47	66
38	fifteen	Dekalb.....	40	00
25	fifteen	Dekalb.....	274	72
26	fifteen	Steuben.....	105	33
27	fifteen	Steuben.....	60	00
28	fifteen	Steuben.....	489	79
Total in District.....			60,808	87

STATEMENT NO. 20.—Continued.

Township.	FIFTH—INDIANAPOLIS DISTRICT.				Hundredths.
	Range.	COUNTIES.	Acres.		
12	two	Morgan.....	18	98	
13	two	Morgan.....	18	85	
19	two	Boone.....	320	00	
20	two	Clinton.....	1,000	00	
21	two	Clinton.....	302	96	
13	three	Johnson.....	78	70	
20	three	Hamilton.....	79	99	
21	three	Tipton.....	422	03	
22	three	Tipton.....	1,691	69	
23	three	Howard.....	80	00	
22	four	Tipton.....	1,200	00	
23	four	Howard and Tipton.....	240	00	
13	five	Howard and Tipton.....	80	00	
21	five	Tipton.....	669	92	
22	five	Tipton.....	6,222	89	
23	five	Howard.....	866	74	
10	six	Bartholomew.....	40	00	
17	six	Hancock.....	40	00	
18	six	Madison.....	40	00	
21	six	Madison.....	40	00	
22	six	Madison.....	5,149	35	
23	six	Howard, Crant and Tipton.....	1,758	56	
16	seven	Hancock.....	78	19	
19	seven	Madison.....	80	00	
22	seven	Madison.....	2,192	97	
23	seven	Madison.....	1,194	67	
21	eight	Madison.....	80	00	
22	eight	Madison.....	160	00	
22	nine	Delaware.....	160	00	
23	nine	Grant.....	40	00	
10	ten	Decatur.....	200	00	
10	eleven	Decatur.....	40	00	
23	eleven	Blackford.....	364	34	
23	thirteen	Jay.....	427	48	
23	fourteen	Jay.....	66	22	
15 n	three east	Jay.....	3	15	
Total in District.....			25,447	68	

STATEMENT NO. 20.—Continued.

Township.	SIXTH—CRAWFORDSVILLE DISTRICT.			Hundredths.
	Range.	COUNTIES.	Acres.	
10	one east	Monroe.....	80	00
17	one east	Boone.....	196	18
18	one east	Boone.....	6 0	00
19	one east	Boone.....	1,640	00
22	one east	Clinton.....	72	31
20	one west	Monroe.....	194	52
17	one west	Boone.....	319	55
18	one west	Boone.....	837	04
13	one west	Morgan.....	128	05
19	one west	Boone.....	120	00
20	one west	Morgan.....	38	40
12	two west	Morgan.....	202	44
13	two west	Morgan.....	1,120	00
18	two west	Morgan.....	560	00
20	four west	Montgomery.....	80	00
20	five west	Montgomery.....	40	00
14	six west	Parke.....	146	48
24	six west	Tippecanoe.....	80	00
25	six west	Benton.....	2,025	07
24	six west	Benton.....	40	00
25	four west	Benton.....	80	00
25	five west	White.....	1,225	70
25	six west	White.....	3,400	76
26	four west	White.....	3,323	63
26	five west	White.....	3,716	53
26	six west	White.....	3,174	88
17 n	seven west	Parke.....	120	00
18	seven west	Fountain.....	120	00
19	seven west	Fountain.....	117	12
19	eight west	Fountain.....	80	00
18	two west	Boone.....	40	00
Total in District.....			23,938	36

RECAPITULATION OF TOTALS.

1.	Winsmac District.....	873,421 11
2.	Vincennes District.....	190,998 25
3.	Jeffersonville District.....	24,807 82
4.	Fort Wayne District.....	60,808 87
5.	Indianapolis District.....	25,447 68
6.	Crawfordsville District.....	23,938 36
Total area approved to the State.....		1,209,122 09

STATEMENT NO. 21.

Showing a general Abstract of the number of acres of Swamp Lands sold in the State of Indiana, for the years 1853 and 1854, together with the amount of moneys received by County Treasurers on account of such sales

Num. cr.	COUNTIES.	No. acres sold for year ending 31st Oct. 1853.	Hundredths.	Amount Cash sales 1853.	No. Acres sold for year ending 31st Oct. 1854	Hundredths.	Amount Cash Sales 1854.
1	Adams.....	1,024	76	\$1,280 95	439	76	\$549 70
2	Allen.....	11,777	79	14,988 00	..	..	..
3	Bartholomew.....	246	46	3 0 92	..	..	..
4	Benton.....	638	60	793 25	..	..	..
5	Blac ford.....	760	00	979 20	476	00	595 00
6	Boone.....	3,636	20	5,394 55	355	00	443 87
7	Brown.....	337	07	421 35	120	00	150 00
8	Cass.....	4,160	31	5,306 01	1,063	90	1,405 13
9	Clay.....	1,124	75	1,495 93	746	02	932 53
10	Clinton.....	903	04	1,128 67	4 298	12	5,372 64
11	Clark.....	..	..	..	760	00	950 00
12	Davies.....	17,116	98	22,028 50	..	..	..
13	Decatur.....	549	75	1,602 00	864	72	1,080 89
14	DeKalb.....	6,576	11	8,933 17	..	..	..
15	Delaware.....	160	00	2 6 45	..	..	..
16	Dubois.....	2,921	40	3,609 00	1,608	45	2,004 56
17	Elkhart.....	4 319	20	5,651 15	5,000	72	6 510 17
18	Fountain.....	317	16	396 45	..	..	..
19	Fulton.....	12,913	15	16,181 56	8,111	04	10,176 33
20	Gibson.....	6,598	34	8,690 23	10,015	68	12,591 94
21	Grant.....	3,654	26	7,766 22	280	60	350 00
22	Greene.....	4,406	35	5,536 16	25,975	00	32,467 26
23	Hancock.....	78	20	100 00	..	87	..
24	Howard.....	969	31	1,936 31	..	..	..
25	Huntington.....	172	93	333 70	..	..	..
26	Jackson.....	8,640	07	11,397 25	8,275	..	11,345 62
27	Jasper.....	13 938	90	17,442 48	7,129	00	8,778 22
28	Jay.....	767	33	1,089 40	320	50	400 00
29	Jennings.....	658	73	833 36	..	00	..
30	Knox.....	3,075	49	3,845 26	3,959	..	4,962 37
31	Kosciusko.....	7,854	00	10,022 43	3,813	81	4,630 66
32	Lagrange.....	4,456	17	5,916 68	1,316	53	1,645 10
33	Lake.....	..	..	..	33,586	05	42 181 82
34	Laporte.....	16,352	76	20,963 02	3,263	05	4,068 65
35	Lawrence.....	3 0	00	400 00	120	90	150 00
36	Madison.....	1,368	64	2,030 58	80	00	140 00
37	Marion.....	3	15	83 47	..	00	..
38	Massah.....	10,314	22	12,953 74	16,324	..	20,274 33
39	Marin.....	1,761	01	2,319 83	300	90	310 00
40	Miami.....	40	00	50 00	80	00	100 00
41	Monroe.....	588	13	735 15	294	39	367 97
42	Montgomery.....	50	00	170 00	..	..	..
43	Morgan.....	1,291	98	2,825 78	..	..	..
44	Noble.....	4,519	02	5,648 77	861	97	689 58
45	Orange.....	40	00	50 00	..	..	..
46	Owen.....	..	..	..	80	00	100 00
47	Parke.....	375	28	537 90	..	..	..
48	Posey.....	246	00	307 50	1,523	48	1,904 30
49	Perry.....	132	24	165 30	120	00	150 00
50	Pike.....	4,167	53	5,276 46	2,389	07	2 649 00
51	Porter.....	11,968	00	14,960 03	14,938	69	18,673 38
52	Pulaski.....	22,332	24	28,161 62	19 759	16	25 398 95
53	Ripley.....	360	00	48 00	..	..	..
54	Scott.....	115	70	145 02	1,275	70	1,594 62
55	Spencer.....	4,399	92	5,815 15	927	72	1,159 66
56	Starke.....	7,457	82	9,322 29	4,365	62	5,457 73
57	Stewart.....	7 711	66	10,245 31	..	..	..
58	St. Joseph.....	10,184	64	12,751 18	11,866	05	14,832 51
59	Sullivan.....	1,892	00	2,454 88	1,262	73	1,577 96

STATEMENT NO. 21.—Continued.

Number.	COUNTIES.	No. acres sold for year ending 31st October, 1853.	Hundredths.	Amount Cash Sales. 1853.	No. acres sold for year ending 31st October, 1854.	Hundredths.	Amount Cash Sales 1854.
60	Tippecanoe	80	00	\$100 00	.....	..	.....
61	Tipton	6,663	45	10,865 32	80	00	\$100 00
62	Vigo	858	04	1,071 29	426	08	545 10
63	Wabash	120	00	150 00	.....	..	.....
64	Warrick	2,822	63	3,955 37	1,708	46	2,135 50
65	Washington	888	83	1,236 04	941	01	1,176 27
66	Wells	916	79	1,425 86	623	19	778 95
67	White	28,342	52	35,805 93	23,303	74	29,129 64
68	Whitley	3,858	17	5,289 18	.....	..	.....
69	Johnson .....	.....	.....	.....	44	40	55 50
	Totals	266,941	29	\$346,400 14	225,615	53	\$272,019 41

RECAPITULATION.

Swamp Lands sold in 1853,	266,941 29-100 Acres.
Swamp Lands sold in 1854,	225,615 53-100 Acres.
Total,	492,556 82-100 Acres.
Cash Sales in 1853,	\$346,400 14
Cash Sales in 1854,	272,019 41
Total	\$618,419 41

STATEMENT NO. 22.

Showing a detailed Abstract of Receipts and Expenditures, on account of the Indiana Swamp Lands, for the financial year ending 31st day of October, A. D. 1854, by Counties.

No. 1. ADAMS COUNTY.

DR.		CR.	
April 14, 1854, commissioner's services and engineering.....	\$214 82	November 1, 1853, cash on hand...	\$847 98
April 14, 1854, auditor's and treasurer's per cents.....	15 00	January 4, 1854, cash received.....	700 00
September 1, 1854, commissioner's services and expenses.....	129 25	May 24, 1854, cash received.....	50 00
October 30, 1854, balance on hand...	1,488 59	October 5, 1854, cash received.....	249 70
	<u>\$1,847 66</u>		<u>\$1,847 66</u>

No. 2. ALLEN COUNTY.

DR.		CR.	
November 5, 1853, drainage.....	\$105 00	November 2, 1853, cash on hand...	\$14,064 29
November 11, 1853, drainage.....	30 00		
December 1, 1853, drainage.....	361 00		
December 10, 1853, drainage.....	500 00		
December 17, 1853, drainage.....	400 00		
February 16, 1854, drainage.....	400 00		
March 7, 1854, drainage.....	300 00		
April 22, 1854, drainage.....	200 00		
May 24, 1854, drainage.....	800 00		
July 5, 1854, drainage.....	1,125 00		
August 29, 1854, drainage.....	1,825 00		
October 7, 1854, commissioner's services and engineering.....	374 50		
October 24, 1854, drainage.....	774 00		
October 28, 1854, engineering.....	69 00		
October 30, 1854, balance on hand...	6,530 79		
	<u>\$14,064 29</u>		<u>\$14,064 29</u>

No. 3. BARTHOLOMEW COUNTY.

DR.		CR.	
November 8, 1853, treasurer's and auditor's fees, and surveying and expense.....	\$227 76	November 8, 1853, cash received...	\$330 92
November 14, 1853, drainage, &c....	88 00	May 25, 1854, cash received.....	200 00
May 24, 1854, treasurer's and auditor's per cents.....	4 00		
September 7, 1854, commissioner's services.....	20 00		
October 30, 1854, balance on hand...	191 16		
	<u>\$530 92</u>		<u>\$530 92</u>

No. 4. BENTON COUNTY.

DR.		CR.	
October 30, 1854, cash on hand.....	\$1,159 00	November 1, 1853, cash on hand...	\$676 00
		December 13, 1853, cash received....	96 00
		April 26, 1854, cash received.....	191 00
		August 15, 1854, cash received.....	196 00
	<u>\$1,159 00</u>		<u>\$1,159 00</u>

No. 5. BLACKFORD COUNTY.

DR.		CR.	
December 9, 1853, treasurer's and auditor's fees and printing.....	\$46 64	December 9, 1853, cash received.....	\$1,333 07
April 13, 1854, commissioner's and surveying	118 20	April 13 1854, cash received.....	100 00
April 13, 1854 auditor's and treasurer's per cents.....	6 33		
August 16, 1854, drainage.....	300 00		
October 16, 1854, drainage.....	298 00		
October 24, 1854, drainage.....	368 00		
October 30, 1854, balance on hand...	295 90		
	<u>\$1,433 07</u>		<u>\$1,433 07</u>

No. 6. BOONE COUNTY.

DR.		CR.	
December 20, 1853, commissioner's services and expenses.....	\$250 00	November 1, 1853, cash on hand.....	\$5,481 84
December 20, 1853, engineering.....	165 00	January 13, 1854, cash received	98 00
January 17, 1854, printing.....	25 00	February 7, 1854, cash received.....	98 00
February 3, 1854, commissioner's services and engineering.....	266 00		
February 9 and 24, 1854, engineering and printing.....	31 45		
May 18, 1854, drainage.....	40 66		
May 24, 1854, commissioner's services.....	64 95		
July 17, 1854, drainage.....	282 52		
August 18, 1854 drainage.....	248 87		
August 18, 1854, commissioner's services	62 00		
August 28, 1854, drainage.....	42 35		
September 7, 1854, commissioner's services	40 00		
September 8, 1854, drainage	20 00		
September 18, 1854, drainage.....	195 36		
September 19 and 21, and October 7, 1854, drainage.....	1,283 95		
October 30, 1854, balance on hand...	2,659 73		
	<u>\$5,677 84</u>		<u>\$5,677 84</u>

No. 7. BROWN COUNTY.

DR.		CR.	
February 2, 1854, auditor's and treasurer's per cents.....	\$34 14	Nov. 1, 1853, cash on hand.....	\$105 18
February 12, 1854, illegal land entry.....	47 61	February 2, 1854, cash received.....	1,307 51
October 30, 1854, balance on hand...	1,330 94		
	<u>\$1,412 69</u>		<u>\$1,412 69</u>

No. 8. CASS COUNTY.

DR.		CR.	
November 1, 1853, printing... ..	\$2 00	November 17, 1854, cash received....	\$4,870 00
December 10, 1853, commissioner's services and surveying... ..	339 16		
January 21, 1854, commissioner's services and printing.....	85 25		
July 14, 1854, drainage.....	505 85		
October 12, 1854, commissioner's services	392 23		
October 30, 1854, balance on hand...	3,545 51		
	<u>\$4,870 00</u>		<u>\$4,870 00</u>

No. 9. CLAY COUNTY.

DR.		CR.	
April 26, 1854, auditor's and treasurer's per cents. and surveying.....	\$246 30	November 1, 1853, cash on hand.....	\$900 00
September 12, 1854, auditor's and treasurer's per cents.....	1 85	December 22, 1853, cash received.....	950 00
October 30, 1854, balance on hand...	6,510 44	February 17, 1854, cash received.....	3,997 10
		April 26, 1854, cash received.....	818 99
		September 12, 1854, cash received...	52 50
	<u>\$6,758 59</u>		<u>\$6,758 99</u>

No. 10. CLINTON COUNTY.

DR.		CR.	
November 2, 1853, treasurer's and auditor's per cents. and printing...	\$42 41	November 1, 1853, cash on hand.....	\$322 50
January 11, 1854, auditor's and treasurer's per cents.....	14 72	November 2, 1853, cash received.....	628 67
May 10, 1854, auditor's and treasurer's per cents.....	10 20	January 11, 1854, cash received.....	400 07
October 7, 1854, commissioner's services, &c.....	94 40	January 30, 1854, cash received.....	150 00
Oct. 24, 1854, balance on hand.....	1,339 51		
	<u>\$1,501 24</u>		<u>\$1,501 24</u>

No. 11. DAVIESS COUNTY.

DR.		CR.	
November 1, 1853, engineering.....	\$448 50	February 12, 1853, cash received....	\$12,750 00
November 9, 1853, drainage, &c.....	570 07	February 20, 1854, cash received....	10,212 35
January 4, 1854, commissioner's services, printing, &c.....	152 00	June 8, 1854, cash received.....	898 32
January 13, 1854, drainage.....	58 12		
December 30, 1853, drainage.....	200 00		
January 18, 1854, drainage.....	50 00		
February 2, 1854, expenses.....	15 45		
February 7, 1854, drainage.....	156 37		
February 16 and 22, 1854, drainage..	235 62		
March 2 and 25, 1854, drainage..	280 01		
April 4, 1854, drainage.....	102 00		
April 4, 1854, commissioner's services.....	137 80		
May 2, 4 and 23, 1854, drainage, &c..	173 37		
July 8, 1854, commissioner's services	137 80		
July 22, 1854, drainage.....	29 20		
September 20, and Oct. 4 and 7, 1854, commissioner's services, &c.	209 07		
October 20 and 28, 1854, drainage....	94 30		
October 30, 1854, cash on hand.....	20,810 09		
	<u>\$23,860 67</u>		<u>\$23,860 67</u>

No. 12. DECATUR COUNTY.

DR.		CR.	
No warrants issued this year.		November 1, 1853, cash on hand.....	\$1,546 98
October 30, 1854, cash on hand.....	\$1,546 98		
	<u>\$1,546 98</u>		<u>\$1,546 98</u>

No. 13. DEKALB COUNTY

DR.		CR.	
November 2, 1853, drainage.....	\$30 40	Nov. 1, 1853, cash on hand.....	\$8,401 99
December 1, 1853, drainage and printing	32 18		
December 6, 1853, drainage.....	40 00		
February 3 and 23, 1854, commissioner's services and printing.....	214 00		
April, 7, 1854, drainage.....	30 00		
May 9 and 23, 1854, drainage and printing.....	68 40		
June 24, 1854, drainage.....	107 61		
July 8, 1854, drainage.....	113 40		
July 8, 1854, commissioner's services	54 00		
July 22, 1854, drainage.....	40 00		
August 8 and 26, 1854.....	248 00		
September 4, 1854, drainage.....	180 32		
September 11, 1854, drainage.....	250 44		
September 25 and October 12, 1854, drainage	462 00		
October 30, 1854, balance on hand...	6,531 24		
	<u>\$8,401 99</u>		<u>\$8,401 99</u>

No. 14. DELAWARE COUNTY.

DR.		CR.	
October 30, 1854, cash on hand.....	\$226 34	November 1, 1854, cash on hand.....	\$226 34

No. 15. DUBOIS COUNTY.

DR.		CR.	
November 21, 1853, surveying, &c....	\$183 55	February 18, 1854, cash received.....	\$3,850 00
December 10, 1853, commissioner's services and engineering.....	129 10		
April 13, 1854, commissioner's services and engineering.....	134 14		
May 24, 1854, commissioner's services and engineering.....	139 75		
June 16, 1854, commissioner's services and engineering.....	62 41		
August 9, 1854, drainage.....	476 93		
August 15, 1854, drainage.....	152 18		
August 29, 1854, drainage.....	100 00		
September 6, 1854, engineering.....	54 00		
September 11, 1854.....	1 029 67		
September 11, 1854, commissioner's services.....	52 90		
October 9, 1854, drainage.....	228 00		
October 30, 1854, cash on hand.....	1,108 34		
	<u>\$3,850 00</u>		<u>\$3,850 00</u>

No. 16. ELKHART COUNTY.

DR.		CR.	
November 1, 1853, expended to last report	\$597 00	April 28, 1854, cash received.....	\$6,353 22
December 20, 1853, drainage and engineering.....	319 50		
March 24, 1854, commissioner's services and surveying.....	121 50		
April 24, 1854, engineering.....	132 00		
April 28, 1854, auditor and treasurer's per cent.....	127 06		
May 23, 1854, drainage.....	200 00		
May 23, 1854, commissioner's services.....	110 00		
May 23, 1854, drainage.....	2,500 00		
September 21, 1854, commissioner's services.....	354 83		
September 21, 1854, drainage.....	1,891 33		
	<u>\$6,353 22</u>		<u>\$6,353 22</u>

No. 17. FOUNTAIN COUNTY.

DR.		CR.	
May 16, 1854, drainage.....	\$120 00	May 25, 1854, cash received.....	\$396 45
May 16, 1854, Commissioner's services.....	68 25		
May 25, 1854, Auditor and Treasurer's per cent.....	19 92		
Oct 30, 1854, balance on hand.....	188 28		
	<u>\$396 45</u>		<u>\$396 45</u>

No. 18. FULTON COUNTY.

DR.		CR.	
Nov. 5, 1853, drainage.....	\$875 00	Nov. 1, 1853, cash on hand.....	\$11,874 72
Nov. 11, 1853, drainage.....	432 02	Jan. 5, 1854 cash received.....	2 301 29
Nov. 26, 1853, Commissioner's services.....	58 00	April 24, 1854, cash received.....	1,000 00
Dec. 2, 1853, drainage.....	1,546 56	July 12, 1854, cash received.....	5 621 63
Dec. 6, 1-53, drainage.....	683 71		
Dec. 10, 1853, drainage.....	285 29		
Dec. 15 and 20, 1853, drainage.....	372 80		
Jan. 4, 1854, drainage.....	1,337 12		
Jan. 16 and 26, 1854, drainage.....	196 20		
March 15, 1854, drainage.....	770 00		
April 24, 1854, Auditor and Treasurer's per cent.....	20 50		
May 16, 1854, drainage.....	602 12		
June 28, 1854, drainage.....	734 35		
July 12, 1854, Auditor and Treasurer's per cent.....	134 42		
July 25, 1854, drainage, &c.....	1,328 52		
Aug. 26, 1854, drainage.....	3,888 12		
Sept. 26 and Oct. 21, 1854, drainage..	4,779 66		
Oct. 27, 1854, drainage.....	1,098 00		
Oct. 30, 1854, balance on hand.....	1,655 25		
	<u>\$20,797 64</u>		<u>\$20,797 64</u>

No. 19. GIBSON COUNTY.

DR.		CR.	
November 11, '53, Auditor and Treasurer's per cents.....	\$197 40	January 25, 1854, cash received.....	\$10 000 00
December 17, 1853, Commissioner's services and engineering.....	99 15	April 25, 1854, cash received.....	5 000 00
April 26, 1854, Auditor's and Treasurer's per cents.....	177 46		
April 26, 1854, drainage.....	200 00		
June 8, 1854, drainage.....	388 00		
July 10, 1854, drainage.....	250 00		
September 27, 1854, drainage.....	476 21		
October 28, 1854, map.....	36 00		
October 30, 1854, balance on hand...	13,175 78		
	<u>\$15,000 00</u>		<u>\$15,000 00</u>

No. 20. GRANT COUNTY.

DR.		CR.	
November 22, 1853, drainage.....	\$1,325 18	November 1, 1853, cash on hand.....	\$7,462 51
November 22, 1853, Commissioner's services &c.....	92 00	April 14, 1854, cash received.....	405 38
September 6, 1854, printing.....	7 10		
September 26, 1854, drainage.....	632 84		
October 30, 1854, balance on hand...	5,410 87		
	<u>\$7,467 89</u>		<u>\$7,467 89</u>

No. 21. GREENE COUNTY.

DR.		CR.	
November 28, 1853, Commissioner's services and engineering.....	\$496 59	November 1, 1853, cash on hand.....	\$3,500 00
February 17, 1854, Commissioner's services and engineering.....	117 00	December 17, 1853, cash on hand.....	2,500 00
May 24, 1854, drainage.....	700 00	January 31, 1854, cash received.....	5,000 00
May 25, 1854, Commissioner's services and engineering.....	81 00	April 26, 1854, cash received.....	1,100 00
June 12, 1854, drainage.....	400 00	May 3, 1854, cash received.....	152 92
August 23, 1854, drainage.....	1,800 00	May 25, 1854, cash received.....	8,050 00
September 7, 1854, drainage.....	800 00	June 26, 1854, cash received.....	1,455 87
September 7, 1854, Commissioner's services.....	100 00		
October 7, 1854, drainage.....	1,300 00		
October 21, 1854, drainage.....	3,293 00		
October 24, 1854, drainage.....	1,798 63		
October 30, 1854, balance on hand...	10,872 46		
	<u>\$21,758 79</u>		<u>\$21,758 79</u>

No. 22. HANCOCK COUNTY.

DR.		CR.	
December 16, 1853, Commissioner's services and engineering.....	29 75	November 1, 1853, cash on hand.....	\$169 94
October 30, 1854, balance on hand...	140 19		
	<u>\$169 94</u>		<u>\$169 94</u>

No. 23. HOWARD COUNTY.

DR.		CR.	
December 3, 1853, land erroneously sold.....	\$220 00	November 1, 1853, cash on hand.....	\$1,876 03
June 24, 1854, maps &c.....	30 00		
July 31, 1854, Commissioner's services and engineering.....	294 25		
October 28, 1854, Commissioner's services and engineering.....	339 50		
October 30, 1854, balance on hand...	992 28		
	<u>\$1,876 03</u>		<u>\$1,876 03</u>

No. 24. HUNTINGTON COUNTY.

DR.		CR.	
October 30, 1854, cash on hand to bal.	\$311 39	November 1, 1853, cash on hand.....	\$311 39

No. 25. JACKSON COUNTY.

DR.		CR.	
November 15, 1853, Auditor and Treasurer's per cents.....	41 75	November 1, 1853, cash on hand.....	\$9,307 50
December 12, 1853, surveying &c.....	125 00	November 11, 1853, cash received.....	2,109 50
January 31, 1854, engineering.....	114 00	February 9, 1854, cash received.....	2,200 00
March 14, 1854, Commissioner's services and engineering.....	744 75	April 27, 1854, cash received.....	753 19
May 25, 1854, Auditor and Treasurer's per cents.....	112 42	May 25, 1854, cash received.....	458 73
July 19, 1854, engineering.....	96 00	August 17, 1854, cash received.....	882 35
August 17, 1854, Auditor and Treasurer's per cents.....	29 64	October 24, 1854, cash received.....	50 00
September 5, 1854, Commissioner's services and engineering.....	350 25		
October 9, 1854, drainage.....	618 00		
October 24, 1854, erroneous sale of land.....	65 60		
October 24, 1854, Auditor and Treasurer's per cents.....	12 00		
October 27, 1854, drainage.....	1,322 00		
October 30, 1854, balance on hand...	12,120 86		
	<u>\$15,761 27</u>		<u>\$15,761 27</u>

No. 26. JASPER COUNTY.

DR.		CR.	
December 13, 1853, Commissioner's services and engineering.....	\$309 72	November 1, 1853, cash on hand.....	14,945 31
December 28, 1853, damages for mill dam.....	3,350 00	November 22, 1853, cash received....	3,450 00
January 30, 1854, drainage and engineering.....	390 71	December 13, 1853, cash received....	1,850 00
February 2, 1854, maps furnished....	12 00	January 11, 1854, cash received.....	1,500 00
February 4 and 18, 1854, drainage....	173 81	February 18, 1854, cash received.....	104 51
April 3 and 26, 1854, drainage and printing.....	457 92	March 24, 1854, cash received.....	527 92
May 2, 1854, drainage.....	64 35	March 10, 1854, cash received.....	142 01
May 24, and 31, 1854, drainage and engineering.....	50 00	April 26, 1854, cash received.....	8,434 19
May 24 and 31, 1854, drainage.....	1,153 81	May 3, 1854, cash received.....	715 00
June 24, 1854, selecting lands.....	87 00	May 24, 1854, cash received.....	5,699 98
July 11 and 13, 1854, drainage.....	2,380 00	August 4, 1854, cash received.....	652 05
August 3 and 8, 1854, drainage.....	821 98	August 18, 1854, cash received.....	250 00
August 12, 1854, engineering.....	189 00		
August 22, 1854, Commissioner's services.....	261 14		
August 30, and September 7, 1854, drainage.....	1,962 43		
September 20 and 27, and October 14, and 17, 1854, drainage.....	2,325 47		
October 23 and 24, 1854, drainage....	22 68		
October 30, 1854, balance on hand...	23,458 95		
	<u>\$38,270 97</u>		<u>\$38,270 97</u>

No. 27. JAY COUNTY.

DR.		CR.	
December 3, 1853, Commissioner's services and engineering.....	192 63	November 1, cash on hand.....	653 33
October 30, 1854, balance on hand...	1,500 76	April 5, 1854, cash received.....	1,040 06
	<u>\$1,693 39</u>		<u>\$1,693 39</u>

No. 28. JENNINGS COUNTY.

DR.		CR.	
October 30, 1854, balance on hand....	\$804 23	November 1, 1853, cash on hand.....	\$804 23

No. 29. KNOX COUNTY.

DR.		CR.	
November 18, 1853, Commissioner's services and engineering.....	218 55	November 1, 1853, cash on hand.....	2,321 00
December 15, 1853, drainage.....	71 41	March 2, 1854, cash received.....	1,234 36
December 20, 1853, Commissioner's services and engineering.....	52 50		
December 20, 1853, drainage.....	215 37		
December 27, 1853, drainage.....	276 72		
January 13, 1854, drainage.....	75 50		
February 4, 1854, drainage.....	127 09		
March 2, 1854, drainage.....	22 71		
April 3, 1854, drainage.....	175 00		
October 7, 1854, drainage.....	49 18		
September 25, 1854, map for Commissioners.....	36 00		
September 25, 1854, Commissioner's services.....	101 17		
September 25, 1854, expenses.....	104 00		
September 25, 1854, engineering.....	117 00		
October 30, 1854, balance on hand...	1,813 25		
	<u>\$3,555 36</u>		<u>\$3,555 36</u>

No. 30. KOSCIUSKO COUNTY.

DR.		CR.	
November 1, 1853, printing.....	\$2 00	December 23, 1853, cash received....	5,000 00
April 18, 1854, Commissioner's services and engineering.....	397 00	February 7, 1854, cash received.....	7,000 00
July 12, 1854, engineering.....	432 12	April 18, 1854, cash received.....	2,441 75
July 12, 1854, Auditor and Treasurer's per cent.....	454 65	July 12, 1854, cash received.....	2,931 03
September 2, 1854, drainage.....	223 48		
September 7, 1854, printing.....	20 00		
October 9, 1854, drainage.....	22 37		
October 25, 1854, printing.....	40 00		
October 30, 1854, balance on hand...	15,578 16		
	<u>\$17,372 78</u>		<u>\$17,372 78</u>

No. 31. LAGRANGE COUNTY.

DR.		CR.	
June 9, 1854, Commissioner's services	269 68	November 10, 1853, cash received....	1,800 00
June 9, 1854, engineering.....	172 00	January 1, 1854, cash received.....	3,954 35
September 27, 1854, drainage.....	1,642 89	February 24, 1-54, cash received.....	482 00
October 7, 1854, drainage.....	532 84	April 13, 1854, cash received.....	801 00
October 27, 1-54, Auditor and Treasurer's per cent.....	254 23	October 27, 1854, cash received.....	1,374 43
October 30, 1854, balance on hand...	5,510 14		
	<u>\$8,411 78</u>		<u>\$8,411 78</u>

No. 32. LAKE COUNTY.

DR.		CR.	
February 28, 1854, Commissioner's services and engineering.....	1,358 30	February 7, 1864, cash received.....	29,000 00
February 28, 1-54, engineering.....	403 50	May 12, 1-54, cash received.....	6,060 00
October 30, 1854, balance on hand...	33,959 82	September 2, 1854, cash received.....	650 00
	<u>\$35,721 62</u>	October 11, 1854, cash received.....	11 62
			<u>\$35,721 62</u>

No. 33. LAPORTE COUNTY.

DR.		CR.	
November 1, 1853, excess of expenditures over receipts.....	87 60	November 5, 1853, cash received.....	3,018 44
November 5, 1853, drainage.....	2,256 13	December 3, 1853, cash received.....	7,000 00
December 6, 1853, drainage.....	1,817 82	June 12, 1854, cash received.....	5,000 00
December 28, 1853, Commissioner's services and engineering.....	273 00		
December 28, 1853, drainage.....	196 68		
January 31, 1854, drainage.....	95 37		
March 4, 1854, drainage.....	98 34		
April 5, 1854, drainage.....	1,375 20		
May 2, 1854, drainage.....	1,761 29		
May 23, 1854, Commissioner's services.....	198 50		
June 3 and 12, 1854, drainage.....	2,199 43		
July 6, 1854, drainage.....	907 79		
August 4, 1854, drainage.....	1,282 91		
September 7, 1854, drainage.....	976 58		
October 4, 1854, Commissioner's services, &c.,.....	474 25		
October 4, 1854, drainage.....	335 75		
October 30, 1854, balance on hand...	681 58		
	<u>\$15,018 44</u>		<u>\$15,018 44</u>

No. 34. LAWRENCE COUNTY.

DR.		CR.	
November 28, 1853, Treasurer's and Auditor's per cents.....	18 00	November 28, 1853, cash received....	\$400 00
May 23, 1854, Auditor's and Treasurer's per cents.....	3 25	May 23, 1854, cash received.....	150 00
October 30, 1854, balance on hand...	528 75		
	<u>\$550 00</u>		<u>\$550 00</u>

No. 36. MADISON COUNTY.

DR.		CR.	
December 5, 1853, printing	\$9 00	November 1, 1853, cash on hand.....	\$1,681 61
December 14, 1853, Treasurer's and Auditor's per cents.....	3 80	December 14, 1853, cash received....	140 00
January 17, 1854, drainage.....	38 73		
March 15, 1854, Commissioner's services.....	40 00		
March 15, 1854, drainage.....	38 56		
August 9, 1854, drainage.....	62 10		
August 29, 1854, drainage.....	208 00		
September 9, 1854, engineering.....	17 50		
September 15, 1854, drainage.....	152 52		
October 19, 1854, drainage.....	140 00		
October 30, 1854, balance on hand...	1,111 40		
	<u>\$1,821 61</u>		<u>\$1,821 61</u>

No. 37. MARION COUNTY.

DR.		CR.	
January 25, 1854, Commissioner's services.....	\$8 25	November 1, 1853, cash on hand.....	\$66 30
October 30, 1851, balance on hand...	58 05		
	<u>\$66 30</u>		<u>\$66 30</u>

No. 38. MARSHALL COUNTY.

DR.		CR.	
November 7, 1853, Commissioner's services and engineering.....	\$229 00	November 1, 1853, cash on hand.....	\$12 655 07
November 26, 1853, drainage.....	244 19	January 25, 1854, cash received.....	10,898 09
December 10, 1853, drainage.....	75 00	April 25, 1854, cash received.....	8 030 80
December 13 and 20, 1853, Commissioner's services and engineering..	372 50	May 16, 1854, cash received.....	1,017 66
December 20, 1853, drainage.....	197 64	August 26, 1854, cash received.....	2,481 68
January 31, 1853, drainage.....	85 00		
February 28, 1854, drainage.....	130 00		
March 14, 1854, Commissioner's services and engineering.....	304 00		
April 5 and 25, 1854, drainage.....	1,095 80		
May 20, 1854, drainage.....	817 66		
June 9, 1854, drainage.....	3,305 00		
June 28, 1854, drainage.....	727 03		
June 20, 1854, Commissioner's services and engineering.....	413 00		
July 20, 1854, drainage.....	335 09		
August 26, 1854, drainage.....	2,271 38		
October 12, 1854, drainage.....	2,908 32		
October 30, 1854, balance on hand...	21,572 75		
	<u>\$35,083 27</u>		<u>\$35,083 27</u>

No. 39. MARTIN COUNTY.

DR.		CR.	
December 13, 1853, surveying.....	\$217 25	December 13, 1854, cash received....	\$500 00
July 20, 1854, drainage.....	250 00		
October 30, 1854, balance on hand...	32 75		
	<u>\$500 00</u>		<u>\$500 00</u>

No. 52. MIAMI COUNTY.

DR.		CR.	
October 30, 1854, cash on hand to bal.	\$100 00	April 29, 1854, cash received.....	\$100 00

No. 41. MONROE COUNTY.

DR.		CR.	
March 15, 1854, surveying, &c.,.....	\$35 00	Nov. 1, 1853, cash on hand.....	\$507 33
May 2, 1854, engineering.....	38 75	April 24, 1854, cash received.....	367 18
May 22, 1854, Auditor and Treasurer's per cent	17 62	May 22, 1854, cash received.....	96 92
June 16, 1854, surveying.....	13 75		
October 30, 1854, balance on hand...	956 31		
	<u>\$1,061 43</u>		<u>\$1,061 43</u>

No. 42. MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

DR.		CR.	
July 2, 1853, printing.....	\$2 00	Nov. 3, 1853, cash received.....	\$148 60
Oct. 30, 1854, balance on hand.....	146 60		
	<u>\$148 60</u>		<u>\$148 60</u>

No. 43. MORGAN COUNTY.

DR.		CR.	
Nov. 1, 1853, drainage.....	\$560 00	Nov. 1, 1853, cash on hand.....	\$1,974 14
Dec. 2, 1853, drainage.....	400 00		
Dec. 7, 1853, drainage.....	400 00		
Dec. 7, 1853, Commiss'ner's services	38 30		
Dec. 15, 1853, engineering.....	20 00		
Dec. 16, 1853, drainage.....	484 00		
Dec. 20, 1853, Commiss'ner's services	22 00		
Oct. 30, 1854, balance on hand... ..	49 84		
	<u>\$1,974 14</u>		<u>\$1,974 14</u>

No. 44. NOBLE COUNTY.

DR.		CR.	
Feb. 28, 1854, Commiss'ner's services	\$261 50	Feb. 16, 1854, cash received.....	\$3,000 00
Feb. 28, 1854, engineering.....	159 75		
Oct. 23, 1854, drainage.....	982 69		
Oct. 30, 1854, balance on hand.....	1,566 06		
	<u>\$3,000 00</u>		<u>\$3,000 00</u>

No. 45. ORANGE COUNTY.

DR.		CR.	
April 3, 1854, expenses, &c.....	\$48 55	April 5, 1854, cash received.....	\$50 00
Oct. 30, 1854, balance on hand.....	1 45		
	<u>\$50 00</u>		<u>\$50 00</u>

No. 46. OWEN COUNTY.

DR.		CR.	
April 25, 1854, Auditor's and Treas- urer's per cent.....	\$15 00	April 25, 1854, cash received.....	\$100 00
Oct. 30, 1854, balance on hand.....	85 00		
	<u>\$100 00</u>		<u>\$100 00</u>

No. 47. PARKE COUNTY.

DR.		CR.	
Nov. 19, 1853, Auditor and Treas- urer's per cent.....	\$30 00	Nov. 1, 1853, cash on hand	\$537 90
Oct. 30, 1854, balance on hand.....	507 90		
	<u>\$537 90</u>		<u>\$537 90</u>

No. 48. POSEY COUNTY.

DR.		CR.	
January 21, 1851, Commissioner's services.....	149 00	December 12, 1851, cash received.....	149 00
February 28, 1851, Commissioner's services.....	165 00	February 5, 1852, cash received.....	149 00
January 21, 1851, Commissioner's services.....	162 00	March 19, 1852, cash received.....	149 00
May 8, 1851, Auditor's and Treasurer's per cent.....	49 81	May 8, 1852, cash received.....	149 00
September 2, 1851, drainage.....	149 00		
October 30, balance on hand.....	1,122 05		
	<u>\$2,208 86</u>		<u>\$2,208 86</u>

No. 49. PENNA COUNTY.

DR.		CR.	
January 21, 1851, Commissioner's services.....	149 00	December 12, 1851, cash received.....	149 00
February 28, 1851, Commissioner's services.....	165 00	February 5, 1852, cash received.....	149 00
January 21, 1851, Commissioner's services.....	162 00	March 19, 1852, cash received.....	149 00
May 8, 1851, Auditor's and Treasurer's per cent.....	49 81	May 8, 1852, cash received.....	149 00
September 2, 1851, drainage.....	149 00		
October 30, balance on hand.....	1,122 05		
	<u>\$2,208 86</u>		<u>\$2,208 86</u>

No. 50. PINE COUNTY.

DR.		CR.	
January 21, 1851, Commissioner's services.....	149 00	November 22, 1853, cash received.....	\$1,101 87
March 10, 1851, Commissioner's services.....	165 00	December 5, 1853, cash received.....	245 00
April 19, 1851, Commissioner's services.....	50 50	January 22, 1854, cash received.....	245 00
June 26, 1851, Commissioner's services and engineering, etc.....	273 45		
July 8, 1851, Commissioner's services and engineering.....	203 75		
August 16 and 22, 1851, drainage.....	500 00		
July 29, 1851, drainage.....	125 00		
August 22, 1851, Commissioner's services and engineering.....	211 60		
September 21, 1851, drainage.....	500 00		
September 28, 1851, Commissioner's services and engineering.....	294 50		
October 20, 1851, Commissioner's services.....	52 00		
October 20, 1851, drainage.....	900 00		
October 30, 1851, balance on hand.....	3,807 16		
	<u>\$7,421 11</u>		<u>\$7,421 11</u>

No. 51. PORTER COUNTY.

DR.		CR.	
December 10, 1853, Commissioner's services.....	\$6 00	November 1, 1853, cash on hand.....	\$10,604 93
February 22, 1854, Commissioner's services and engineering.....	373 37	November 5, 1853, cash received.....	3,997 71
March 15, 1854, drainage.....	450 00	February 1, 1854, cash received.....	930 00
April 6, 1854, drainage.....	405 00	April 6, 1854, cash received.....	205 50
April 6, 1854, Commissioner's services.....	42 87	May 23, 1854, cash received.....	327 50
April 6, 1854, engineering.....	81 00		
May 23, 1854, drainage.....	327 50		
May 24, 1854, expense hands.....	39 00		
October 30, 1854, balance on hand.....	14,322 90		
	<u>\$16,047 64</u>		<u>\$16,047 64</u>

No. 52. PULASKI COUNTY.

DR.		CR.	
December 3, 1853, Treasurer's and Auditor's per cents.....	\$212 19	November 1, 1853, cash on hand.....	\$17,885 47
December 28, 1853, engineering.....	110 50	December 3, 1853, cash received.....	9 809 06
February 28, 1854, Commissioner's services and engineering.....	271 50	August 9, 1854, cash received.....	25 398 95
March 20, 1850, Commissioner's services and engineering.....	150 00		
April 24, 1854, drainage.....	987 00		
May 30, 1854, drainage.....	2,030 40		
May 30, 1854, Commissioner's services and engineering.....	263 00		
June 19, 1854, drainage.....	252 10		
June 26, 1854, drainage.....	2,375 00		
June 26, 1854, Commissioner's services and engineering.....	181 75		
July 24, 1854, drainage.....	2,650 00		
July 24, 1854, Commissioner's services and engineering.....	220 25		
August 9, 1854, Auditor's and Treasurer's per cents.....	539 96		
August 30, 1854, drainage.....	4,573 00		
October 2, 1854.....	6,904 00		
October 27, 1854, drainage.....	6,746 75		
October 24, 1854, cash on hand.....	24,636 78		
	<u>\$53,093 08</u>		<u>\$53,093 06</u>

No. 53. RIPLEY COUNTY.

DR.		CR.	
October 20, 1854, cash on hand to balance.....	\$468 24	November 1, 1853, cash on hand....	\$468 24

No. 54. SCOTT COUNTY.

DR.		CR.	
October 30, 1854, cash on hand to balance.....	\$1,746 04	November 1, 1853, cash on hand....	\$120 95
		November 25, 1853, cash received....	111 34
		December 13, 1853, cash received....	49 00
		February 13, 1854, cash received....	98 00
		March 3, 1854, cash received.....	196 00
		April 20, 1854, cash received.....	974 75
		May 2, 1854, cash received.....	196 00
	<u>\$1,746 04</u>		<u>\$1,746 04</u>

No. 72. SPENCER COUNTY.

DR.		CR.	
May 6, 1854, Commissioner's services and engineering.....	\$87 50	November 1, 1853, cash on hand....	\$4,777 09
July 8, 1854, drainage.....	51 00	December 10, 1853, cash received....	647 66
July 8, 1854, engineering.....	44 00	February 1, 1854, cash received.....	493 00
August 15, 1854, Commissioner's services.....	106 81		
August 15, 1854, engineering.....	54 00		
September 4, 1854, drainage.....	41 00		
September 20, 1854, drainage.....	86 93		
October 3, 1854, drainage.....	16 66		
October 3, 1854, engineering.....	61 50		
October 20, 1854, balance on hand....	5,238 35		
	<u>\$5,917 75</u>		<u>\$5,917 75</u>

No. 56. STARKE COUNTY.

DR.		CR.	
November 26, 1853, drainage.....	\$4,708 55	November 25, 1853, cash received.....	1,494 34
December 19, 1853, Commissioner's services and engineering.....	135 38	December 19, 1853, cash received.....	3,000 00
December 30, 1853, drainage.....	97 59	January 3, 1854, cash received.....	2,542 00
January 6, 1854, Auditor's and Treasurer's per cents and engineering.....	1,151 35	April 10, 1854, cash received.....	1,450 00
April 10, 1854, drainage, &c.....	212 89	May 23, 1854, cash received.....	7,889 76
April 25, 1854, Commissioner's services and drainage.....	255 00	May 30, 1854, cash received.....	500 00
May 23, 1854, Commissioner's services and engineering.....	550 68	August 14, 1854, cash received.....	2,123 75
June 10, 1854, drainage.....	396 20		
July 8, 1854, drainage.....	550 00		
July 19, 1854, drainage.....	200 00		
July 31, 1854, Commissioner's services and drainage.....	923 78		
August 19, 1854, drainage.....	2,100 00		
August 14, 1854, Auditor's and Treasurer's per cents.....	94 26		
September 12, 1854.....	400 00		
September 26 and 30, and October 9, 1854, drainage.....	2,895 88		
October 30, 1854, balance on hand..	15,946 40		
	<u>\$27,480 75</u>		<u>\$27,480 75</u>

No. 57. STEUBEN COUNTY.

DR.		CR.	
November 26, 1853, drainage.....	\$504 45	November 1, 1853, cash on hand....	\$9,699 19
December 19, 1853, engineering.....	27 09		
December 19, 1853, drainage.....	56 00		
April 6, 1854, engineering.....	22 24		
May 18, 1854, drainage.....	27 25		
May 20, 1854, drainage.....	387 36		
May 20, 1854, Commissioner's services and engineering.....	534 50		
July 20, 1854, drainage.....	491 46		
October 30, 1854, balance on hand..	7,618 93		
	<u>\$9,699 19</u>		<u>\$9,699 19</u>

No. 58. ST. JOSEPH COUNTY.

DR.		CR.	
November 7, 1853, Auditor's and Treasurer's per cents.....	\$279 02	November 1, 1853, cash on hand....	\$250 00
November 29, 1853, Commissioner's services and engineering.....	189 60	November 7, 1853, cash received....	12,501 18
December 12, 1853, engineering.....	12 00	February 10, 1854, cash received....	3,931 19
January 11, 1854, Commissioner's services and engineering.....	341 35	May 9, 1854, cash received.....	7,579 89
February 10, 1854, Auditor's and Treasurer's per cents & engineering.....	180 62	August 18 and 26, 1854, cash received,	931 16
May 9, 1854, Commissioner's services and engineering.....	408 25		
June 1, 1854, drainage.....	200 00		
June 21, 1854, drainage.....	555 44		
July 27, 1854, drainage.....	1,107 00		
August 10, 1854, Commissioner's services, &c.....	357 00		
August 10, 1854, drainage, &c.....	406 00		
August 16 and 18, 1854, drainage.....	1,492 63		
September 13, 1854, drainage.....	638 56		
October 7, 1854, drainage.....	2,734 10		
October 30, 1854, balance on hand..	16,296 06		
	<u>\$25,293 33</u>		<u>\$25,293 33</u>

No. 59. SULLIVAN COUNTY.

DR.		CR.	
May 23, 1854, Auditor's and Treasurer's per cent.....	31 50	November 17, 1853, cash received....	\$2,790 00
October 30, 1854, balance on hand..	3,909 38	January 18, 1854, cash received.....	918 83
	<u>\$3,940 88</u>	May 23, 1854, cash received.....	632 05
			<u>\$3,940 88</u>

No. 61. Tipton County, V.No. 62 Vol. C 1897No. 62. WABASH COUNTY.

No. 64. WARRICK COUNTY.

No. 65. WASHINGTON COUNTY.

	DR.	CR.
November 1, 1853, printing.....	\$2 00	
November 1, 1853, Commissioner's services, engineering, &c.....	151 00	
November 22, 1853, Auditor's and Treasurer's per cent. and printing..	30 72	
December 24, 1853, Commissioner's services and engineering.....	164 50	
February 10 1854, drainage.....	105 56	
March 30, 1854, drainage.....	199 64	
April 8, 1854, drainage.....	22 38	
May 8, 1854, drainage.....	226 05	
May 15, 1854, Commissioner's servi- ces and engineering.....	56 25	
July 29, 1854, drainage.....	402 10	
September 18, 1854, drainage.....	125 76	
September 18, 1854, Commissioner's services and engineering.....	43 00	
October 30, 1854, balance on hand...	707 08	
	<u>\$2,236 04</u>	
		November 22, 1853, cash received... \$1,236 04
		June 21, 1854, cash received..... 1,000 00
		<u>\$2,236 04</u>

No. 66. WELLS COUNTY.

DR.		CR.	
May 4, 1854, printing.....	\$10 75	November 1, 1853, cash on hand.....	\$1,294 28
September 13, 1854, commissioner's services and engineering.....	248 27	February 6, 1854, cash received.....	701 87
October 30, 1854, balance on hand...	1,789 13	May 4, 1854, cash received.....	49 00
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	\$2,048 15		\$2,048 15

No. 67. WHITE COUNTY.

DR.		CR.	
December 12, 1853, commissioner's services and drainage.....	\$911 05	November 1, 1853, cash on hand.....	\$29,415 02
January 25, 1854, drainage.....	424 85	February 7, 1854, cash received....	1,000 00
February 23, 1854, commissioner's services and engineering.....	517 30	February 14, 1854, cash received.....	6,403 85
April 14, 1854, drainage.....	1,524 77	February 20, 1854, cash received.....	2,937 23
May 31, 1854, drainage.....	1,043 78	March 3, 1854, cash received.....	400 00
June 1, 1854, engineering.....	129 00	May 4, 1854, cash received.....	14,414 95
June 30, 1854, drainage.....	1,960 10	August 5, 1854, cash received.....	500 00
June 30, 1854, commissioner's services.....	239 40	August 16, 1854, cash received.....	1,150 56
August 5, 1854, drainage.....	2,360 59	September 7, 1854, cash received....	500 00
September 7, 1854 commissioner's services and engineering.....	279 50		
September 6 and 7 1854 drainage..	2,790 46		
October 9, 1854, drainage.....	4,331 27		
October 20, 1854, balance on hand...	39,189 54		
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	\$55,721 61		\$55,721 61

No. 68. WHITLEY COUNTY.

DR.		CR.	
November 2 and 18, 1853, drainage..	\$48 70	November 21, 1853, cash received....	1,511 24
December 5 and 13, 1853, drainage..	262 34	October 31, 1853, cash on hand.....	2,970 34
February 8, 1854 commissioner's services and engineering.....	85 00	April 8, 1854, cash received.....	120 86
January 5, 1854, drainage.....	619 56		
January 21, 1854, drainage.....	250 00		
April 8, 1854, auditor's and treasurer's per cent. &c.....	144 06		
May 31, 1854, drainage.....	168 17		
August 22, 1854, drainage.....	34 25		
September 1, 1854 drainage....	100 00		
September 13, 1854, drainage.....	433 92		
September 18, 1854, drainage.....	213 15		
September 30, 1854, drainage.....	157 25		
October 24, 1854, drainage.....	1,316 75		
October 30, 1854 balance on hand...	769 32		
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	\$4,602 44		\$4,602 44

STATEMENT NO. 23.

*Showing a General Abstract of Receipts and Expenditures on account
of Indiana Swamp Lands for the years 1853 and 1854.*

Number	COUNTIES.	Cash received on sales of Swamp Lands up to the 31st of October, 1853.	Cash paid out for Expenses and Drainage up to the 31st day of October, 1853.	Cash on hand and received on sales of Swamp Lands for the year end- ing the 31st day of October, 1854.	Cash paid out for Expenses and Drainage for the year ending 31st of October, 1854.
1	Adams.....	880 55	822 99	\$1,847 66	\$859 67
2	Allen.....	14,988 00	523 71	11,064 29	7,533 50
3	Bartholomew.....			530 92	359 76
4	Benton.....	676 00		1,159 00	
5	Beckford.....			1,433 07	1,137 17
6	Boone.....	5,000 00	118 16	5,677 84	3,018 11
7	Brown.....	421 35	316 17	1,412 69	81 75
8	Cass.....			4,870 00	1,324 49
9	Clay.....	900 00		6,758 59	248 15
10	Clinton.....	500 00	177 50	1,501 24	161 73
11	Daviess.....		448 50	23,860 67	3,050 58
12	Decatur.....	1,602 00	55 02	1,546 98	
13	DeKalb.....	8,933 17	531 18	8,401 99	1,870 75
14	Delaware.....	246 40	20 06	226 34	
15	Dubois.....			3,850 00	2,741 66
16	Elkhart.....		597 00	6,353 22	6,353 22
17	Fountain.....			396 45	208 17
18	Fulton.....	15,123 68	3,258 96	20,797 64	19,142 39
19	Gierson.....			15,000 00	1,824 22
20	Grant.....	7,766 22	703 71	7,467 89	2,037 02
21	Greene.....	3,500 00		21,758 79	10,886 33
22	Hancock.....	169 94		169 94	29 75
23	Howard.....	1,916 56	60 53	1,876 03	883 75
24	Huntington.....	333 20	21 91	291 29	
25	Jackson.....	10,260 60	892 50	15,761 27	3,040 41
26	Jasper.....	13,867 31	862 00	38,270 97	14,812 12
27	Jay.....	653 33		1,693 39	192 63
28	Jennings.....	804 23		804 23	
29	Knox.....	2,500 00	179 60	3,555 36	1,742 11
30	Kosciusko.....			17,372 78	1,794 62
31	Lagrange.....			8,411 78	2,901 64
32	Lake.....			25,721 62	1,761 80
33	Laporte.....	1,300 00	1,387 80	15,018 44	14,356 86
34	Lawrence.....			550 00	21 25
35	Madison.....	2,030 58	348 97	1,821 61	710 21
36	Marion.....	83 47	17 17	66 30	8 25
37	Marshall.....	12,653 67		25,083 27	13,510 52
38	Martin.....			500 00	467 25
39	Miami.....			100 00	
40	Monroe.....	629 90	32 57	1,061 43	105 12
41	Montgomery.....			148 60	2 00
42	Morgan.....	2,525 78	851 64	1,974 14	1,924 30
43	Noble.....			3,000 00	1,433 94
44	Orange.....			50 00	48 55
45	Owen.....			160 00	15 00
46	Parke.....	537 90		537 90	20 00
47	Perry.....			2,208 86	1,086 81
48	Perrin.....			311 80	83 08
49	Pike.....			7,211 11	3,613 95
50	Porter.....	10,840 70	225 77	16,047 64	1,794 74
51	Pulaski.....	18,250 97	466 50	53,093 08	28,456 10
52	Ripley.....	488 00	19 76	466 24	
53	Scott.....	170 60	9 65	1,746 04	
54	Spencer.....	5,302 99	525 90	5,917 75	679 40
55	Starke.....			27,480 78	11,524 28
56	Steuben.....	1,196 93	497 74	9,699 19	2,050 26
57	St. Joseph.....	250 00		25,293 23	8,897 27
58	Sullivan.....			3,940 88	31 50
59	Tippecanoe.....	400 00	27 19	72 81	
60	Tipton.....	10,963 22	661 78	10,501 54	7,635 75
61	Vigo.....			1,510 00	294 00
62	Wabash.....	134 50		134 50	

STATEMENT NO. 23—Continued.

Showing a General Abstract of Receipts and Expenditures on account of Indiana Swamp Lands, for the years 1853 and 1854.

Number.	COUNTIES	Cash received on sales of swamp lands up to the 31st of October, 1853.	Cash paid out for Expenses and Drainage up to the 31st day of October, 1853.	Cash on hand and received on sales of swamp lands for the year ending 31st day of October, 1854.	Cash paid out for Expenses and Drainage for the year ending 31st October, 1854.
63	Warrick.....	.....	.....	\$1,236 66	\$429 91
64	Washington.....	.....	.....	2,236 04	1,533 93
65	Wells.....	1,125 86	\$131 58	2,048 15	259 02
66	White.....	20 016 14	1,661 16	55,721 61	16,532 67
67	Whitley.....	3,657 08	686 74	4,602 44	3,833 12
	Grand Totals in State.....	\$205,662 87	\$16,690 52	\$567,398 17	\$211,350 57

STATEMENT NO. 24.

Showing the Semi-Annual report of the condition of the Indiana Free Banks for the six months ending the First Monday of July, A. D. 1854.

NO. 1.—BANK OF NORTH AMERICA.

A. B. GILLET, President.

J. WELLINGTON, Cashier.

DR.	Amount.	CR.	Amount.
Capital stock	\$60,000 00	Capital stock deposited with Auditor of State.....	\$60,000 00
Notes discounted.....	1,000 00	Amount of notes issued.....	60,000 00
Amount of debts due to Bank	51,500 00		
Gold on hand.....	7,250 00		
Silver	250 00		
	<u>\$120,000 00</u>		<u>\$120,000 00</u>

NAMES OF PRESENT STOCKHOLDERS—A. B. Gillett, J. W. Pattingill, and C. S. Metcalf.

STATEMENT NO. 24.—Continued.

NO. 2.—BANK OF ATTICA—*Showing an Abstract of its condition, &c.*

ASA STEVENS, President.

J. D. NUTTER, Cashier.

DR.	Amount.	CR.	Amount.
Capital Stock.....	\$154,410 00	Capital Stock deposited with Auditor of State.....	\$154,440 00
Note discounted.....	128,692 32	Amount due depositors.....	33,319 61
Suspended debt.....	73 00	Amount of notes issued.....	144,466 00
Notes of other banks.....	14 16 00	Amount of dividends declared and made.....	1,054 74
Amounts due to Bank.....	5,247 41		
Expenses.....	1,899 00		
Gold.....	18,773 74		
Silver.....	49 28		
Premium on bonds deposited with Auditor of State.....	9,963 00		
	<u>\$232,310 35</u>		<u>\$333,319 35</u>

NAMES OF PRESENT STOCKHOLDERS—William Stevens, and Asa Stevens, Jr.

STATEMENT NO. 24.—Continued.

NO. 3.—BANK OF CONNERSVILLE—Showing an Abstract of its Condition, &c.

A. B. CONWELL, President.

W. E. LAWRENCE, Vice President.

W. M. SANFORD, Cashier.

DR	Amount.	CR.	Amount
Safety Fund, being State stocks,.....	\$623,195 00	Capital stock paid in.....	\$250,000 00
Banking house,.....	10,000 00	Bank notes issued and on hand.....	618,000 00
Notes and bills discounted.....	56,669 60	Due depositors.....	48,440 91
Due from banks and bankers.....	92,963 92	Due banks and bankers.....	4,453 51
Eastern exchange.....	12,407 92	Surplus fund.....	16,876 19
Gold and silver on hand.....	75,386 87		
Notes of other banks.....	17,038 00		
	<u>\$887,770 61</u>		<u>\$887,770 61</u>

NAMES OF PRESENT STOCKHOLDERS.—B. F. Sanford, John D. Park, A. B. Conwell, W. E. Lawrence, W. M. Sanford, and Charles Phelps.

STATEMENT NO. 24.—Continued.

NO. 4—BANK OF COVINGTON.—*Showing an Abstract of its Condition, &c.*

C. A. PRESTON, President.

E. H. BROWN, Cashier.

DR.		CR.	
	Amount.		Amount.
Capital stock bonds deposited with Auditor of State.....	\$155,000 00	Capital stock deposited with Auditor of State.....	\$55,000 00
Notes discounted.....	63,303 00	Amount due banks or associations.....	105 95
Notes of other banks.....	10,533 00	Amount due depositors.....	54,124 28
Amount of debts due to bank.....	9,869 94	Amount of bills issued.....	154,999 00
Gold on hand.....	19,739 48	Undivided profits.....	3,388 43
Silver on hand.....	6 34		
Premiums paid on bonds.....	8,000 00		
	\$367 617 76		\$207 6 7 76

NAME OF PRESENT STOCKHOLDERS.—Joseph R. Stier, John Bradley, C. A. Preston, and E. H. Brown

STATEMENT NO. 24.—Continued.

NO. 5—BANK OF FORT WAYNE.—Showing an Abstract of its condition, &c.

G. BUCKINGHAM, President.

H. Z. CURTIS, Cashier.

DR		CR	
Amount.		Amount.	
Capital Stock.....	\$100,000 00	Capital stock deposited with Auditor of State.....	\$106,155 63
Notes discounted.....	1,899 78	Amount due banks or associations.....	1,715 04
Bills of exchange.....	36,400 00	Amount due depositors.....	2,000 02
Receivables.....	46,800 50	Amount of note issued.....	93,390 00
Notes of other banks.....	5,568 00	Amount due from association or bank.....	6,201 18
Amount due from stockholders.....	6,500 70		
Gold on hand.....	10,815 64		
Silver on hand.....	1,025 56		
	\$209,070 47		\$209,070 47

NAMES OF PRESENT STOCKHOLDERS.—G. Buckingham, S. R. Curtis, A. M. O'Brien, James Ston, Lott S. Bayless, R. E. Fleming, C. as. F. Sturgis, J. E. Hill, jr.

STATEMENT NO. 24.—Continued.

NO. 6—BANK OF GOSHEN.—Showing an Abstract of its Condition, &c.

JAMES H. BARNES, President.

U. W. H. ELLIS, Cashier.

DR.	Amount.	Crt.	Amount.
Capital Stock	\$20,000 00	Capital stock, deposited with Agent for State	\$20,000 00
Not discounted	4,504 65	Amount due on bonds of other banks	10,166 28
Bills of exchange	67,487 38	Amount due on bonds of other banks	7,906 62
Suspe-ded debt	5,000 00	Amount of bonds of other banks	101,000 00
Remittances	75,150 99	Amount of bonds of other banks	55 87
Amount due association or bank	21,600 00		
Gold on hand	24,154 74		
Silver on hand	1,200 00		
	\$20,000 00		\$20,000 00

NAMES OF PRESENT STOCKHOLDERS.—JAMES H. BARNES, P. W. H. ELLIS, CHARLES H. BARNES.

STATEMENT NO. 24.—Continued.

NO. 7—BANK OF INDIANA AT MICHIGAN CITY, IND.—Showing an Abstract of its Condition, &c.

CHAMICEY B. BLAIR, President.

W. W. HIGGINS, Cashier.

DR.	Amount.	CR.	Amount.
Capital stock.....	\$50,000 00	Amount capital stock deposited with Auditor of Stat.....	\$50,000 00
Notes discounted—bills of exchange.....	42,424 56	Amount due depositors.....	17,895 93
Remittances.....	1,338 00	Amount notes issued.....	18,718 00
Notes of other banks.....	11,096 60	Amount divided.....	2,879 38
Amount due to bank or association.....	3,953 18		
Gold on hand.....	8,068 63		
Silver and copper.....	14 67		
Outfit, furniture, &c., &c.....	2,618 67		
	\$119,513 31		\$119,513 31

NAMES OF PRESENT STOCKHOLDERS—C. B. Blair, John Burkee, Aurora Case, W. W. Higgins.

NO. 8.—BANK OF MOUNT VERNON—Showing an Abstract of its Condition, &c.

C. R. JAMES, President. GEO. G. BAKER, Vice President. A. S. CURTIS, Cashier.

DR.		CR.	
	Amount.		Amount.
Capital stock.....	\$53,000 00	Capital stock deposited with Auditor of State.....	\$53,000 00
Notes discounted.....	4,987 35	Amount due to banks or association.....	3,115 00
Bills of exchange.....	5,050 30	Amount due depositors.....	14,838 40
Notes of other banks.....	6,074 00	Amount notes issued.....	52,991 00
Amount due to association or bank.....	45,801 60		
Amount due from stockholders.....	600 84		
Gold on hand.....	9,116 11		
Silver.....	14 20		
	\$193,914 40		\$123,944 40

NAMES OF PRESENT STOCKHOLDERS.—Jefferson Dunn, L. H. Floyd, J. Hueyer, E. T. Sullivan, Charles Hass, J. N. Lockwood, J. Hass, Wm. F. Kittling, C. L. Lalimer, Geo. G. Baker, Chas. E. Fennewell, C. J. Battell, A. S. Curtis, Richard Barter, E. R. James, N. P. Capelbury, Moses Winnings, Thomas Cully, S. S. Dryden, J. A. Mann, Thomas Newman, Adam Lichtenberget, Jas. W. Whitworth, Barnabas Armbrister, Sarah R. Vincent, Thos. J. Hinsh, P. S. Douchet, S. Pentecost, Adam Robinson, James Davis, John B. Wilson, Felix Mills, Washington Berry, H. C. Cister, A. C. McAllister.

STATEMENT NO. 20—Continued.

NO. 9.—BANK OF SOUTH BEND—Showing an Abstract of its Condition, &c.

WILLIAM M. REDFIELD, President.

JOHN H. JOSHUA, Cashier.

DR	CREDIT	Amount
Capital stock subscribed.....	Capital stock deposited with Aud. of State.....	\$115,000 00
Notes discounted.....	Amount of notes issued by association.....	100,000 00
Notes of other banks.....	Profit and loss balance of 1871.....	24,800 00
Amount due association or bank.....		55 48
Value of personal property.....		
Gold on hand.....		
Silver.....		
State stock deposited with Auditor of State.....		
Premium paid on above stocks.....		
		\$259,548

NAMES OF PRESENT STOCKHOLDERS.—William M. Redfield, John H. Joshua

NO. 10. BROOKVILLE BANK—Showing an Abstract of its condition, &c.

M. W. HAILE, President.

JOHN W. HITT, Cashier.

18-AR

DR.	Amount.	CR.	Amount.
Capital stock.....	\$86,656 55	Capital stock deposited with Auditor of State.....	\$100 000 00
Notes discounted and bills of exchange.....	115,958 30	Amount due other banks or associations.....	9,628 51
Notes of other banks \$11 807. our bank \$5,000.....	16,807 00	Amount due depositors.....	46,883 54
Amount due association of bank.....	982 42	Amount notes issued.....	50,000 00
Gold on hand.....	12,000 00	Amount due from Association or bank.....	2,684 34
Silver.....	913 31		
Expenses.....	2,848 81		
	<u>\$239,196 39</u>		<u>\$239,196 39</u>

NAMES OF PRESENT STOCKHOLDERS.—Geo. Holland, 460 shares; John W. Hitt, 360 shares; J. H. Speer, 200 shares; John Robert, 100 shares. N. D. Gallin, 40 shares; E. Tyuner, 450 shares; M. W. Haile, 300 shares; Abner McCarty, 200 shares; Enoch McCarty, 50 shares; Rodis & Co, 40 shares,

STATEMENT NO. 24.—Continued.

NO. 11. BANK OF ALBANY.—*Showing an Abstract of its Condition, &c.*

W. H. MARSTON, President.

J. W. McMILLAN, Cashier.

DR.	Amount.		CR.	Amount.
Capital stock.....		\$86,000 00	Amount due depositors	\$5,000 00
Gold on hand.....		5,000 00	Amount of notes issued.....	86,000 00
		<u>\$91,000 00</u>		<u>\$91,000 00</u>

NAMES OF PRESENT STOCKHOLDERS.—W. H. MARSTON.

NO. 12. CANAL BANK—Showing an Abstract of its condition, &c.

CHARLES VIELE, President.

WILLIAM T. PAGE, Cashier.

DR.		CR.	
	Amount.		Amount.
Indiana 5 per cent. bonds deposited with the Auditor of State.....	\$50,000 00	Capital stock deposited with Auditor of State.....	\$100,000 00
Bills of Exchange ..	142,769 07	Amount due Banks or Associations	491 20
Permanent expenses.....	906 62	Amount due Depositors, payable in current bank notes.....	69,253 31
Incidental expenses.....	653 22	Amount of Notes	\$49,998
Notes of other banks.....	30,103 00	Less Canal Bank Notes on hand.....	6,000
Amount due Association or Bank from Banks or Bankers.....	51,586 13	Amount of losses charged upon Capital	43,998 00
Gold and Silver	13,003 21	Certificates deposited on time, payable in current funds.....	24,997 39
		Amount due Evansville Insurance Company.....	42,108 40
		Interest and Exchange earnings last six months	8,172 95
	\$289,021 25		\$289,021 25

NAMES OF PRESENT STOCKHOLDERS.—The Evansville Insurance Company, Charles Viele and Robert Barner.

STATEMENT NO. 24.—Continued.

NO. 13. CRESCENT CITY BANK AT EVANSVILLE.—*Showing an Abstract of its condition, &c.*

WILLARD CARPENTER, President.

JOHN A. REITZ, Vice President.

W. BAKER, Cashier.

DR.		CR.	
	Amount.		Amount.
Capital Stock.....	\$59,600 90	Amount of Capital Stock deposited with Auditor of State.....	\$69,750 00
Notes discounted.....	2,790 10	Amount due Depositors	58,765 73
Bills of Exchange	60,356 04	Amount of Notes Issued.....	58,874 00
Remittances.....	9,363 25	Amount due Association of Bank	5,841 23
Notes of other banks.....	10,683 00		
Amount due Association or Bank—amount due by Banks and Bankers.....	35,543 93		
Value of Estate necessary to business.....	7,029 04		
Gold on hand.....	14,232 00		
Silver on hand.....	320 73		
Office furniture.....	322 87		
	\$193,230 96		\$193,230 96

NAMES OF PRESENT STOCKHOLDERS.—H. D. Allis, Conrad Baker, William Baker, William J. Ball, George W. Brewer, Willard Carpenter, A. W. B. Carpenter, Samuel D. Culbertson, Philip Decker, Thomas J. Early, Hezekiah Easton, Thomas E. Garvis, Daniel O. Gehr, Samuel Hall, Joseph M. Heister, Lewis Howes, Jacob Lemkenhumer, James S. McLanahan, James Nill, Samuel Orr, John A. Reitz, Clemens Reitz, and Henry S. Stone.

STATEMENT NO. 24.—Continued.

NO. 14.—CENTRAL BANK, INDIANAPOLIS—Showing an Abstract of its condition, &c.

O. BOWEN, President.

S. MOORE, JR., Cashier.

DR.	Amount.	CR.	Amount.
Stock deposited with Auditor of State..... Notes discounted..... Bills of exchange..... Personal property..... Expenses..... Notes of other banks..... Amount due association or from western banks..... Amount due banks in New York and Philadelphia..... Value of estate necessary to business..... Gold on hand..... Silver on hand.....	\$245,920 00 24,773 56 81,892 25 1,055 70 6,831 89 58,496 00 59,515 20 50,089 06 4,080 00 33,269 50 1,560 19 \$567,488 35	Amount capital stock deposited with Auditor of State..... Amount due banks or money associations..... Amount due depositors..... Amount notes issued..... Amount charged on profits.....	\$100,000 00 209,304 54 42,300 26 198,500 00 17,383 55

NAMES OF PRESENT STOCKHOLDERS.—O. Bowen, C. Delano, C. J. Sherman

STATEMENT NO. 24.—Continued.

NO. 15.—CAMBRIDGE CITY BANK—*Showing an Abstract of its condition, &c.*

JOHN HUNT, President.

JOHN W. BURSON, Cashier.

DR.	Amount.	CR.	Amount.
Capital stock.....	\$5,000 00	Capital stock deposited with Auditor of State.....	\$105,000 00
Notes discounted.....	34,006 40	Amount due other banks.....	2,000 00
Bills of exchange.....	93,380 03	Amount due depositors.....	42,223 23
Notes of other banks.....	9,189 00	Amount declared and made.....	5,250 00
Amount due association of bank.....	12,530 95	Undivided profits.....	1,333 53
Gold on hand.....	816 00		
Silver.....	884 38		
	\$155,806 76		\$155,806 76

NAMEs of PRESENT STOCKHOLDERS.—Nathaniel Benjamin, John M. Binson, Luitin Dunham, Evans & Swift, John Hunt, Hatch & Langdon, E. S. Hoffman, Benj. Huston, John Marsh, W. Petty, Barbara A. M. Pence.

STATEMENT NO. 24.—Continued.

NO. 16.—DROVERS' BANK AT ROME, IND.—Showing an Abstract of its Condition, &c.

WILLIAM PATTEN, President.

J. T. WALSH, Cashier.

DR.	Amount.	CR.	Amount.
Capital stock.....	\$50,000 00	Capital stock deposited with Auditor of State.....	\$50,000 00
Notes discounted.....	35,000 00	Amount notes issued.....	50,000 00
Gold on hand.....	15,000 00		
	\$100,000 00		\$100,000 00

NAMES OF PRESENT STOCKHOLDERS.—W. Patten.

STATEMENT NO. 24.—Continued.

NO. 17.—DELAWARE COUNTY BANK—Showing an Abstract of its Condition, &c.

B. R. DURFEE, President.

P. S. HOWE, Cashier.

DR.	Amount.	CR.	Amount.
Auditor of State for bonds, cost.....	\$96,300 00	Capital stock deposited with Auditor of State.....	(\$25,000) 00
Notes discounted.....	800 00	Amount due banks or associations.....	6,128 95
Bills of exchange.....	3,395 50	Amount due depositors.....	17,280 26
Notes of other banks.....	10,357 00	Amount of notes issued.....	90,003 00
This bank on hand.....	3,000 00	Exchange received.....	463 76
Amount due bank.....	7,633 82	Discounts.....	126 66
Personal property.....	783 61	Profit and loss.....	1,057 82
Gold on hand.....	16,270 00		
Silver.....	1,409 99		
Expense account.....	1,110 53		
	\$140,060 45		\$140,060 45

NAMES OF PRESENT STOCKHOLDERS—B. R. Durfee, O. Bowen, and C. T. Sherman.

STATEMENT NO. 24.—Continued.

NO. 18—ELKHART COUNTY BANK.—*Showing an Abstract of its Condition, &c.*

JOHN G. CAMP, JR., President.

CHARLES L. JOHNSON, Cashier.

DR.	CR.	
	Amount	Amount.
Capital stock.....	\$320,000 00	\$320,000 00
Amount due from stockholders.....	304 512 37	3,363 62
Gold on hand.....	39,651 26	20,000 00
Silver.....	1,200 00	320,000 00
	<u>\$665,363 62</u>	<u>\$665,363 62</u>
	Amount of capital deposited with Auditor of State..	
	Amount due banks or associations.....	
	Amount due depositors.....	
	Amount of notes issued.....	

NAMES OF PRESENT STOCKHOLDERS.—John G. Camp, jr., Charles L. Johnson and H. S. Flynt.

STATEMENT NO. 24.—Continued.

NO. 19—FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' BANK, INDIANAPOLIS.—*Showing an Abstract of its Condition, &c.*

JAMES W. CHAPIN, President.

WILLIAM F. MAY, Cashier.

DR.	Amount.	CR.	Amount.
Louisiana 6 per cent. stocks.....		Amount of capital stock liabilities.....	\$10,000 00
Premium on same.....	\$30,000 00	Amount due bank associations.....	6,745 84
Notes discounted.....	2,402 60	Amount due depositors.....	9,176 72
Personal property, expenses, &c.....	2,185 00	Amount of notes issued.....	50,000 00
Notes of other banks.....	1,044 50		
Amount due from banks.....	4,834 00		
Amount due from Stockholders.....	3,303 67		
Gold on hand.....	11 839 45		
Silver.....	296 34		
	\$75,925 56		\$75,925 56

NAMES OF PRESENT STOCKHOLDERS.—Allen May, and William F. May.

STATEMENT NO. 24.—Continued.

NO. 20—FAYETTE COUNTY BANK, CONNERSVILLE.—Showing an Abstract of its Condition, &c.

M. HELM, President.

L. D. ALLEN, Cashier.

D.R.		Amount.	CR.	Amount.
Notes discounted.....	\$65,084 77	*\$224,784 67	Amount of capital deposited with Auditor of State.....	\$146,300 00
Bills of exchange.....	59,699 90		Amount due other banks.....	2,000 10
Virginia six per cent. bonds.....	73,000 00		Amount due depositors.....	123,678 27
Kentucky six per cent. bonds.....	2,000 00		Amount of notes issued.....	81,251 00
\$125 00 Indiana 2½ per cent. bonds.....	6,250 00		Amount of dividend unpaid.....	1,714 23
Amount of premium on the above.....	6,262 50		Surplus fund.....	3,000 00
Amount due from other banks and bankers.....			Profit and loss.....	732 20
Value of estate necessary to transact business.....		32,227 24		
Value of personal property.....				
Gold on hand.....	\$10,223 85	\$358,675 90		
Silver.....	1,943 39			
Notes of other banks.....	20,060 00			
				\$358,675 90

NAMES OF PRESENT STOCKHOLDERS.—M Helm, Sherman Scofield, Amos R. Edwards, Josiah Mallikin, Benjamin Caldwell, Minor Meeker, Samuel B. Mun-on, L. D. Allen, J. McMillan, Henry Goodlander, Newton Claypool, Thos. H. C. Allen, James Mount, Wm. F. Gebhart, Wm. Hawk, Samuel Backhouse, Henry Simpson, John P. Williams, W. T. Hensley, Higginbotham & Co., Edward F. Claypool, Train John Heuston, James McColium, P. H. & F. M. Roots, John Caldwell, Henry Riser, James Dickey, Mary Claypool, Mary Helm, Joseph Caldwell, W. W. Thomas, W. T. Bolton, Anthony Watt, Isaac Myer, Joseph Stote, Franklin Hoce, J. P. Rees, John Reed, Austin B. Claypool, George Scott, Linnaus & Brothers, W. O. Ross, Merchant Kelly, W. W. Fryberger & Co., J. D. Ross, W. Simpson, Wm. McIlwain, John Clifford, Wm. H. Beech, Samuel Wilson, Chas. Frost, Miller and Houston, W. W. Frybarger, Robert Baty, Lydia Ginn, D. F. Thomas, Wm. Reed, Eli W. Scott, N. McIlwain, William Newkirk.

*Error in figures returned by Bank. It should be \$194,784 67.

STATEMENT NO. 24.—Continued.

NO. 21—FARMERS' BANK OF WESTFIELD.—Showing an Abstract of its Condition, &c.

W. Robson, President.

J. F. REEVES, Cashier.

DR.	Amount.	CR.	Amount.
Capital stocks, late stocks deposited with Auditor.....	\$55,694 85	Amount of capital deposited with Auditor of State.....	\$200 00 00
Amount due association or bank.....	67,885 86	Amount of notes issued.....	70,924 00
Amount due from stock subscribers.....	114,305 15	Profit and loss.....	961 86
Gold on hand.....	10,000 00		
	<u>\$277,885 86</u>		<u>\$277,885 86</u>

NAME OF PRESENT STOCKHOLDER.—Wm. Robson.

STATEMENT NO. 24.—Continued.

No. 22.—GRAMERCY BANK, LAFAYETTE—*Showing an Abstract of its Condition, &c.*

E. F. NIXSON, President.

C. M. WHEELOCK, Cashier.

DR.	CR.	
	Amount.	Amount.
Capital stock	\$102,500 00	\$102,500 00
Notes discounted.....	119,014 52	42,823 23
Bills of exchange.....	10,728 43	102,500 00
Notes of other banks.....	10,117 00	
Gold on hand.....	12,000 00	
Silver.....	463 28	
	<u>\$247,823 23</u>	<u>\$247,823 23</u>
	Amount of capital deposited with Auditor of State.....	
	Amount due depositors.....	
	Amount of notes issued.....	

NAMES OF PRESENT STOCKHOLDERS.—C. M. Wheelock, Lafayette, md.

STATEMENT NO. 24.—Continued.

NO. 23.—GREAT WESTERN BANK, TERRE HAUTE, IND.—*Showing an Abstract of its Condition, &c.*

WM. D. GRISWOLD, President.

JOHN P. CRUFT, Cashier.

DR.	Amount.	CR.	Amount.
Capital stock, Virginia State stocks.....		Amount of capital deposited with the Auditor of State.....	\$139,900 00
Notes discounted.....	\$111,691 44	Amount due banks or associations.....	62,066 00
Bills of exchange.....	69,916 58	Amount due depositors.....	132,550 57
Remittances.....	597 42	Amount of notes issued.....	139,900 00
Notes of other banks.....	6,540 00	Amount of profit and loss.....	10,513 37
Amount due from banks and bankers.....	102,173 13		
New York sight exchange.....	23,892 17		
Gold and silver on hand.....	30,588 90		
	<u>\$485,229 94</u>		<u>\$485,229 94</u>

NAMES OF PRESENT STOCKHOLDERS.—Wm. Sturges, Wm. D. Griswold, Thos. Dowling, Jacob H. Hager.

STATEMENT NO. 24.—Continued.

NO. 24.—GOVERNMENT STOCK BANK.—*Showing an Abstract of its condition, &c.*

WILLIAM A. HOWARD, President.

ROLLIN C. SMITH, Vice President and Cashier.

DR.	Amount	CR.	Amount.
Capital Stock.....	\$90,000 00	Amount of Capital deposited with Auditor of State	\$90,000 00
Gold on hand.....	12,000 00		
	\$102,000 00		
			\$90,000 00

NAMES OF PRESENT STOCKHOLDERS.--William A. Howard, and R. C. Smith.

STATEMENT NO. 24.—Continued.

NO. 25. HOOSIER BANK AT LOGANSPOET, IND.—*Showing an Abstract of its condition, &c.*

PHILLIP POLLARD, President.

D. M. DUNN, Cashier.

DR.	CR.
Amount.	Amount.
Capital Stock.....	Amount of Capital Stock deposited with Auditor of State.....
Notes and Bills discounted.....	Amount due Banks of Associations.....
Suspended debt.....	Amount due Depositors.....
Office notes.....	Amount of notes issued.....
Notes of other Banks.....	Amount of dividends made on profit.....
Amount due Association or Bank.....	
Premium on Bonds.....	
Expenses getting plates, &c.....	
Gold on hand.....	
Silver.....	

NAMES OF PRESENT STOCKHOLDERS.—Phillip Pollard, and D. M. Dunn.

NO. 26.—INDIANA STOCK BANK AT LAPORTE, IND.—*Showing an Abstract of its Condition, &c*

CALEB IVES, President.

J. SMITH KELLUM, Cashier.

19AR

DR.	Amount.	CR.	Amount.
Capital stock bonds deposited with Auditor of State.....	\$100,156 00	Capital stock deposited with Auditor of State.....	\$50,000 00
Notes discounted.....	40,336 21	Amount due banks or associations.....	5,874 13
Bills of Exchange payable in New York and Buffalo.....	10,000 00	Amount due other depositories.....	57,411 67
Suspended debt secured by mortgage.....	1,000 00	Amount of bills issued.....	100,156 00
Remittance, checks, and drafts of other banks.....	3,370 71	Amount due from bank.....	21,461 89
Notes of other banks.....	18,923 00	Profits on hand.....	6,198 96
Notes of Indiana Stock Bank.....	2,386 00		
Value of estate necessary to business.....	1,650 00		
Value of other property.....	1,900 00		
Gold on hand.....	12,816 75		
Silver on hand.....	303 00		
Due from banks and bankers.....	47,067 02		
Premium on stock.....	1,147 05		
C. and C. Railroad stocks.....	500 00		
Expenses.....	906 27		
	\$241,102 61		\$241,102 61

NAMES OF PRESENT STOCKHOLDERS.—Caleb Ives, Albert Ives, and J. Smith Kellum.

STATEMENT NO. 24.—Continued.

NO. 27.—BANK OF INDIANA AT MADISON—Showing an Abstract of its condition, &c.

O. S. PITCHER, Cashier.

E. G. WHITNEY, President.

DR.		CR.	
Amount.		Amount	
Capital Stock.....	\$59,986 67	Capital Stock deposited with Auditor of State.....	\$112,500 00
Notes discounted.....	14,309 10	Amount due banks or associations.....	2,338 16
Bills of Exchange.....	169,016 01	Amount due depositors.....	130,053 21
Suspended debt.....	.....	Amount of notes issued.....	66,500 00
Notes of other banks.....	20,107 00	Amount charged upon capital.....	1,554 00
Amount debts due to Bank.....	16,377 21	Amount of dividends declared and made.....	4,000 00
Amount due from stockholders.....	25,754 80	Amount due from association or bank.....	13,437 36
Value of estate necessary to business.....	10,030 42	Profit and loss account.....	605 30
Gold.....	7,995 07	Surplus fund ...	.....
Silver and Copper.....	962 55		
Notes of this bank on hand.....	20,650 00		
	\$329,434 83		\$399,434 03

NAMES OF PRESENT STOCKHOLDERS.—E. R. Rutler, R. S. McKee, P. Sheik, Shrewsbury & Price, A. W. Pitcher, S. S. Gillett, S. M. Strader, E. G. Whitney, S. Palley, S. Jas. Hill, A. M. Whitney, N. W. Carant, R. Whitney, A. P. Couant, Low & Whitney, and Josiah S. Weyer

NO. 28—KALAMAZOO BANK AT ALBION.—Showing an Abstract of its Condition, &c.

WILLARD DODGE, President.

WYLEY C. RANSOM, Cashier.

DR.	Amount.	CR.	Amount.
Capital stock	\$50,000 00	Amount capital stock deposited with Auditor of State.....	\$50,000 00
Notes discounted.....	41,100 00	Amount due depositors.....	2,823 52
Amount due association of Bank.....	5,395 01	Amount of notes issued.....	49,998 00
Gold on hand.....	5,573 85		
Silver.....	752 66		
	\$102,821 52		\$102,821 52

NAMES OF PRESENT STOCKHOLDERS—Epaphio Ransom, of Kalamazoo, Mich.; Willard Dodge, of Albion, Ind.

STATEMENT NO. 24.—Continued.

NO. 29—LAUREL BANK.—*Showing an Abstract of its Condition, &c.*

W. N. DOUGHTY, President.

JOHN EWING, Cashier.

DR.	Amount.	CR.	Amount
Capital stock.....	\$50,000 00	Amount capital stock deposited with Auditor of State.....	\$50,000 00
Bills of exchange.....	7,907 00	Amount due depositors.....	3,300 50
Remittances.....	1,577 00	Amount notes issued.....	49,998 00
Notes of other banks.....	2,000 00		
Amount due to bank or association.....	8,000 00		
Amount due from stockholders.....	26,711 00		
Gold on hand.....	6,703 00		
Silver.....	310 00		
	\$103,298 50		\$103,298 50

NAMES OF PRESENT STOCKHOLDERS.—W. N. DOUGHTY, J. W. EWING.

NO. 30.—NEW YORK STOCK BANK—Showing an Abstract of its Condition, &c.

SAMUEL BAYARD, President.

J. F. BAYARD, Cashier.

DR	Amount.	CR.	Amount.
Capital stock.....	\$100,000 00	Amount capital stock.....	\$100,000 00
Notes discounted.....	101,799 61	Surplus fund.....	6,000 00
Expenses.....	1,078 39	Due depositors.....	16,895 27
Premium on \$100,000 of Virginia Bonds.....	6,000 00	Due banking associations.....	9,735 62
Due from banking associations.....	3,763 36	Amount of notes issued.....	100,000 00
Currency.....	12,506 00	Profits.....	50,797 74
Gold and silver.....	12,763 77		
	\$237,711 13		\$237,711 13

NAMES OF PRESENT STOCKHOLDERS.—Samuel Bayard, J. F. Bayard, Samuel Bayard, L. L. Hatson.

STATEMENT NO. 24.—Continued.

NO. 31—NORTH WESTERN BANK, BLOOMFIELD.—*Showing an Abstract of its Condition, &c.*

SAMUEL MARFIELD, President.

A. K. RUGGLES, Cashier.

DR.	CR.	
	Amount.	Amount.
Capital stock.....	\$79,500 00	Amount of capital deposited with Auditor of State..... Amount of notes issued..... \$79,500 00 75,000 00
Bills of exchange.....	20,000 00	
Amount due associations or banks.....	45,000 00	
Gold on hand.....	10,000 00	
	<u>\$154,500 00</u>	<u>\$154,500 00</u>

NAMES OF PRESENT STOCKHOLDERS.—Samuel Marfield and Hoel K. Lawrence.

STATEMENT NO. 24.—Continued.

NO. 32—N. Y. AND VIRGINIA STATE STOCK BANK.—*Showing an Abstract of its condition, &c.*

JOHN RIBER, President.

C. F. GARAGHTY, Cashier.

DR	CR.	Amount.
Capital Stock.....	Capital stock deposited with Auditor of State.....	\$207,500 00
Notes discounted.....	Amount due banks or associations.....	6,437 34
Bills of exchange.....	Amount due depositors.....	7,905 20
Suspended debt.....	Amount of notes issued.....	207,480 00
Eastern exchange.....	Surplus fund.....	17,335 61
Notes of other banks.....		
Value of personal property.....		
Gold on hand.....		
Silver.....		

NAMES OF PRESENT STOCKHOLDERS.—J. S. Atwood, N. Y.; John Ribier, Lancaster, Ohio.

STATEMENT NO. 24.—Continued.

NO. 33.—PRAIRIE CITY BANK—*Showing an Abstract of its Condition, &c.*

C. W. BARBOUR, President.

C. H. BAILEY, Cashier.

DR.	Amount.	CR.	Amount.
Capital stock.....	\$200,000 00	Amount capital stock deposited with Auditor of State.....	\$200,000 00
Notes discounted.....	31,275 00	Amount due depositors.....	82,945 31
Bills of exchange.....	129,916 52	Amount notes issued.....	200,000 00
Remittances.....	5,836 50	Amount divided and declared.....	10,000 00
Notes of other banks.....	10,607 00	Surplus profits.....	7,659 25
Our own notes.....	24,925 00		
Sight exchange, N. Y., Cincinnati, &c.....	52,677 65		
Expenses.....	549 15		
Value of estate necessary to business.....	5,682 56		
Personal property.....	1,894 77		
Gold on hand.....	26,875 00		
Silver on hand.....	365 42		
Dividend No. 3 paid.....	10,000 00		
	\$500,604 56		\$500,604 56

NAMES OF PRESENT STOCKHOLDERS.—John R. Cunningham, Daniel A. Jones, Wm. B. Tuell, James H. Turner, John Rea, Alexander McGregor, E. S. Wolf, A. B. Chapman, Henry K. Wilson, James H. Boyle, John H. Boyle, H. D. Williams & Co., Jas. C. Grimes, Levi G. Warren, C. W. Barbour, Jacob D. Early, Lucius Rye, Samuel S. Early, Adams & Buckingham, John W. Davis, T. B. Armstrong, S. R. Hosmer, Wm. J. Ball, Robert Taylor, Elizabeth Hughes, Lucius H. Scott, B. R. & J. Whitcomb, Harriet R. Linton, Mary S. Linton, Elizabeth S. Hanna, Jas. McChain Hanna, John F. King, Sarah King.

STATEMENT NO. 24.—Continued.

NO. 34.—PLYMOUTH BANK, PLYMOUTH, INDIANA—*Showing an Abstract of its Condition, &c.*

Geo. O. JENNINGS, President.

OLIVER H. CROMMELIN, Cashier.

DR.		CR.	
Amount.			
Capital stock.....	\$30,000 00	Capital stock deposited with Auditor of State.....	\$30,000 00
Notes discounted.....	45 250 00	Amount due depositors.....	500 00
Gold on hand.....	6,500 00	Amount of bills issued.....	50,000 00
		Amount divided and made.....	1,250 00
	\$101,750 00		\$101,750 00

Names of Persons Secured

NAMES OF PRESENT STOCKHOLDERS.—George O. Jennings,

STATEMENT NO. 24.—Continued.

NO. 35.—PERRY COUNTY BANK, CANNELTON, IND.—Showing an Abstract of its Condition, &c.

L. A. SMITH, Cashier.

R. R. HUNT, President.

DR.	Amount.	CR.	Amount.
Capital stock.....	\$100,000 00	Capital stock deposited with Auditor of State.....	\$73,270 00
Notes discounted.....	1,861 41	Amount due depositors.....	9,716 23
Bills of exchange.....	18,635 78	Amount of notes issued.....	73,270 00
Remittances.....	3,602 19		
Notes of other banks.....	2,293 00		
Amount due to bank.....	13,977 30		
Gold on hand.....	8,492 30		
Silver on hand.....	394 25		
	<u>\$149,356 23</u>		<u>\$149,356 23</u>

NAME OF PRESENT STOCKHOLDERS.—W. H. MARSTON.

STATEMENT NO. 24 Continued.

No. 36.—PUBLIC STOCK BANK, NEWPORT, IND.—*Showing an Abstract of its condition, &c.*

WILLIAM UTTER, President.

MELVIN P. LOWRY, Cashier.

DR.	Amount.	CR.	Amount.
Capital stock.....	\$102,000 00	Capital stock deposited with Auditor of State.....	\$102,000 00
Notes discounted.....	103,498 00	Amount due depositors.....	24,659 03
Remittances.....	60 48	Amount of notes issued.....	101,998 00
Notes of other banks.....	6,456 50		
Notes of this bank on hand.....	911 00		
Amount of losses charged on profits.....	10 76		
Gold on hand.....	15,658 34		
Silver on hand.....	62 00		
	<u>\$223,657 03</u>		<u>\$228,657 03</u>

NAMES OF PRESENT STOCKHOLDERS —George W. McCollum.

STATEMENT NO. 24—Continued.

NO. 37.—SOUTHERN BANK OF INDIANA.—*Showing an Abstract of its condition, &c.*

JAS. H. WILLIAMS, President.

GEORGE C. DUY, Cashier.

D.R.	C.R.	
	Amount.	Amount.
Capital stock.....	\$177,000 00	\$300,000 00
Notes discounted.....	72,381 91	104,583 52
Bills of exchange.....	123,478 85	172,000 00
Sight exchange.....	19,730 07	12,000 00
Notes of other banks.....	30,319 13	1,359 17
Amount due to bank and others.....	21,797 30	
Premium paid on stocks.....	6,992 23	
Value of property necessary to business.....	1,140 00	
Gold and silver.....	30,407 50	
Dividend paid.....	12,000 00	
	495,242 69	\$495,242 69

NAMES OF PRESENT STOCKHOLDERS.—Jas. H. Williams, Ira H. Hathorn, E. S. Wolf, Jno. C. Ross, M. W. Williams, Mrs. M. M. Williams, Henry Ross, Mrs. Lucretia Williams, Mrs. C. M. Fuller, S. S. Williams, James Ross, E. J. Williams.

STATEMENT NO. 24.—Continued.

NO. 38.—STATE STOCK BANK AT PERU.—*Showing an Abstract of its condition, &c.*

E. W. H. ELLIS, President.

COLEMAN HENTON, Cashier.

DR.	Amount.	CR.	Amount.
Capital stock,	\$200,000 00	Amount of capital stock deposited with Auditor of State.....	\$20,000 00
Gold on hand.....	95,981 49	Amount of notes issued.....	193,301 00
Silver on hand.....	344 26		
	<u>\$296,325 75</u>		<u>\$393,301 00</u>

NAMES OF PRESENT STOCKHOLDERS.—E. W. H. Ellis, C. S. Hascoll, James H. Barnes, Samuel T. Williams, and J. B. Hone.

STATEMENT, NO. 24.—Continued.

NO. 39.—STATE STOCK BANK AT JAMESTOWN.—*Showing an Abstract of its condition, &c.*

J. F. BARTLET, President.

J. W. DUTTON, Cashier.

DR.		CR.	
	Amount.		Amount.
Capital stock.....	\$338,500 00	Capital stock deposited with Auditor of State.....	\$338,500 00
Notes discounted.....	90,000 00	Amount due depositors.	27,036 50
Bills of exchange.....	20,100 60	Amount notes issued.....	338,500 00
Current bank notes.....	14,103 00	Undivided profits.....	4,993 37
Amount due to bank.....	201,179 36		
Personal property.....	503 94		
Gold on hand.....	44,643 67		
	<u>\$709,029 87</u>		<u>\$709,029 87</u>

NAME OF PRESENT STOCKHOLDER —J. F. Bartlet.

STATEMENT NO. 24.—Continued.

NO. 40—STEUBEN COUNTY BANK, AT ANGOLA, IND.—*Showing an Abstract of its Condition, &c.*

S. W. TORREY, President.

A. W. HENDRY, Acting Cashier.

DR.		Amount.	CR.	Amount.
Safety Fund.....			Capital stock deposited with Auditor of State.....	\$150,000 00
Notes discounted.....		\$152,471 36	Amount due banks or associations.....	16,827 34
Amount due from stockholders.....		50,000 00	Amount due depositors.....	4,946 17
Gold on hand.....		100,000 00	Amount of notes issued.....	150,000 00
Silver.....		19,253 50		
		38 65		
		<u>\$321,773 51</u>		<u>\$321,773 51</u>

NAMES OF PRESENT STOCKHOLDERS.—S. W. Torrey and J. Fellows.

STATEMENT NO. 24.—Continued.

NO. 41. TRADERS' BANK AT INDIANAPOLIS.—*Showing an Abstract of its condition, &c.*

E. W. H. ELLIS, President.

T. K. FARNSWORTH, Cashier.

DR	Amount.	CR.	Amount.
Capital Stock.....	\$67,377 62	Amount of Capital Stock deposited with Auditor of State... ..	\$67,377 62
Gold on hand.....	8 200 00	Amount due from Bank	9,000 00
Silver on hand.....	500 62		
	<u>\$76,377 62</u>		<u>\$76,377 62</u>

NAMES OF PRESENT STOCKHOLDERS.—John Woolley, Andrew Wilson.

STATEMENT NO. 24.—Continued.

NO. 42—UPPER WABASH BANK.—*Showing an Abstract of its Condition, &c.*

T. W. TALMADGE, President.

H. V. WEAKLEY, Cashier.

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DR.	Amount.	C.R.	Amount
Capital stock.....	\$133,000 00	Capital stock deposited with Auditor of State.....	\$133,000 00
Notes discounted.....	133,300 00	Amount due other banks.....	27,414 54
Bills of exchange.....	549 84	Amount due depositors.....	23,454 99
Premium paid on Stat. stocks.....	6,253 75	Amount notes issued.....	131,947 00
Notes of other banks.....	5,082 00	Amount contingent fund.....	1,460 44
Amount of debts due bank.....	23,404 45		
Value of personal property necessary to business.....	1,339 82		
Expenses paid fitting out.....	1,560 28		
Gold on hand.....	18,409 04		
Silver on hand.....	463 64		
Copper.....	3 97		
	\$323,966 79		\$323,966 79

NAMES OF PRESENT STOCKHOLDERS. J. W. Talmadge, M. A. Paugherty, H. V. Weakley.

STATEMENT NO. 24.—Continued.

NO. 43—WABASH VALLEY BANK, LOGANSPOET, IND.—Showing an Abstract of its Condition, &c.

GEORGE B. WILKER, President. M. S. BROWN, Cashier.

DR		Amount.	CR.	Amount.
Capital stock.....		\$200,597 60	Amount of capital deposited with Auditor of State.....	\$74,100 00
Notes and bills discounted.....		262,921 21	Amount due other banks.....	100,776 37
Notes of other banks.....		24,204 00	Amount due depositors.....	210,754 41
Amount due to bank.....		70,734 42	Amount of notes issued.....	202,393 00
Costs of furniture necessary to business.....		370 00	Amount of dividends declared.....	4,802 00
Gold on hand.....		26,367 00	Profits on hand.....	2,098 77
Silver.....		711 29		
Premium on bonds.....		13,719 63		
		<u>\$397,624 55</u>		<u>\$399,624 55</u>

NAME OF PRESENT STOCKHOLDERS.—B. W. Buckingham, D. M. Dunn, J. W. Dunn, George Cecil, Wm. L. Brown, Israel Johnson, William Chase, C. Gus Taber, S. C. Taber, Philip Pollard, T. H. Wilson, Joseph Culbertson, J. C. McCarty, John Rogers, John W. Light.

NO. 44—WESTERN BANK OF PLYMOUTH.—*Showing an Abstract of its condition, &c.*

J. W. PATTINGILL, President.

W. J. MOIR, Cashier.

DR.	Amount.	CR.	Amount.
Capital stock.....	\$100,000 00	Capital stock deposited with Auditor of State.....	\$100,000 00
Notes discounted.....	6,640 00	Amount notes issued.....	100,000 00
Amount of debts due to bank.....	80,300 56		
Gold on hand.....	12,700 00		
Silver.....	359 41		
	<u>\$200,000 00</u>		<u>\$200,000 00</u>

NAMES OF PRESENT STOCKHOLDERS.—J. W. PATTINGILL, A. B. GILLET, ROBERT RATLIFF, GEORGE TOYLE, and JULIUS VONHOL.

STATEMENT NO. 24.—Continued.

No. 45.—STATE STOCK BANK AT MARION.—*Showing an Abstract of its Condition, &c.*

H. S. FLYNT, President.

H. R. HUBBARD, Cashier.

DR.		Amount.	CR.	Amount.
Capital stock		\$50,000 00	Amount of capital deposited with Auditor of State.....	\$50,000 00
Notes of other banks.....		766 00	Amount due depositors.....	5,341 35
Notes due from stockholders.....		50,000 00	Amount of notes issued.....	50,000 00
Gold on hand.....		6,483 00	Amount due from bank.	2,000 00
Silver.....		98 35		
		<u>\$107,341 35</u>		<u>\$107,341 35</u>

NAMES OF PRESENT STOCKHOLDERS.—F. C. Sessions, H. R. Hubbard, H. S. Flynt.

STATEMENT NO. 24.—Continued.

NO. 46.—BANK OF ROCHESTER.—*Showing an Abstract of its Condition, &c.*

JOHN W. WRIGHT, President.

ANTHONY F. SMITH, Cashier.

DR.	Amount.	CR.	Amount.
Bonds deposited with Auditor of State.....	\$170,000 00	Amount of capital deposited with the Auditor of State.....	\$174,975 00
Notes discounted, bills o exchange.	9,333 72	Amount due other banks o associations.....	198 43
Suspended debts.	77 00	Amount due depositors.....	47,624 43
Office notes.....	36 00	Profits on hand.....	355 32
Notes of other banks.....	3,538 00		
Amount due bank.....	8,745 96		
Premium on bonds.....	8,769 32		
Expenses getting up plate, &c.....	2,069 06		
Gold on hand.. ..	20,013 00		
Silver.....	531 04		
	<u>\$223,053 10</u>		<u>\$223,053 10</u>

NAMES OF PRESENT STOCKHOLDERS —J. W. Wright, A. F. Smith, R. N. Rannels, J. Wallace & Bros., Lewis J. Brown, C. J. Strudler, Isaiah Hoover and Hugh Wallace.

STATEMENT NO. 25.

Showing an Abstract of the Condition and Operation of the Indiana Free Banks therein named, for the six months ending July 1, A. D. 1854.

DR.

Number.	Names of Banks	Capital Stock.	Notes Discounted and Bills of Exchange.	Remittances and Notes of other Banks.	Amount of Debts due to Bank.	Real and Personal Property for Bank purposes.	Gold and Silver on hand.	Dividends, Premiums & expenses paid.	Total Amount.
1	Bank of North America.....	\$60,000 00	\$1,000 00	.....	\$51,500 00	.....	\$7,500 00	.....	\$120,000 00
2	Bank of Attica.....	154,440 00	128,692 92	\$14,168 00	5,322 41	.....	18,225 02	.....	333,310 35
3	Bank of Connorsville.....	623,195 00	60,166 82	17,058 00	92,963 92	.....	75,366 87	.....	887,770 61
4	Bank of Covington.....	155,000 00	63,593 00	10,853 00	9,869 94	.....	90,391 82	8,000 00	267,617 76
5	Bank of Fort Wayne.....	100,000 00	38,299 78	52,368 79	6,500 70	.....	11,841 20	.....	209,070 47
6	Bank of Goshen.....	200,000 00	72,222 23	75,156 99	30,743 91	.....	23,374 74	.....	409,397 87
7	Bank of Indiana, at Michigan City.....	50,000 00	42,424 56	12,434 00	3,553 76	.....	8,083 50	2,618 07	119,513 31
8	Bank of Mount Vernon.....	53,000 00	9,337 65	6,074 00	46,402 44	.....	9,130 31	7,000 00	125,944 40
9	Bank of South Bend.....	450,000 00	100,000 00	400 00	2,900 00	705 18	14,000 30	2,848 81	925,005 48
10	Brookville Bank.....	86,655 55	118,958 30	16,897 00	982 42	.....	12,913 31	.....	239,196 39
11	Bank of Albany.....	86,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,000 00	.....	91,000 00
12	Canal Bank.....	50,000 00	142,769 07	30,103 00	51,586 13	.....	13,000 21	1,559 84	289,021 25
13	Centennial City Bank.....	59,000 00	63,146 14	13,046 25	35,343 93	7,351 91	14,542 73	.....	193,230 96
14	Central Bank.....	243,920 00	106,665 81	58,496 00	100,094 96	5,125 70	34,834 60	6,831 80	567,488 35
15	Cambridge City Bank.....	5,000 00	197,286 43	9,189 00	12,530 95	.....	11,700 36	.....	155,506 76
16	Drovers' Bank.....	50,000 00	33,000 00	.....	.....	.....	15,000 00	.....	100,000 00
17	Delaware County Bank.....	96,300 00	4,195 50	13,357 00	7,633 82	783 61	16,679 89	1,110 53	140,000 45
18	Elkhart County Bank.....	320,000 00	.....	.....	304,312 37	.....	40,851 35	.....	663,303 62
19	Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, Ind'pl.....	50,000 00	2,185 00	4,834 00	3,303 67	1,044 50	12,155 79	2,402 60	75,925 56
20	Fayette County Bank.....	87,512 50	124,784 67	20,060 00	11,283 19	2,863 30	12,167 24	.....	338,675 90
21	Farmers' Bank, Westfield.....	85,694 85	.....	.....	182,191 01	.....	10,000 00	.....	277,865 86
22	Gramercy Bank.....	102,500 00	122,742 65	10,117 00	.....	.....	12,463 38	.....	247,823 23
23	Great Western Bank.....	139,900 00	181,068 32	7,137 42	125,995 30	.....	39,568 90	.....	485,929 94
24	Government Stock Bank.....	90,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,000 00	.....	102,000 00
25	Hoosier Bank.....	50,000 00	24,196 37	9,866 09	9,737 76	.....	7,624 13	4,609 22	106,063 48
26	Indiana Stock Bank, Laporte.....	100,156 00	50,246 21	23,949 71	48,587 62	9,850 00	13,119 75	2,953 29	241,102 61
27	Indiana Bank, Madison.....	63,986 67	183,325 11	40,757 00	42,132 01	10,030 42	8,957 62	.....	393,434 83
28	Kalamazoo Bank.....	50,000 00	41,100 00	.....	5,395 01	.....	6,326 51	.....	102,821 52
29	Laurel Bank.....	50,000 00	7,997 00	3,577 00	3,711 00	.....	7,013 00	.....	103,298 50

30	New York Stock Bank.....	100,000 00	101,799 61	12,066 00	3,763 76	12,761 77	237,711 13
31	North Western Bank.....	70,500 00	20,000 00	4,000 00	4,000 00	10,000 00	134,500 00
32	N. Y. and Virginia State Stock Bank..	901,500 00	142,063 49	4,355 39	1,050 00	32,489 27	446,658 15
33	Prairie City Bank.....	200,000 00	213,869 17	4,368 50	7,577 33	27,940 41	500,604 56
34	Plymouth Bk. Co.....	50,000 00	45,950 00	.....	.....	6,300 00	101,750 00
35	Perry County Bank.....	100,000 00	20,497 19	5,895 19	.....	9,386 55	149,356 23
36	Public Stock Bank.....	102,000 00	103,498 00	7,427 98	.....	15,720 34	228,657 08
37	Southern Bank of Indiana.....	177,000 00	213,590 63	20,319 13	1,140 00	20,325 75	495,342 69
38	State Stock Bank of Indiana, P. Co.....	200,000 00	110,100 00	14,103 00	563 21	41,643 67	926,395 75
39	State Stock Bank, Jamestown.....	338,590 00	50,000 00	.....	.....	19,302 15	709,059 87
40	Steuben County Bank.....	132,471 26	.....	.....	.....	9,400 62	321,773 51
41	Traders' Bank, Indianapolis.....	67,377 62	.....	.....	.....	18,876 65	76,377 62
42	Upper Wabash Bank.....	133,000 00	133,849 84	5,682 00	1,339 62	6,253 75	323,966 79
43	Wabash Valley Bank.....	200,597 00	292,921 21	24,204 00	370 00	27,078 29	599,624 55
44	Western Bank of Plymouth.....	50,000 00	6,640 00	.....	.....	13,059 41	500,000 00
45	State Stock Bank, Marion.....	50,000 00	.....	760 00	.....	6,511 35	107,341 35
46	Bank of Rochester.....	170,000 00	9,333 72	3,651 00	.....	20,344 08	223,653 10
Grand Totals.....		\$6,148,837 55	\$3,306,466 80	\$638,124 35	\$52,750 01	\$607,395 08	\$12,737,449 24

STATEMENT NO. 25.—Continued.

Showing an Abstract of the condition and operation of the Indiana Free Banks, therein named, for the six months ending July 1st, A. D. 1854.

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Number.	NAMES OF BANKS.										Total amount.
	Stocks deposited with Auditor of State and other	Amount of debts due other Banks or Associations	Amount due to depositions.	Notes, Bills or other evidences of debt, issued by the Banks.	Dividends declared and Surplus Fund.	Interest, discount and premium.	Profits and loss.				
1	Bank of North America.....	\$60,000	.....	.....	\$60,000	.....	.....	.....	\$120,000 00
2	Bank of Attica.....	154,400	.....	\$53,340 61	144,466	\$1,054 74	.....	.....	333,310 35
3	Bank of Cincinnati.....	200,000	\$4,453 51	48,140 91	618,000	16,876 19	.....	.....	887,770 61
4	Bank of Covington.....	55,000	105 95	54,134 38	154,919	3,288 43	.....	.....	967,716 76
5	Bank of Fort Wayne.....	106,155	1,315 04	2,008 60	93,300	6,201 17	.....	.....	109,070 47
6	Bank of Goshua.....	101,000	10,166 38	49,916 62	101,000	.....	.....	\$55 87	262,138 87
7	Bank of Indiana at Michigan City.....	50,000	.....	17,835 93	48,798	2,679 38	.....	.....	119,313 31
8	Bank of Mount Vernon.....	53,000	3,115 00	14,838 40	52,991	.....	.....	.....	123,944 40
9	Bank of South Bend.....	135,000	.....	.....	99,180	.....	.....	25 48	225,005 48
10	Bank of Union City.....	100,000	9,028 51	46,883 54	86,000	2,684 34	.....	.....	239,196 39
11	Bank of Albany.....	86,000	.....	5,000 10	86,000	.....	.....	.....	91,000 00
12	Bank of Adams.....	100,000	42,399 60	69,953 31	43,998	8,172 95	.....	.....	259,921 55
13	Bank of Cincinnati.....	69,750	5,841 23	58,765 73	58,874	.....	.....	17,383 55	193,230 96
14	Central Bank.....	100,000	200,704 54	42,300 36	198,500	.....	.....	1,333 53	557,488 35
15	Central City Bank.....	105,000	2 00 00	42,923 23	.....	5,250 00	.....	.....	155,806 76
16	Producers' Bank.....	50,000	.....	.....	50,000	.....	.....	.....	100,000 00
17	Lawrence County Bank.....	95,000	6,128 95	17,380 56	90,003	.....	590 42	1,057 82	140,060 45	
18	Bank of Adams.....	220,000	5,363 62	20,000 60	350,000	.....	.....	.....	665,363 62
19	Farmers and Merchants' Bank and Traders	10,000	6,748 84	9,176 72	50,000	.....	.....	732 30	75,925 56
20	Fayette County Bank.....	146,000	2,000 00	123,678 27	81,951	4,714 23	.....	.....	358,675 90
21	Farmers' Bank, Westfield.....	200,000	.....	.....	76,924	.....	.....	961 56	277,885 86
22	Gramercy Bank.....	102,500	.....	42,823 23	102,500	.....	.....	.....	247,823 23
23	Great Western Bank.....	139,900	62,666 00	132,650 57	139,901	.....	.....	10,513 37	485,229 94
24	Government Bank.....	90,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	90,000 00
25	Holser Bank.....	50,000	187 10	22,810 46	40,985	3 061 02	.....	.....	106,063 48
26	Indian Stock Bank, Laporte.....	50,000	9,366 07	57,411 67	100,156	.....	.....	6,198 06	241,182 61
27	Indiana Bank, Madison.....	112,500	6,338 16	130,653 21	66,300	1,854 00	605 50	13,137 36	229,434 03		
28	Kalamazoo Bank.....	50,000	.....	2,823 52	43,993	.....	.....	.....	108,821 82
29	Laurel Bank.....	50,000	3,300 50	.....	49,993	.....	.....	.....	103,596 90

30	New York Stock Bank.....	100,000	9,735 62	16,895 77	100,000	6,000 00	.....	30,797 00	237,711 13
31	North Western Bank.....	79,500	.....	7,903 50	75,000	17,335 61	.....	.....	154,500 00
32	N. Y. and Virginia State Stock Bank...	200,000	6,437 34	89,943 31	207,460	10,000 00	.....	.....	446,658 15
33	Prairie City Bank.....	200,000	.....	500 00	200,000	1,250 00	.....	7,659 25	500,604 56
34	Plymouth Bank.....	50,000	.....	2,716 23	50,000	.....	.....	.....	101,750 00
35	Perry County Bank.....	73,970	.....	24,659 08	73,276	.....	.....	.....	149,256 23
36	Public Stock Bank.....	102,000	.....	104,583 62	101,998	.....	.....	.....	928,657 68
37	Southern Bank of Indiana.....	200,000	.....	.....	177,000	12,000 00	1,359 17	.....	493,943 69
38	State Stock Bank, Indiana, Peru.....	200,000	.....	27,036 50	193,301	.....	.....	.....	393,301 00
39	State Stock Bank, Jamestown.....	338,500	.....	4,916 17	338,500	.....	.....	4,993 37	709,029 87
40	Steuben County Bank.....	150,000	16,827 74	.....	150,000	.....	.....	.....	321,773 31
41	Trader's Bank, Indianapolis.....	67,377	.....	23,454 69	.....	.....	.....	.....	76,377 62
42	Upper Wabash Bank.....	133,000	9,000 62	.....	131,947	1,400 44	.....	.....	323,966 79
43	Wabash Valley Bank.....	74,100	27,414 54	210,754 41	202,393	8,892 60	.....	2,698 77	593,624 55
44	Western Bank of Plymouth.....	100,000	100,786 37	.....	100,000	.....	.....	.....	200,000 00
45	West Stock Bank, Marion.....	50,000	.....	5,341 35	50,000	2,000 00	.....	.....	107,341 25
46	Bank of Rochester.....	174,975	128 43	47,624 45	.....	.....	.....	325 32	923,053 10
Grand Totals.....		\$5,131,897	\$578,329 16	\$1,613,510 81	\$5,219,100	\$111,094 50	\$2,551 89	\$68,208 61	\$12,656,547 29

STATEMENT NO. 26.

Showing an Abstract of the State Tax assessed upon the Stocks deposited by the Indiana Free Banks, in the office of State Auditor, on the 1st day of January, 1854.

Number.	Names of Banks.	Where located.	Amount of State Stocks deposited with Aud.	State Tax at 15 per cent, on the \$100.
1	Bank of Connersville.....	Connersville.....	\$698,195	\$1,047 28
2	State Stock Bank Indiana.....	Peru.....	185,301	278 95
3	Government Stock Bank.....	Lafayette.....	50,000	75 00
4	Merchants' Bank.....	Lafayette.....	50,000	75 00
5	Gramercy Bank.....	Lafayette.....	92,500	138 75
6	Prairie City Bank.....	Terre Haute.....	200 000	300 00
7	Southern Bank Indiana.....	Terre Haute.....	128,000	207 00
8	Great Western Bank.....	Terre Haute.....	75,000	112 50
9	Wabash Valley Bank.....	Logansport.....	107,000	160 50
10	State Stock Bank.....	Logansport.....	212,000	318 00
11	Northern Indiana Bank.....	Logansport.....	42 000	63 00
12	Indiana Stock Bank.....	Laporte.....	85,156	127 73
13	Plymouth Bank.....	Plymouth.....	50 000	75 00
14	Western Bank.....	Plymouth.....	100,000	150 00
15	Drovers' Bank.....	Rome.....	50,000	75 00
16	Public Stock Bank.....	Newport.....	100,000	150 00
17	Bank North America.....	Newport.....	60,000	90 00
18	State Stock Security Bank.....	Newport.....	74,000	111 00
19	Traders' Bank.....	Indianapolis.....	100,900	151 35
20	Canal Bank.....	Evansville.....	50,000	75 00
21	Fayette County Bank.....	Connersville.....	56,250	84 38
22	New York Stock Bank.....	Vincennes.....	100,000	150 00
23	Bank of Indiana.....	Michigan City.....	50,000	75 00
24	Elkhart County Bank.....	Goshen.....	114,000	171 00
25	Steuben County Bank.....	Angola.....	50,000	75 00
26	Crescent City Bank.....	Evansville.....	50,000	75 00
27	Indiana Bank.....	Madison.....	51 150	76 73
28	Central Bank.....	Indianapolis.....	140,000	210 00
29	Bank of Albany.....	New Albany.....	62,534	93 97
30	State Stock Bank.....	Jamestown.....	50,000	75 00
31	Bank of Covington.....	Covington.....	55,000	82 50
32	Bank of Rochester.....	Rochester.....	20,000	30 00
33	N. Y. & Virginia State Stock Bank.....	Evansville.....	50,000	75 00
Total.....			\$3,369,086	\$5,054 62

NOTE —The above stocks are also subject to, and will be assessed with School, Sinking Fund, County, Road, and other Corporation taxes.

AUDITOR.

STATEMENT NO. 27.

Showing the name, location, nominal capital, amount of securities deposited with State Auditor, and amount of Bank Notes issued and canceled, of the Indiana Free Banks, up to December 15, A. D. 1854.

Number.	NAMES OF BANKS.	WHERE LOCATED.	Nominal Capital.	Amount of securities deposited with State Auditor.	Bank Notes prepared and delivered to Banks.	Notes returned and canceled.
1	Atlantic Bank.....	Jackson.....	\$300,000 00	\$22,550 00	\$19,806 00	\$4,000 00
2	Bank of Fort Wayne.....	Fort Wayne.....	300,000 00	125,000 00	125,000 00	54,010 00
3	Bank of Attica.....	Attica.....	300,000 00	108,800 00	144,492 00	36,190 00
4	Bank of North America.....	Newport.....	250,000 00	60,000 00	64,610 00	4,610 00
5	Bank of Bridgeport.....	Bridgeport.....	500,000 00	19,000 00	23,998 00	5,000 00
6	Bank of Connersville.....	Connersville.....	1,000,000 00	370,500 00	834,880 00	464,380 00
7	Bank of Rensselaer.....	Rensselaer.....	300,000 00	66,500 00	114,000 00	48,900 00
8	Bank of T. Wadsworth.....	Michigan City.....	300,000 00	5,000 00	49,998 00	45,000 00
9	Bank of Rockport.....	Rockport.....	500,000 00	6,000 00	50,000 00	44,000 00
10	Bank of South Bend.....	South Bend.....	350,000 00	73,000 00	100,000 00	27,000 00
11	Bank of Perryville.....	Perryville.....	200,000 00	10,000 00	9,996 00	.....
12	Bank of Albion.....	Albion.....	50,000 00	39,320 00	41,220 00	1,900 00
13	Bank of Indiana.....	Michigan City.....	50,000 00	50,000 00	49,998 00	.....
14	Brookville Bank.....	Brookville.....	100,000 00	53,000 00	95,064 00	42,664 00
15	Bank of Syracuse.....	Syracuse.....	200,000 00	67,100 00	48,000 00	8,107 00
16	Bank of America.....	Morocco.....	500,000 00	50,000 00	49,998 00	.....
17	Bank of Elkhart.....	Elkhart.....	50,000 00	20,500 00	20,498 00	.....
18	Bank of Rockville.....	Rockville.....	300,000 00	50,000 00	50,000 00	.....
19	Bank of Goshen.....	Goshen.....	400,000 00	63,000 00	119,500 00	47,729 00
20	Bank of Mt. Verno.....	Mt. Vernon.....	400,000 00	79,500 00	97,414 00	17,913 00
21	Bank of Auburn.....	Auburn.....	500,000 00	.....	9,998 00	9,998 00
22	Bank of Salem.....	Salem.....	250,000 00	74,000 00	99,996 00	26,000 00
23	Bank of the Capital.....	Indianapolis.....	500,000 00	10,800 00	10,800 00	.....
24	Bank of Albany.....	New Albany.....	250,000 00	23,000 00	86,073 00	63,490 00
25	Bank of Warsaw.....	Warsaw.....	500,000 00	41,306 00	46,306 00	5,000 00
26	Bank of Covington.....	Covington.....	500,000 00	114,000 00	154,999 00	40,961 00
27	Bank of Rochester.....	Rochester.....	200,000 00	132,000 00	170,001 00	28,000 00
28	Canal Bank.....	Evansville.....	100,000 00	50,000 00	70,000 00	20,902 00
29	Crescent City Bank.....	Evansville.....	250,000 00	70,100 00	77,000 00	10,000 00

STATEMENT NO. 27.—Continued.

Showing the names, location, nominal capital, amount of securities deposited with State Auditor, and amount of Bank Notes issued and canceled, by the Indiana Free Banks, up to December 15, 1854.

Number	NAMES OF BANKS.	WHERE LOCATED.	Nominal Capital.	Amount of securities deposited with State Auditor.	Bank Notes prepared and delivered to Bank.	Notes returned and canceled.
20	Cambridge City Bank.....	Cambridge City.....	\$200,000 00	\$50,000 00	\$20,000 00	.....
21	Centri Bank.....	Indianapolis.....	500,000 00	114,000 00	323 000 00	\$209,110 00
22	Delaware County Bank.....	Muncietown.....	500,000 00	52,000 00	90,003 00	54,224 00
23	Drove's Bank.....	Rome.....	50,000 00	47,000 00	52 819 00	5,822 00
24	Exchange Bank.....	Greencastle.....	300,000 00	No issue.	.....	.....
25	Elkhart County Bank.....	Goshua.....	500,000 00	157,925 00	332,500 00	174,575 00
26	Fayette County Bank.....	Counersville.....	500,000 00	60,500 00	81,051 00	50,750 00
27	Farmers' Bank, &c.....	Westfield.....	500,000 00	58,150 00	87,152 00	29,000 00
28	Farmers' and Mechanic's Bank.....	Indianapolis.....	250,000 00	16,000 00	50,000 00	34,000 00
29	Farmers' Bank.....	Jasper.....	500,000 00	48,200 00	47 496 00	900 00
30	Government Stock Bank.....	Lafayette.....	250,000 00	26,500 00	94,570 00	70,760 00
31	Gramercy Bank.....	Lafayette.....	200,000 00	40,000 00	102,555 00	62,949 00
32	Great Western Bank.....	Terre Haute.....	200,000 00	70,000 00	123,900 00	70,109 00
33	Green County Bank.....	Boonville.....	550,000 00	80,000 00	81,105 00	945 00
34	Hoosier Bank.....	Logansport.....	200,000 00	50,000 00	49,965 00	.....
35	Huntington County Bank.....	Huntington.....	300,000 00	50,000 00	49,995 00	.....
36	Indian Reserve Bank.....	Kokomo.....	300,000 00	46,000 00	47,996 00	2 600 00
37	Indiana Bank.....	Madison.....	500,000 00	55,692 00	68,400 00	13,100 00
38	Indiana Stock Bank.....	La Porte.....	500,000 00	65,000 00	105,350 00	41,355 00
39	Kentucky Stock Bank.....	Columbus.....	50,000 00	35,500 00	35,495 00	.....
40	Kalamazoo Bank.....	Albion.....	100,000 00	50,000 00	49,998 00	.....
41	La Grange Bank.....	Lima.....	500,000 00	57,127 00	57,132 00	.....
42	Laurel Bank.....	Laurel.....	100,000 00	56,000 00	57,000 00	1 000 00
43	Merchants' Bank.....	Lafayette.....	200,000 00	22,400 00	50,000 00	30,323 00
44	Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank.....	New Albany.....	500,000 00	50,000 00	49,998 00	.....
45	Mishawaka Bank.....	Mishawaka.....	300,000 00	No issue.	.....	.....
46	Monticello Bank.....	Monticello.....	200,000 00	50,000 00	50,000 00	.....
47	Marshall County Bank.....	Plymouth.....	100,000 00	No issue.	.....	.....
48	New York and Virginia S. Bank.....	Evansville.....	1,000,000 00	82,000 00	236,977 00	154,977 00

STATEMENT NO. 27 —Continued.

Showing the Amount and Description of Securities filed with State Auditor.

Number.	Name of Bank.	Where located.	Indiana 3 per cents.	Ind. 2½ per cents.	Virginia 6 per cents.	Ohio 6 per cents.	Kentucky 6 per cents.	Tenn. 6 per cents.	Georgia 7 per cents.	Louisiana 6 per cents.	Missouri 6 per cents.	North Carolina 6 per cents.	Pennsylvania 5 per cents.
1	Atlantic Bank	Jackson	.....	\$23,839	\$5,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	Bank of Fort Wayne	Fort Wayne	.....	.....	125,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	Bank of Attica	Attica	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	Bank of North America	Newport	\$106,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	Bank of Bridgeport	Bridgeport	60,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	Bank of Connersville	Connersville	19,000	.....	.....	11,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	Bank of Kusselslaer	Kusselslaer	359,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Bank of T. Wadsworth	Michigan City	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	Bank of Rockport	Rockport	.....	.....	42,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	Bank of South Bend	South Bend	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	Bank of Perrysville	Perrysville	.....	.....	6,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	Bank of Albion	Albion	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13	Bank of Indiana	Michigan City	95,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	Bank of Brookville	Brookville	19,000	.....	34,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	Bank of Syracuse	Syracuse	7,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	Bank of America	Morocco	50,000	60,100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	Bank of Elkhart	Elkhart	30,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	Bank of Rockville	Rockville	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	Bank of Goshen	Goshen	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	Bank of Mt. Vernon	Mt. Vernon	18,000	30,000	.....	.....	.....	9,000	38,500	.....	.....	.....	.....
21	Bank of Auburn	Auburn	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
22	Bank of Salem	Salem	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
23	Bank of the Capital	Indianapolis	.....	20,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
24	Bank of Albany	New Albany	93,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25	Bank of Warsaw	Warsaw	6,000	59,735	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
26	Bank of Covington	Covington	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27	Bank of Rochester	Rochester	.....	.....	2,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
28	Canal Bank	Evansville	50,000	.....	5,000	4,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
29	Crescent City Bank	Evansville	67,600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
30	Cambridge City Bank	Cambridge City	20,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

31	Central Bank	Indianapolis	114,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
32	Delaware County Bank	Muncielawn	56,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
33	Drover's Bank	Rome .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
34	Exchange Bank	Greencastle .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
35	Elkhart County Bank	Goshen	56,000	.....	.....	.....	57,000	.....	18,000
36	Fayette County Bank	Cannestown	60,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
37	Farmers' Bank, &c.	Westfield	4,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
38	Farmers' & Merch's B'k	Indianapolis .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
39	Farmers' Bank	Jasper .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
40	Government Stock B'k	Lafayette .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
41	Lawrence Bank	Lafayette	10,000	.....	.....	.....	1,500	.....	.....
42	Great Western Bank	Terre Haute	70,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
43	Green County Bank	Bloomfield .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
44	Hoosier Bank	Logansport .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
45	Huntington County B'k	Huntington	50,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
46	Indiana Reserve Bank	Kokomo	46,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
47	Indiana Bank	Madison	2,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
48	Indiana Stock Bank	Laporte .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
49	Kentucky Stock Bank	Columbus .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
50	Kalamazoo Bank	Ablon	25,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
51	LaGrange Bank	Lima	22,650	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
52	Laurel Bank	Laurel .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
53	Merchants' Bank	Lafayette .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
54	Merch's & Mech's B'k	New Albany .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
55	Mishawaka Bank	Mishawaka .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
56	Monticello Bank	Monticello	50,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
57	Marshall Co. Bank	Plymouth .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
58	N. Y. & Vt. S. S. Bank	Evansville	82,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
59	North Western Bank	Bloomfield	147,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
60	New York Stock Bank	Vincennes	48,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
61	Northern Indiana Bank	Logansport .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
62	Orange Bank	Poseyville	78,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
63	Public Stock Bank	Newport	20,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
64	Perry County Bank	Cannelton	50,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
65	Prairie City Bank	Terre Haute	390	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
66	People's Bank	Lima	125,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
67	Plymouth Bank	Plymouth	43,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
68	State Stock Bank	Logansport .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
69	State Stock Bank	Peru	63,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
70	Southern Bank Ind	Terre Haute	121,300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
71	State Stk Security B'k	Newport	40,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
72	Salem Bank	Salem	5,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
73	Steuben Co. Bank	Augula .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
74	State Stock Bank	Marion	23,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
75	State Stock Bank	Jamestown	100,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
76	Savings Bank	Connersville .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
77	Traders' Bank	Indianapolis .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
78	Tippecanoe Bank	Wiamac	55,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
79	Traders' Bank	Nashville	51,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

STATEMENT NO. 27.—Continued.

Showing the Amount and Description of Securities filed with State Auditor.

Number.	Counties.	Where located.	Ind. 5 per cents.	Ind. 2½ per cents.	Virginia 6 per cents.	Ohio 6 per cents.	Kent'ky 6 per cents.	Tenn. 6 per cents.	Georgia 7 per cents.	Louisiana 6 per cents.	Missouri 6 per cents.	North Carolina 6 per cents.	Tenn. 5 per cents.
80	Traders' Bank.....	Terre Haute.....	\$30,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
81	Upper Wabash Bank..	Wabash.....	.....	.....	152,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
82	Wayne B'k. Logansp't.	Logansport.....	.....	.....	70,600	7,245	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
83	Wayne Bank, Rich'm'd.	Richmond.....	.....	.....	49,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
84	Wabash Valley Bank..	Logansport.....	.....	117,590	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	65,000	.....	.....	.....
85	Western Bank.....	Plymouth.....	10,000	.....	98,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
86	Wabash River Bank...	Newville.....	49,000	.....	58,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
87	Wabash River Bank...	Jasper.....	.....	.....	270,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	37,000	.....	.....	.....
88	Shawnee Bank.....	Attica.....	.....	.....	115,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
89	Wabash River Bank..	New Corydon....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Grand Totals....		\$2,235,100	\$541,782	\$2,003,500	\$22,245	\$41,500	\$17,000	\$35,500	\$723,000	\$318,000	\$120,000	\$134,820

STATEMENT NO. 28.

Showing a General Abstract of the capital stock owned by individuals in the different Branches of the State Bank of Indiana, upon which taxes are levied; the number of shares to each Branch; the rates of taxation, and the total amount assessed against each Branch, for the year 1854.

Number and Location of Branch Banks.	Total amount of Individual stock in each Branch.	Number of Shares.	Rates of taxation to each \$100.	Total taxes levied
Branch at Evansville.....	\$66,546 87	1,471	\$1 00	\$665 46
Branch at Fort Wayne.....	48,050 00	973	1 00	486 50
Branch at Indianapolis.....	116,850 00	2,337	57	666 04
Branch at Lawrenceburgh.....	80,343 75	2,025	65	518 70
Branch at Lafayette.....	107,750 00	2,801	62	668 05
Branch at Michigan City.....	63,000 00	1,260	1 00	630 00
Branch at Madison.....	126,550 00	2,531	1 00	1,265 50
Branch at New Albany.....	87,100 00	1,742	73	635 73
Branch at Richmond.....	108,750 00	2,175	75	815 25
Branch at South Bend.....	32,140 62	1,600	1 00	321 40
Branch at Terre Haute.....	152,700 00	3,054	57	870 39
Branch at Vincennes.....	53,318 75	1,177	66	351 90
Branch at Bedford.....	51,762 50	1,035	52	265 16
Grand Total.....	\$1,095,262 40	24,181		\$8,164 08



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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

TREASURER OF STATE,

OF

THE STATE OF INDIANA,

SHOWING THE RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS AT THE TREASURY FOR THE
FISCAL YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 1, 1854.

TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

INDIANAPOLIS:

AUSTIN H. BROWN, STATE PRINTER.
1854.

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REPORT.

To the General Assembly:

In compliance with the law requiring the Treasurer of State to lay before the General Assembly, "a full exhibit and statement of all moneys received by him into and paid out of the Treasury; also, a detached statement showing, under separate and appropriate heads, on what account, or from what source received, and for what particular object or service the same has been paid out," the undersigned Treasurer of State makes the following report:

1st. A general statement of the receipts and expenditures during the fiscal year ending October 31st, 1854.

Total amount of receipts from all sources from November 1st, 1853, to October 31st, 1854....	\$2,094,818 03
Add balance on hand November 1, 1853,.....	514,357 90
Grand total.....	<u>\$2,609,175 93</u>
Total amounts of warrants paid during the same time.....	1,645,544 95
Balance on hand November 1st, 1854.....	<u>\$963,630 98</u>

2d. A detailed statement showing under separate and appropriate heads the receipts and expenditures, during the same period.

Receipts.

On account of revenue for 1852.....	\$75 52
On account of delinquent revenue, for 1852,.....	26,945 55

On account of revenue for 1853.....	\$519,161 32	
On account of delinquent revenue for 1853.....	17,330 80	
	<hr/>	\$563,513 19

On account of Treasury fund.....	\$339 92	
On account of sale of laws.....	58 00	
On account of Revised Statutes.....	786 50	
On account of State Library.....	11 00	
On account of Militia, being amount paid by Gen. Reynolds to re-imburse expense of Mexican war.....	327 92	
	<hr/>	1,523 34

Miscellaneous Receipts.

On account of McGinly warrants....	\$16,000 00	
On account of old State Prison.....	1,500 00	
On account of Probate fees refunded..	10 00	
On account of Free Banking.....	221 25	
On account of interest on State debt for amount refunded by Allen May,	667 04	
	<hr/>	18,398 29

Library Fund.

On account of taxes for 1853.....	\$97,160 44	
On account of delinquent taxes for 1852	3,717 31	
On account of delinquent taxes for 1853	3,835 82	
	<hr/>	104,713 57

College Fund.

On account of principal refunded	\$8,151 51	
On account interest collected.....	4,571 11	
	<hr/>	12,722 62

Saline Fund.

On account of principal refunded	\$1,845 44	
On account of sale of land in Orange county.....	611 61	
On account of interest collected.....	1,383 71	
On account of damages collected.....	12 50	
On account of costs of advertising...	2 00	
	<hr/>	3,855 26

Bank Tax Fund.

On account of School Tax from branches of the State Bank of Indiana . . .	\$1,846 63	
On account of principal refunded . . .	2,624 78	
On account of interest collected	414 32	
	<hr/>	\$4,885 73

Congressional Township Fund.

On account of principal refunded	\$250 00	
On account of interest collected	77 23	
	<hr/>	327 23

Surplus Revenue Fund.

On account of interest collected		192 58
--	--	--------

Michigan Road.

On account of sales of lands		137 83
--	--	--------

Indiana Hospital for the Insane.

On account of Miscellaneous receipts . . .	\$840 71	
On account of loans made by the Commissioners	4,946 67	
On account of buildings for same . . .	11,160 00	
	<hr/>	16,947 38

Deaf and Dumb Asylum.

On account of miscellaneous receipts . . .		727 29
--	--	--------

Institute for the Education of the Blind.

On account of Miscellaneous receipts . . .	\$3,044 15	
On account of loans by trustees	5,580 00	
	<hr/>	8,624 15

Swamp Lands.

On account of sales of swamp lands . .		385,892 32
--	--	------------

State Debt Sinking Fund.

On account of taxes for 1853	\$45,622 94	
On account of delinquent taxes for 1853	1,246 27	
On account of dividends on stock held by the State	2,326 15	
On account of dividends on stock in		

Madison and Indianapolis Railroad company	1,824 10	
On account of miscellaneous receipts	1,341 07	
	<hr/>	\$52,360 53

Wabash and Erie Canal.

On account of tolls and water rents ..	\$187,150 50	
On account of lands east and west of Tippecanoe	60,619 74	
On account of lands in Vincennes district	270,860 86	
On account of interest on deposits	2,050 00	
	<hr/>	520,681 10

Common School Fund.

On account of taxes for 1853	\$230,037 41	
On account of delinquent taxes for 1852	9,334 19	
On account of delinquent taxes for 1853,	6,506 13	
On account of interest on School Fund for 1854	153,437 89	
	<hr/>	399,315 62
Total receipts	\$2,094,818 03	
Add balance on hand Nov. 1, 1853	514,357 90	
	<hr/>	\$2,609,175 93
	<hr/>	<hr/>

DISBURSEMENTS.*Ordinary Expenses.*

On account of Judiciary	\$16,154 26	
On account of Probate Judges	50 00	
On account of Executive officers	5,050 00	
On account of Governor's House	576 48	
On account of State Library	1,750 26	
On account of Governor's Circle	101 67	
On account of State House	1,013 82	
On account of Prosecuting Attorneys	3,417 38	
On account of fuel and stationery	3,240 38	
On account of public printing	6,111 61	
On account of Militia	418 09	
On account of contingent expenses	1,264 86	
On account of State Prison	9,512 97	
	<hr/>	48,661 78

Other Disbursements.

On account revenue 1853 refunded,		\$3,979 14
On account of specific appropriations.	\$645 50	
On account of new State Prison.....	4,384 50	
On account of equalization.....	7 50	
On account of Free Banking.....	1,371 25	
On account of Indiana reports	1,581 54	
On account of Attorneys' fees,	1,270 00	
On account of Colonization	788 29	
On account of Supreme Court	981 25	
On account of Revised Statutes.....	46 62	
On account of miscellaneous items...	1,437 01	
		<hr/> 13,513 46
On account of interest on State debt.	\$298,255 50	
On account of salary and expenses of State Agent.....	3,136 40	
On account of interest and exchange.	3,756 50	
		<hr/> 305,148 42

Library Fund.

On account of Library Tax 1853, re- funded	\$90 40	
On account of delinquent Library tax refunded	27 27	
On account of amount paid for books,	151,670 75	
		<hr/> 151,788 42

State Debt Sinking Fund.

On account of purchase of State debt,	74,019 15
---------------------------------------	-----------

Common School Fund.

On account of amount distributed for schools.....	351,419 54
--	------------

Swamp Lands.

On account of drainage and expenses, &c.....	217,669 65
---	------------

Benevolent Institutions.

On account of Hospital for Insane ...	\$25,023 29
On account of building for same	31,594 38

On account of Deaf and Dumb Asylum	30,308 45	
On account of Blind Asylum	33,399 03	
	<hr/>	120,597 15

Three per cent. Fund.

On account of amount distributed . . .		289 68
--	--	--------

College Fund.

On account of new loans		16,338 00
-----------------------------------	--	-----------

Interest on College Fund.

On account of Professors' Salaries, . .	\$5,300 00	
On account of interest refunded	44 94	
On account of expenses of fund	664 64	
On account of College expenses	150 00	
	<hr/>	6,159 58

Saline Fund.

On account of amount distributed . . .	\$3,859 00	
On account of interest refunded	36 75	
On account of expenses of fund	396 64	
	<hr/>	4,292 39

Bank Tax Fund.

On account of amount distributed . . .	\$4,497 00	
On account of expenses of fund	177 30	
	<hr/>	4,674 30

Congressional Township Fund.

On account of amount paid to Greene county	\$17 50	
On account of amount paid to Ripley county	357 46	
On account of interest refunded	4 20	
	<hr/>	479 16

Surplus Revenue Fund.

On account of amount paid to DeKalb county	\$204 51	
On account of amount paid to Lake county	204 50	
On account of amount paid to Wells county	204 50	
	<hr/>	613 51

Estates without known Heirs.

On account of amount refunded to heirs.....	\$177 14
---	----------

Wabash and Erie Canal.

On account of general expenses	\$18,174 78	
On account of ordinary repairs,.....	76,908 07	
On account of extraordinary repairs..	14,353 95	
On account of rebuilding bridges.....	1,990 38	
On account of Superintendence.....	7,843 10	
On account of costs of collections..	8,344 94	
On account of construction from Terre Haute to Point Commerce,.....	20,480 10	
On account of construction from Newberry to Maysville	1,961 00	
On account of construction from Maysville to Petersburg	3,357 40	
On account of construction from Petersburg to Evansville.....	96,814 59	
On account of damages and water power	6,229 82	
On account of expense of engineering,	5,468 09	
On account of Clinton drawbridge...	3,314 45	
On account of expenses of Land Office at Logansport	2,233 27	
On account of expenses of Land Office at Washington	1,768 55	
On account of house and lot for office	3,967 39	
On account of interest and exchange,	52,514 60	
		325,724 48
Total disbursements.....	\$1,645,544 95	

Which amount being deducted from the grand total, leaves a balance in the treasury of \$963,630 98.

Respectfully submitted,
 ELIJAH NEWLAND,
Treasurer of State.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

AGENT OF STATE,

OF THE

STATE OF INDIANA.

TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

INDIANAPOLIS:
AUSTIN H. BROWN, STATE PRINTER.
1854.

REPORT.

OFFICE INDIANA AGENCY, }
NEW YORK, Nov. 1st, 1854. }

To the Honorable the General Assembly of Indiana:

In pursuance of law the undersigned respectfully submits the following concise statement of the condition of the public debt, together with a full and complete abstract of the business transactions of the Agency, during the fiscal year which ended on the 31st day of October, 1854, commencing with the 6th day of December, 1853, to which time my predecessor has reported:

Bonds Surrendered.

There were outstanding on the 6th day of December, 1853, 920 bonds of \$1,000 each	\$920,000 00
There has been surrendered since that time, 122 bonds of \$1,000 each.....	122,000 00
	<hr/>
Leaving outstanding on the 1st day of November, 1854, 798 bonds.....	798,000 00

Five per cent. State Stock.

There had been issued on account of bonds surrendered up to the 6th day of December, 1853, inclusive.....	5,059,000 00
There has been issued since that time on same account	61,000 00
	<hr/>
Making total issued to the 1st day of Nov. 1854	\$5,120,000 00

Two and one-half per cent. State Stock.

There had been issued on account of bonds surrendered up to the 6th day of December, 1853, inclusive.....	\$1,870,191 00
There has been issued since that time on same account.....	40,812 50
Making total issue to the 1st day of Nov. 1854.	<u>\$1,911,003 50</u>

Preferred Five per cent. Canal Stock.

There is outstanding of this stock same as reported by my predecessor.....	\$4,079,500 00
--	----------------

Preferred Five per cent. Special Canal Stock.

There is outstanding of this class of stock same as reported by my predecessor.....	\$1,216,737 50
---	----------------

Deferred Five per cent. Canal Stock.

There had been issued on account of bonds surrendered up to the 6th day of December, 1853....	979,500 00
There has been issued since that time on same account.....	61,000 00
Making total issue to Nov. 1, 1854.....	<u>\$1,040,500 00</u>

Deferred Five per cent. Special Canal Stock.

There had been issued on account of bonds surrendered up to the 6th day of December, 1853 ...	294,962 50
There has been issued since that time on same account.....	40,812 50
Making total issue to Nov. 1st, 1854.....	<u>\$335,775 00</u>

Coupons.

There has been eighteen Coupons surrendered, of \$25 each, since the 6th day of December, 1853, making.....	\$450 00
---	----------

Township Library Fund—How Disbursed.

The following is a copy of the order of the State Board of Education:

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, }
INDIANAPOLIS, July 20, 1854. }

At a meeting of the Indiana State Board of Education, held in the office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, June 7th, 1853, it was,

Ordered, That the Auditor of State make a requisition on the Treasurer of State, in favor of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, for such sums of the Library fund as may be needed to purchase Township Libraries, to be deposited with the Agent of State in New York. That on disbursing said funds, the Agent of State be required to pay out said funds upon bills of purchase, or expenses certified by said Superintendent of Public Instruction.

I, W. H. Larrabee, Secretary of the Indiana State Board of Education, do hereby certify the above to be a true copy from the records of said Board.

[signed]

W. H. LARRABEE.

Pursuant to the above order, there was placed in my hands by the Treasurer of State, one hundred and forty-eight thousand, five hundred and twenty-seven dollars and eighty four cents. Which was paid out on bills of purchase, and of expenses certified by the Superintendent, to the following named persons, as per vouchers filed in the office of Auditor of State.

July 26, to G. A. Warring	\$262 58
Aug 1, to Charles Scribner	26,726 32
Aug 1, to Harper & Bros.....	85,109 10
Aug 1, J. S Redfield.....	2,507 03
Aug 7, Harper & Bros.....	837 43
Aug 7, Wm. C. Larrabee.....	1,085 38
Aug 7, Harper & Bros.....	32,000 00
Total.....	<hr/> \$148,527 84

State debt Sinking Fund.

Attached to, and forming a part of this report is an abstract of the register of the stocks purchased on account of the "State debt Sinking Fund."

The following appeared in one of the New York city papers some two or three months since, and having been interrogated several times upon the subject, I have thought proper to furnish such information as the publication of such an article would seem to demand:

"CLAIMS OF THE STATE OF INDIANA.—An important case has just been decided in the Supreme Court of New York, as between the State of Indiana and the late North American Trust Company.

It appears that among the claims presented for liquidation to the receiver of this Company, was one on behalf of the State of Indiana for \$175,000; the sum, in eighteen certificates of deposit, being the outstanding balance of \$1,200,000 of State bonds purchased. The Court ruled that the State was entitled to recover; and added, that free banks, though possessed of certain corporate attributes, and subject to certain corporate liabilities, are not "bodies corporate" within the meaning either of the constitution or the general banking law."

At the time of the appearance of the above, I happened to be in Indiana, and called on Mr. James Collins for information upon the subject, who referred me to his official report to the Legislature, which may be found in the Documentary Journal of 1849-'50, page 154. So much of said report as relates to the above claim is given below.

"In January last, I was called upon for money on account of a bill of charges against the State, of upwards of \$7,000, for prosecuting her claim against the North American Trust and Banking Company. Upon inspecting the agreement made by Gov. Noble, I found the State was bound for all expenses, as well as to prosecute the claim. The assets of the Company had been assigned, and the deed of assignment had been sustained by the Chancellor, which had well nigh exhausted them. There were questions yet to be decided, as to the validity of the certificates assigned to the State, which threatened their total overthrow. Looking to the end of the matter, when even if the State should succeed in the suit, there would be nothing to make the money out of, I proposed, under the sanction of our attorney, to sell the demand. The best offer I could procure for it, was to take the place of the State, the purchaser paying all the charges upon the case, and taking the State's interest in it. I closed with this proposition, and filed in Auditor's office, the papers connected with the transaction."

From the above report it appears that the claims was sold for the costs, and the State has nothing further to do in the matter.

JOHN M. LORD.

Agent of State.

ABSTRACT of Indiana State Bonds surrendered by non-subscribers, from the 1st day of November, 1853, to the 31st d y of October, 1854.

[illegible]

ABSTRACT of Bonds surrendered, from the 1st day of August, 1854, to the 31st day of October, 1854, inclusive.

NAME.	Internal Improve-ment.	Bank Bonds.	Under what Act Issued.	Principal.	Arrears of In-terest.	State's half of Principal.	No. of Certificate Issued.	State's half of Interest.	No. of Certificate Issued.	Canal's half of Interest.	No. of Certificate Issued.	Date of Surrender.
N. M. Rothschild & Sons..	£		Feb. 12, 1839.									October 28, 1854.
do	311	do	1,000	675	500		337 50		500		do
do	312	do	1,000	675	500		337 50		500		do
do	313	do	1,000	675	500		337 50		500		do
do	314	do	1,000	675	500		337 50		500		do
do	315	do	1,000	675	500		337 50		500		do
do	316	do	1,000	675	500		337 50		500		do
do	317	do	1,000	675	500		337 50		500		do
do	318	do	1,000	675	500		337 50		500		do
do	319	do	1,000	675	500		337 50		500		do
do	320	do	1,000	675	500	2,273	337 50	2,333, \$5,000	500	582	do
do	321	do	1,000	675	500		337 50		500		do
do	322	do	1,000	675	500		337 50		500		do
do	323	do	1,000	675	500		337 50		500		do
do	324	do	1,000	675	500		337 50		500		do
do	325	do	1,000	675	500		337 50		500		do
do	326	do	1,000	675	500		337 50		500		do
do	327	do	1,000	675	500		337 50		500		do
do	328	do	1,000	675	500		337 50		500		do
do	329	do	1,000	675	500		337 50		500		do
do	330	do	1,000	675	500		337 50		500		do
do	331	do	1,000	675	500	2,274	337 50		500	583	do
do	332	do	1,000	675	500		337 50		500		do
do	333	do	1,000	675	500		337 50		500		do
do	334	do	1,000	675	500		337 50		500		do
do	335	do	1,000	675	500		337 50		500		do
do	336	do	1,000	675	500		337 50		500		do
do	337	do	1,000	675	500		337 50		500		do
do	338	do	1,000	675	500		337 50		500		do
do	339	do	1,000	675	500		337 50		500		do
do	340	do	1,000	675	500	2,275	337 50	2,334, \$5,000	500	584	do
do	341	do	1,000	675	500		337 50		500		do
do	342	do	1,000	675	500		337 50		500		do
do	343	do	1,000	675	500		337 50		500		do
do	344	do	1,000	675	500		337 50		500		do
do	745	do	1,000	675	500		337 50		500		do

ABSTRACT of Bonds surrendered, from the 1st day of August, 1854, to the 31st day of October, 1854, inclusive.

NAME.	Int. nat. Improv- ment.	Rank Bonds.	Under what Act Issued.	Principal.	Arrears of In- terest.	7 a/c's half of Princ paid	No of Certificate Issued.	State's half of Interest.	No. of Certificate Issued.	Canal's half of Interest.	No of Certificate Issued.	Date of Surren- der.
N. M. Rothschild & Sons..	2,147	....	Jan. 27, 1838.	1,000	675	500		337 50		337 50		October 30, 1853
do	2,438	....	do	1,000	675	500		337 50		337 50		do
do	2,449	....	do	1,000	675	500		337 50		337 50		do
do	2,450	....	do	1,000	675	500		337 50		337 50		do
do	2,451	....	do	1,000	675	500		337 50		337 50		do
do	2,452	....	do	1,000	675	500	2,283	337 50	590	337 50		do
do	2,453	....	do	1,000	675	500		337 50		337 50		do
do	2,454	....	do	1,000	675	500		337 50		337 50		do
do	2,455	....	do	1,000	675	500		337 50		337 50		do
do	2,456	....	do	1,000	675	500		337 50		337 50		do
do	2,457	....	do	1,000	675	500		337 50		337 50		do
do	2,458	....	do	1,000	675	500		337 50		337 50		do
do	2,459	....	do	1,000	675	500		337 50		337 50		do
do	2,460	....	do	1,000	675	500		337 50		337 50		do
do	2,461	....	do	1,000	675	500		337 50		337 50		do
do	2,462	....	do	1,000	675	500	2,394	337 50	591	337 50		do
							2,393, \$6,375	337 50		337 50	402, 86,875	

*Register of non-subscribed Coupons surrendered from the 1st day of February, 1854, to the 30th day of April, 1854,
inc unse.*

NAME.	No. of Bond.	KIND OF BOND.	July, 1841	January, 1842.	TOTAL.	State's half.	No of Certificate	(anal half.	No of Certificate	REMARKS.
Jesse Hare.....	2968	Internal improvement.....	25	25	\$50 00	25		25		
Jesse Hare.....	29-0	Internal improvement.....	25	25	50 00	25		25		
Jesse Hare.....	3-61	Internal improvement.....	25	25	50 00	25		25		
Jesse Hare.....	27-66	Internal improvement.....	25	25	50 00	25		25		
Jesse Hare.....	35	Madison & I. d. Railroad.....	25	25	50 00	25		25		
Jesse Hare.....	65	Madison & Ind. Railroad.....	25	25	50 00	25		25		
Jesse Hare.....	75	Madison & Ind. Railroad.....	25	25	50 00	25		25		
Jesse Hare.....	116	Madison & Ind. Railroad.....	25	25	50 00	25		25		
Jesse Hare.....	416	Madison & Ind. Railroad.....	25	25	50 00	25		25		
						\$225	2273	\$225	393	March 6th, A. D 1854.

ABSTRACT of Transfers Indiana 5 per cent. State Stock, from the 6th day of December, 1853, to the 31st day of January, 1854, inclusive.

No. of Trans-fer.	No. of Can-celed Cer-tificates	Amount.	BY WHOM TRANSFERRED.	Certificate No. of New	Amount.	TO WHOM TRANSFERRED.	Date of Transfer.
2182	2040	\$2,000	E A Matheson.....	2042	\$1,000	E A Matheson	December 8, 1853.
2183	348	3,000	Henry Saver.....	2543	1,000	*Merchants Bank at Lafayette.....	do 8,
2184	2014	5,000	Drake & Bradford.....	2041	3,000	S uthern Bank of Indiana at Terre Haute.....	do 10,
2185	921	4,000	Drake & Bradford.....	2045	5,000	Graney Bank at Lafayette.....	
2186	046	1,000	George W Norton.....	2046	5,000	Drake and Bradford.....	do 12,
2187	997	5,000	Drake & Bradford.....	2047	5,000	Southern Bank of Indiana.....	do 15,
2188	47	3,000	L imbard, Odier & Co.....	2048	3,000	Moran Brothers.....	do 15,
2189	2004	3,000	Bar n. Broth rs & Co.....	2049	3,000	Geo. H Oldmixon.....	do 15,
2190	005	5,000	E A Matheson.....	2051	5,000	Southern Bank of Indiana.....	January 3,
2191	019	4,000	D avid Banks.....	2053	4,000	do do.....	do 3,
2192	2023	15,000	J L Guterville. Ex'trix.....	2051	8,000	North m Indiana Bank.....	do 6,
2042	1,000	1,000	E A Matheson.....	2055	8,000	A W Greenleaf.....	do 9,
2193	2055	8,000	A W Greenleaf.....	2056	7,000	Southern Bank of Indiana.....	do 12,
2194	843	1,000	do.....	2057	1,000	A W Greenleaf.....	do 12,
2195	1489	3,000	Joseph Drake.....	2059	2,000	Indiana Stock Bank.....	do 13,
2196	2048	3,000	Moran Brothers.....	2058	3,000	C Graham.....	do 13,
2197	1075	2,400	Wm S Johnson.....	2059	4,000	Indiana Stock Bank.....	do 13,
2198	1712	5,000	Pierpont & Phillips.....	2059	3,000	do do.....	do 13,
2199	2052	3,000	C Graham.....	2061	2,000	A W Greenleaf.....	do 13,
2200	2057	1,000	Joseph Drake.....	2061	3,000	F P James & Co.....	do 13,
2201	616	2,000	A W Greenleaf.....	2063	1,000	A W Greenleaf.....	do 13,
2202	2060	3,000	Daniel Kissam Jr.....	2063	1,000	Indiana Stock Bank.....	do 14,
2203	601	1,000	A W Greenleaf.....	2062	3,000	do do.....	do 14,
2204	698	2,500	Peter Hurley.....	2063	1,000	Weeks & Co.....	do 17,
2205	747	2,500	Eliza Bradford.....	2064	7,000	Win-low, Lanier & Co.....	do 18,
2206	1544	2,000	I F Hance.....	2064	2,000	do do.....	do 18,
2207	2063	1,000	Weeks & Co.....	2065	1,000	do do.....	do 18,
2208	2064	10,000	Win-low, Lanier & Co.....	2065	10,000	S A Fletcher.....	do 18,

	791	500	J M Rothschilds & Sons.....	2056	500	J Thompson.....	January 19, 1853.
9208	791	500					
9209	6-1	2,000					
	7-2	1,000	Eliza Bradford.....	2067	3,000	Southern Bank of Indiana at Terre Haute....	do 19,
9210	675	5,000	Eliza Bradford.....	2068	2,000	Southern Bank of Indiana at Terre Haute....	do 20,
				2069	500	Eliza Bradford.....	do 20,
9211	2068	500	J Thompson.....	2068		Southern Bank of Indiana at Terre Haute....	do 21,
9212	2069	2,000	Eliza Bradford.....	2 70	2,000	Winstow Lanier & Co.....	do 21,
9213	1776	1,000	A M Fries & Brothers.....	2070	1,000	Winstow Lanier & Co.....	do 22,
9214	2161	3,000	F P James & Co.....	2072	3,000	Bank of Attica.....	do 23,
9215	997	4,500	Alex. Henry.....	2073	4,500	S A Feicher.....	do 23,
9216	2070	3,000	Winstow Lanier & Co.....	2073	700	S A Feicher.....	do 25,

*All Stocks transferred to a Bank, are held in trust by the Auditor of State and are so transferred on the books of the Agency.

ABSTRACT of Transfers, Indiana five per cent. State Stock, from the 1st day of February, 1854, to the 30th day of April, 1854, inclusive.

No. of Trade Ref.	N o. of Cer- tifi- cate	Amount.	BY WHOM TRANSFERRED.	N o. of Cer- tifi- cate	Amount	TO WHOM TRANSFERRED.	Date of Transfer.
2217	129	3,000	George W Norton.....	2074	\$4,000	Bank of Africa.....	February 1, 1854.
2218	574	3,000	George W Norton.....	2075	2,000	Bank of Africa.....	
	65	4,000					
	923	3,000					
	1674	5,000					
	1727	3,000	Hugh Barclay.....	2074	23,000	Bank of Africa.....	February 1, 1854.
	1773	5,000					
	1976	3,000					
2219	1513	1,000					
2220	70	2,000	Joseph R Snyder.....	2077	1,000	S A Fletcher.....	February 3, 1854.
2221	69	2,000	Matthias La Fourche.....	2076	2,000	E R Bennett.....	February 10, 1854.
2222	912	3,000	Mary L. Bennett.....	2076	2,000	E R Bennett.....	February 11, 1854.
2223	665	2,000	John T Robertson.....	2079	5,000	State Stock Bank, Jamestown.....	February 23, 1854.
	2076	4,000	E R Bennett.....	2078	3,000	Blanchard & Rainsford.....	February 23, 1854.
2224	9006	500	W F Miller.....	2077	1,000	S A Fletcher.....	February 23, 1854.
2225	9078	3,000	Blanchard & Rainsford.....	2077	500	S A Fletcher.....	February 23, 1854.
2226	1360	10,000	Hugh C Smith.....	2080	3,000	State Stock Bank, Jamestown.....	February 24, 1854.
				2080	2,000	State Stock Bank, Jamestown.....	February 24, 1854.
2227	887	2,500	Marquard & Co.....	2082	8,000	Hugh C Smith.....	February 24, 1854.
	888	2,500		2083	8,500	State Stock Bank, Jamestown.....	February 25, 1854.
	889	3,500					
2228	536	2,000					
	54	1,300					
	900	1,500					
	1014	1,000					
	113	2,000					
	1346	1,800					
	1359	1,000	John W. Nevin.....	2087	13,300	Duncan, Sherman & Co.....	March 2, 1854.
	1364	1,500					
	1423	500					
2229	2006	500	W M M Nevin.....	2087	1,500	Duncan, Sherman & Co.....	March 2, 1854.
2230	1601	1,000	Adams & Sturges.....	2087	5,000	Duncan, Sherman & Co.....	March 2, 1854.
	1810	4,000					

2231	557	2,500	J Chapple-mith	2,85	2,500	State Stock Bank, Jamestown	March 9th, 1854.
2232	1013	1,000	William M Nevlin	2085	1,000	do do	do do
2233	583	1,500	Salomon Griffin	2085	1,000	do do	do do
2234	2050	500	George B con	2086	500	Duncan, Sherman & Co	do 11th do
2235	323	2,000	Philip Ulrich adminstrator of Joshua Simon's deceased	2086	2,000	Traders' Bank, Terre Haute	do 14th do
2236	1778	3,500	Joshua Barnes	2089	3,500	Gibson, Stockwell & Co	do do do
2237	305	2,500	John Noble	2089	2,000	do do	do do do
2238	2090	600	Winslow, Lanier & Co	2090	600	Winslow, Lanier & Co	do do do
2239	539	2,500	F Huth & Co	2091	600	Gibson, Stockwell & Co	do 16th do
2240	858	1,000		2093	2,500	Ward & Co	do 14th do
	945	800					
	142	500	Lyman Allyn	2092	2,800	Bank of Attica	do 22d do
	1000	500					
2241	293	1,000	Caleb Swan	2094	1,000	Gibson, Stockwell & Co	do 24th do
2242	2091	2,500	Ward & Co	2094	2,500	do do	do do do
2243	2089	5,500	Gibson, Stockwell & Co	2095	6,000	Crescent City Bank	do 25th do
2244	2091	600					
2245	2091	600	do do do	2095	3,500	do do	do do do
2246	2091	3,500					
2247	2110	500					
2248	2111	500	N M Rothschild and Sons	2096	2,500	Countess Sarah Ellen Mendelsloh, Paris, F	do 29th do
2249	2112	500					
2250	2113	500					
2251	2114	500					
2252	2114	500	M C Johnson, survivor of Samuel and Margaret Johnson	2097	2,500	William Mackelth, Charles Godwin, and Alfre Duon	do do do
2253	2114	500					
2254	2114	500	S A Fletcher	2098	20,000	William Robson	do do do
2255	2114	500					
2256	2114	500	Franci Bridgeman, sole executor of the estate of Edward Bridgeman, deceased	2099	3,000	F P James	April 24th, 1854.
2257	2114	500	S H Dumeque	2100	1,000	F P James & Co	do 5h do
2258	2114	500	G L Dumeque	2101	1,000	do do	do do do
2259	2114	500	Robert Currie	2102	5,000	do do	do 8th do
2260	2114	500	William Robson	2103	20,000	Farmer's Bank of We field	do do do
2261	2114	500	Duncan, Herman & Co	2104	10,000	do do	do 10th do
2262	2114	500					
2263	2114	500					
2264	2114	500					
2265	2114	500					
2266	2114	500					
2267	2114	500					
2268	2114	500					
2269	2114	500					
2270	2114	500					
2271	2114	500					
2272	2114	500					
2273	2114	500					
2274	2114	500					
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2298	2114	500					
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2300	2114	500					
2301	2114	500					
2302	2114	500					
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2304	2114	500					
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2321	2114	500					
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2360	2114	500					
2361	2114	500					
2362	2114	500					
2363	2114	500					
2364	2114	500					
2365	2114	500					
2366	2114	500					
2367	2114	500					
2368	2114	500					
2369	2114	500					

ABSTRACT of Transfers, Indiana five per cent. State Stock, from the 1st day of February, 1854, to the 30th day April, 1854, inclusive—Continued.

No. of Transfers.	No. of certificates.	Amount.	BY WHOM TRANSFERRED.	No. of New Certificate.	Amount.	TO WHOM TRANSFERRED.	Date of Transfer.
2562	2118	\$6,000	F. P. James & Co.	2116	\$1,000	Favis, Brooks & Co.	April 20th, 1854.
2563	2163	5,000	Duncan, Herman & Co.	2117	6,000	Kentucky Stock Bank, Columbu	do 22d do
2564	2108	5,000	D. Cooper & Co.	2118	5,000	F. P. James & Co.	do do
2565	2116	4,000	D. Wis. Brock & Co.	2119	5,000	do do	do do
	2112	300		2119	4,500	Weeks & Co.	do 23th do
2566	2119	4,500	Weeks & Co.	2120	4,500	Bank of Africa	do do
2567	744	5,000	Henry Smith	2121	5,000	do do	do 26th do
2568	2118	10,000	F. P. James & Co.	2122	10,000	Bank of Gosport	do 28th do

ABSTRACT of Transfers, Indiana 5 per cent. State Stock, from the first day of May, 1854, to the 31st day of July, 1854, inclusive.

No. of Transfer.	No. of Certificate.	Amount.	BY WHOM TRANSFERRED.	No. of New Certificate.	Amount.	TO WHOM TRANSFERRED.	Date of Transfer.
9969	915	\$1,000	Cecelia Co. k	2123	\$1,000	Lacraunce ank at Lima	May 15, 1854
9970	535	3,500	John P.erguson I vne	2124	3,500	Philo Moreh use, Jr.	do 17,
9971	966	3,000	Hope & Co., Amsterdam	2125	3,000	do	do 19,
9972	913	5,000	do	2126	3,000	B ank of Attica	do 19,
2273	1661	15,000	State Stock Bank at Logansport.....	2227	15,000	Public Stock Bank at Newport, Ind.....	do 22,
9974	905	1,600	State Stock Bank at Logansport.....				
	907	1,500					
	907	500					
	910	4,000	Hope & Co., Amsterdam.....	2128	10,000	Bank of Attica	do 23,
	914	1,500					
	915	1,000					
	916	500					
2275	9124	8,500	P'ilo Morehouse Jr.,... ..	2129	8,500	Bank of Elkhart.....	do 26,
2276	1410	50,000	Bank of Connersville.....	2130	50,000	Bank of Laurel, at Laurel Indiana.....	do 29,
2277	1954	10,000	Bank of Connersville.....	2131	20,000	Brookville Bank at Brookville.....	do 29,
	1998	2,000	M W Gallett.....	2132	2,000	Weeks & Co	do 31,
2278	570	2,000	Weeks & Co	2133	500	Brown Brother & Co	do 31,
			James Pierson.....	2134	2,000	Philo Morehouse, Jr.....	do 31,
9979	2132	2,000	Weeks & Co	2135	10,000	J A Bleeker.....	June 10,
9980	433	5,000	Seabury Brewster.....	2136	2,500	A W Greenleaf.....	do 10,
	505	2,500	Philo Morehouse Jr.....	2137	2,000	Bank of Elkhart at Elkhart Indiana.....	do 12,
9981	9134	2,000	J W Bleeker.....	2138	10,000	P P James & Co	do 12,
2283	2135	10,000	A W Greenleaf.....	2139	2,500	Perry County Bank, at Camerton.....	do 12,
2284	2136	2,500	E P Dornenick.....	2140	4,000	E Dornenick	do 13,
2285	1786	4,000	Brown, Br thers & Co	2141	500	P P James & Co	do 14,
2286	2133	500	Wm H Nelson	2142	2,500	Kentucky Stock Bank at Columbus.....	July 5,
2287	2142	2,500	Edward P Meyer & Co.....	2143	500	do	do 5,
2288	873	5,000	John Ferguson Irvine.....	2144	4,500	Bank of Albany, at New Albany	do 5,
	149	1,000					
	148	1,000					
2289	147	1,000		2145	10,000	Wm H Nelson	do 5,
	146	2,000					
	145	5,000					

ABSTRACT of Transfers, Indiana 5 per cent. State Stock, from the 1st day of May, 1844, to the 31st day of July, 1851, inclusive.—Continued.

No. of Transfers.	No. of Canceled Certificates.	Amount.	BY WHOM TRANSFERRED.	No. of New Certificates.	Amount.	TO WHOM TRANSFERRED.	Date of Warrant.
2290	146	\$2,000	Wm H Nelson	2147	\$5,000	Northern Indiana Bank	July 4,
2291	145	5,000		2150	5,000	Wm H Nelson	do 8,
2292	2145	10,000	Wm H Neilson	2151	5,000	Philo Marchesse, Jr	do 13,
2293	2150	5,000					do 13,
2294	145	2,000	Seabury Brewster	2153	2,000	Perry County Bank at Cannelton	do 13,
2295	151	5,000	Publ Stock Bank at Newport	2154	5,000	Bank of Vincennes	do 20,
2296	2033	6,000	Gramercy Bank at Lafayette	2155	6,000	Greene County Bank at Bloomfield	do 21,
2297	2001	5,000	Bank of Connersville	2156	5,000	Brookville Bank	do 21,
2298	537	5,000	G O M W Peacock	2162	5,000	E W Clark, Lodge, & Co	do 24,
2299	524	5,000	do	2158	5,000	Juncan, Sherman & Co	do 27,
2300	1892	1,500	Gramercy Bank at Lafayette	2157	1,500	Greene County Bank at Bloomfield	do 27,
2301	1507	5,000	Bank of Connersville	2160	5,000	Brookville Bank	do 27,
2302	1480	500	Charles Phillips	2161	500	Bank of Connersville	July 98,
2303	536	10,000	G M W Peacock	2163	10,000	P P Ames & Co	do 29,
2304	2158	5,000	Duncan, Sherman & Co	2165	5,000	Kentucky Stock Bank	do 31,
2305							do 31,

ABSTRACT of Transfers, Indiana five per cent. State Stock, from the 1st day of August, 1854, to the 31st day of October, 1854, inclusive—Continued.

No. of Trans.	No. of Cancelled Certificate.	Amount.	BY WHOM TRANSFERRED.	No. of New Certificate.	Amount.	TO WHOM TRANSFERRED.	Date of Transfer.
2328	2043	\$14,000	Merchant's Bank, Lafayette.....	2195	\$4,000	Bank of America, Morocco, Ind.....	September 9, 1854.
2329	2192	5,000	H T Morgan.....	2196	10,000	Merchant's Bank, Lafayette.....	September 9, 1854.
2330	1192	5,500	Government Stock Bank, Lafayette.....	2197	5,000	Crescent City Bank.....	September 9, 1854.
2331	2031	5,000	Bank of Covington.....	2206	5,500	Wm H Neilson.....	September 13, 1854.
2332	1846	5,000	Bank of Connorsville.....	2206	5,000	Wm H Neilson.....	September 15, 1854.
2333	2144	4,500	Bank of Albany.....	2198	5,000	Cambridge City Bank.....	September 14, 1854.
2334	2195	10,000	Merchant's Bank, Lafayette.....	2199	4,500	Bank of America, Morocco.....	September 14, 1854.
2335	1700	10,000	Bank of Connorsville.....	2200	4,000	Bank of America, Morocco.....	September 15, 1854.
	1749	10,000		2201	6,000	Winslow, Lanier & Co.....	September 15, 1854.
	1750	10,000		2207	5,000	Merchant's Bank, Lafayette.....	September 15, 1854.
				2208	5,000	Winslow, Lanier & Co.....	
				2209	5,000	E Domenech.....	
				2210	5,000	E Domenech.....	
				2211	5,000	E Domenech.....	
				2212	5,000	E Domenech.....	
2336	2191	5,500	W & A Stevens.....	2202	5,500	Bank of Attica.....	September 16, 1854.
2337	2190	9,500	Adams & Buckingham.....	2213	500	E Domenech.....	September 16, 1854.
2338	1491	5,000	Government Stock Bank, Lafayette.....	2214	9,000	H T Morgan & Co.....	September 16, 1854.
				2203	4,000	Howard, Smith & Co.....	September 16, 1854.
				2205	1,000	Government Stock Bank.....	September 16, 1854.
2339	1577	500	Eliza Smith, executrix of Charles Smith, Tr. to Ade La Valette.....	2215	500	Adeline de Valette.....	September 20, 1754.
2340	1578	500	Eliza Smith, executrix of Charles Smith, Tr. to the estate of Samuel Wells.....	2216	500	H B Hunnewell.....	September 22, 1854.
2341	2194	2,500	Government Stock Bank.....	2217	2,500	Howard, Smith & Co.....	September 22, 1854.
2342	2206	10,500	Wm H Neilson.....	2218	10,000	Bank of Albany.....	September 22, 1854.
2343	2214	9,000	H T Morgan & Co.....	2219	500	Wm H Neilson.....	September 22, 1854.
2344	2207	5,000	Winslow, Lanier & Co.....	2221	5,000	H T Morgan and Co.....	September 23, 1854.
2345	1950	10,000	State Stock Bank, Logansport.....	2220	5,000	Philo Morehouse, Jr.....	September 23, 1854.
				2221	5,000	H T Morgan & Co.....	September 25, 1854.
				2223	5,000	E P James & Co.....	September 25, 1854.
2346	1470	22,000	Bank of Connorsville.....	2224	33,800	Winslow, Lanier & Co.....	September 25, 1854.

1700	6,400	Bank of Connorsville.....	9225	5,000	Philo Morehouse, Jr.....	Sept. 25, 1854
1832	1,000	do do.....	9227	5,000	Cambridge City Bank.....	do 28th
1917	10,000	do do.....	9226	5,000	Bank of Connorsville.....	do 28th
2247	2,400	Grainger Bank, Lafayette.....	9229	3,000	Greene County Bank.....	do 28th
2248	3,000	Frederick Averill.....	9229	5,000	Frederick Averill, Jr.....	do 29th
2249	6,000	Philo Morehouse.....	9230	5,000	Bank of Elkhart.....	do 30th
2250	5,000	do do.....	9231	5,000	do do.....	Cancel d.
2251	10,000	State Stock Bank, Logansport.....	9232	5,000	Decapet & Co.....	S pt. 30 h
2252	15,000	Bank of Connorsville.....	9233	5,000	do do.....	Oct. 2d
2253	10,000	F P James & Co.....	9234	10,000	F P James & Co.....	do 2d
2254	10,000	do do.....	9235	7,000	Winslow, Lantier & Co.....	do 2d
2255	10,000	State Stock Security Bank.....	9236	3,000	Bank of New Albany, New Albany.....	do 6th
2256	33,400	Winslow, Lantier & Co.....	9237	10,000	Bank of Bridgeport.....	do 7th
2257	9,000	H T Morgan & Co.....	9238	2,000	Winslow, Lantier & Co.....	do 7th
2258	5,000	Brookville Bank.....	9239	31,800	do do.....	5 certificates \$10,000 ea. h.
2259	5,000	do do.....	9240	9,000	Duncan, Sherman, & Co.....	Oct 9th, 1854.
2260	2,800	Winslow, Lantier & Co.....	9241	10,000	do do.....	do 11th
2261	10,000	Bank of Connorsville.....	9242	7,800	do do.....	do 14th
2262	5,000	P Morehouse, Jr.....	9243	10,000	E W Clark, Dodge & Co.....	do 14th
2263	5,000	State Stock Bank, Logansport.....	9244	5,000	Elkhart Bank.....	do 19th
2264	5,000	Merchant's Bank, Lafayette.....	9245	5,000	W H Nison.....	do 21st
2265	3,000	do do.....	9246	5,000	Bank of America, Morocco.....	do 21st
2266	10,000	Bank of Connorsville.....	9247	5,000	Merchants Bank, Lafayette.....	do 21st
2267	5,000	do do.....	9248	5,000	E Domeneck.....	do 23d
2268	2,500	Howard, Smith, & Co.....	9249	5,000	do do.....	do 24th
2269	2,500	Decapet & Co.....	9250	5,000	D J Watjen & Co.....	do 24th
2270	5,000	Howard, Smith & Co.....	9251	5,000	do do.....	do 25th
2271	4,000	State Stock Bank of Indiana, Peru.....	9252	4,000	Bank of Goshen, Goshen, Ind.....	do 25th
2272	10,000	State Stock Bank of Indiana, Peru.....	9253	9,000	State Stock Bank of Indiana, Peru.....	do 25th
2273	10,000	State Stock Bank, Logansport.....	9254	1,000	Perry County Bank, Cannelton.....	do 25th
2274	10,000	Public City Bank.....	9255	10,000	E Domeneck.....	do 26th
2275	10,000	Public City Bank, Newport.....	9256	5,000	Decapet & Co.....	do 26th
2276	15,000	Public Stock Bank, Newport.....	9257	25,000	State Stock Security Bank.....	do 26th
2277	15,000	Bank of Perryville Ind.....	9258	10,000	do do.....	do 25th
2278	10,000	State Stock Bank, Logansport.....	9259	10,000	Perry County Bank.....	do 27th
2279	10,000	E W Clark, Dodge & Co.....	9260	5,000	F P James & Co.....	do 27th
2280	10,000	Bank of Albany, New Albany.....	9261	5,000	Farmer's Bank, Jasper, Ind.....	do 28th
2281	10,000	do do.....	9262	10,000	Bank of Bridgeport, Ind.....	do 28th
2282	7,000	do do.....	9263	7,000	do do.....	do 28th
2283	10,000	State Stock Bank, Logansport.....	9264	10,000	Perry County Bank.....	do 28th
2284	10,000	do do.....	9265	10,000	do do.....	do 28th
2285	10,000	State Stock Bank, Logansport.....	9266	10,000	do do.....	do 28th
2286	10,000	do do.....	9267	10,000	do do.....	do 28th
2287	7,000	do do.....	9268	10,000	do do.....	do 28th
2288	10,000	do do.....	9269	10,000	do do.....	do 28th
2289	10,000	do do.....	9270	10,000	do do.....	do 28th
2290	10,000	do do.....	9271	10,000	do do.....	do 28th
2291	10,000	do do.....	9272	10,000	do do.....	do 28th
2292	10,000	do do.....	9273	10,000	do do.....	do 28th
2293	10,000	do do.....	9274	10,000	do do.....	do 28th
2294	10,000	do do.....	9275	10,000	do do.....	do 28th
2295	10,000	do do.....	9276	10,000	do do.....	do 28th
2296	10,000	do do.....	9277	10,000	do do.....	do 28th
2297	10,000	do do.....	9278	10,000	do do.....	do 28th
2298	10,000	do do.....	9279	10,000	do do.....	do 28th
2299	10,000	do do.....	9280	10,000	do do.....	do 28th
2300	10,000	do do.....	9281	10,000	do do.....	do 28th
2301	10,000	do do.....	9282	10,000	do do.....	do 28th
2302	10,000	do do.....	9283	10,000	do do.....	do 28th
2303	10,000	do do.....	9284	10,000	do do.....	do 28th
2304	10,000	do do.....	9285	10,000	do do.....	do 28th
2305	10,000	do do.....	9286	10,000	do do.....	do 28th
2306	10,000	do do.....	9287	10,000	do do.....	do 28th
2307	10,000	do do.....	9288	10,000	do do.....	do 28th
2308	10,000	do do.....	9289	10,000	do do.....	do 28th
2309	10,000	do do.....	9290	10,000	do do.....	do 28th
2310	10,000	do do.....	9291	10,000	do do.....	do 28th
2311	10,000	do do.....	9292	10,000	do do.....	do 28th
2312	10,000	do do.....	9293	10,000	do do.....	do 28th
2313	10,000	do do.....	9294	10,000	do do.....	do 28th
2314	10,000	do do.....	9295	10,000	do do.....	do 28th
2315	10,000	do do.....	9296	10,000	do do.....	do 28th
2316	10,000	do do.....	9297	10,000	do do.....	do 28th
2317	10,000	do do.....	9298	10,000	do do.....	do 28th
2318	10,000	do do.....	9299	10,000	do do.....	do 28th
2319	10,000	do do.....	9300	10,000	do do.....	do 28th
2320	10,000	do do.....	9301	10,000	do do.....	do 28th
2321	10,000	do do.....	9302	10,000	do do.....	do 28th
2322	10,000	do do.....	9303	10,000	do do.....	do 28th
2323	10,000	do do.....	9304	10,000	do do.....	do 28th
2324	10,000	do do.....	9305	10,000	do do.....	do 28th
2325	10,000	do do.....	9306	10,000	do do.....	do 28th
2326	10,000	do do.....	9307	10,000	do do.....	do 28th
2327	10,000	do do.....	9308	10,000	do do.....	do 28th
2328	10,000	do do.....	9309	10,000	do do.....	do 28th
2329	10,000	do do.....	9310	10,000	do do.....	do 28th
2330	10,000	do do.....	9311	10,000	do do.....	do 28th
2331	10,000	do do.....	9312	10,000	do do.....	do 28th
2332	10,000	do do.....	9313	10,000	do do.....	do 28th
2333	10,000	do do.....	9314	10,000	do do.....	do 28th
2334	10,000	do do.....	9315	10,000	do do.....	do 28th
2335	10,000	do do.....	9316	10,000	do do.....	do 28th
2336	10,000	do do.....	9317	10,000	do do.....	do 28th
2337	10,000	do do.....	9318	10,000	do do.....	do 28th
2338	10,000	do do.....	9319	10,000	do do.....	do 28th
2339	10,000	do do.....	9320	10,000	do do.....	do 28th
2340	10,000	do do.....	9321	10,000	do do.....	do 28th
2341	10,000	do do.....	9322	10,000	do do.....	do 28th
2342	10,000	do do.....	9323	10,000	do do.....	do 28th
2343	10,000	do do.....	9324	10,000	do do.....	do 28th
2344	10,000	do do.....	9325	10,000	do do.....	do 28th
2345	10,000	do do.....	9326	10,000	do do.....	do 28th
2346	10,000	do do.....	9327	10,000	do do.....	do 28th
2347	10,000	do do.....	9328	10,000	do do.....	do 28th
2348	10,000	do do.....	9329	10,000	do do.....	do 28th
2349	10,000	do do.....	9330	10,000	do do.....	do 28th
2350	10,000	do do.....	9331	10,000	do do.....	do 28th
2351	10,000	do do.....	9332	10,000	do do.....	do 28th
2352	10,000	do do.....	9333	10,000	do do.....	do 28th
2353	10,000	do do.....	9334	10,000	do do.....	do 28th
2354	10,000	do do.....	9335	10,000	do do.....	do 28th
2355	10,000	do do.....	9336	10,000	do do.....	do 28th
2356	10,000	do do.....	9337	10,000	do do.....	do 28th
2357	10,000	do do.....	9338	10,000	do do.....	do 28th
2358	10,000	do do.....	9339	10,000	do do.....	do 28th
2359	10,000	do do.....	9340	10,000	do do.....	do 28th
2360	10,000	do do.....	9341	10,000	do do.....	do 28th
2361	10,000	do do.....	9342	10,000	do do.....	do 28th
2362	10,000	do do.....	9343	10,000	do do.....	do 28th
2363	10,000	do do.....	9344	10,000	do do.....	do 28th
2364	10,000	do do.....	9345	10,000	do do.....	do 28th
2365	10,000	do do.....	9346	10,000	do do.....	do 28th
2366	10,000	do do.....	9347	10,000	do do.....	do 28th
2367	10,000	do do.....	9348	10,000	do do.....	do 28th
2368	10,000	do do.....	9349	10,000	do do.....	do 28th
2369	10,000	do do.....	9350	10,000	do do.....	do 28th
2370	10,000	do do.....	9351	10,000	do do.....	do 28th
2371	10,000	do do.....	9352	10,000	do do.....	do 28th
2372	10,000	do do.....	9353	10,000	do do.....	do 28th
2373	10,000	do do.....	9354	10,000	do do.....	do 28th
2374	10,000	do do.....	9355	10,000	do do.....	do 28th
2375	10,000	do do.....	9356	10,000	do do.....	do 28th
2376	10,000	do do.....	9357	10,000	do do.....	do 28th
2377	10,000	do do.....	9358	10,000	do do.....	do 28th
2378	10,000	do do.....	9359	10,000	do do.....	do 28th
2379	10,000	do do.....	9360	10,000	do do.....	do 28th
2380	10,000	do do.....	9361	10,000	do do.....	do 28th
2381	10,000	do do.....	9362	10,000	do do.....	do 28th
2382	10,000	do do.....	9363	10,000	do do.....	do 28th
2383	10,000	do do.....	9364	10,000	do do.....	do 28th
2384	10,000	do do.....	9365	10,000	do do.....	do 28th
2385	10,000	do do.....	9366	10,000	do do.....	do 28th
2386	10,000	do do.....	9367	10,000	do do.....	do 28th
2387	10,000	do do.....	9368	10,000	do do.....	do 28th
2388	10,000	do do.....	9369	10,000	do do.....	do 28th
2389	10,000	do do.....	9370	10,000	do do.....	do 28th
2390	10,000	do do.....	9371	10,000	do do.....	do 28th
2391	10,000	do do.....	9372	10,000	do do.....	do 28th
2392	10,000	do do.....	9373	10,000	do do.....	do 28th
2393	10,000	do do.....	9374	10,000	do do.....	do 28th
2394	10,000	do do.....	9375	10,000	do do.....	do 28th
2395	10,000	do do.....	9376	10,000	do do.....	do 28th
2396	10,000	do do.....	9377	10,000	do do.....	do 28th
2397	10,000	do do.....	9378	10,000	do do.....	do 28th
2398	10,000	do do.....	9379	10,000	do do.....	do 28th
2399	10,000	do do.....	9380	10,000	do do.....	do 28th
2400	10,000	do do.....	9381	10,000	do do.....	do 28th
2401	10,000	do do.....	9382	10,000	do do.....	do 28th
2402	10,000	do do.....	9383	10,000	do do.....	do 28th
2403	10,000	do do.....	9384	10,000	do do.....	do 28th
2404	10,000	do do.....	9385	10,000	do do.....	do 28th
2405	10,000	do do.....	9386	10,000	do do.....	do 28th
2406	10,000	do do.....	9387	10,000	do do.....	do 28th
2407	10,000	do do.....	9388	10,000	do do.....	do 28th
2408	10,000	do do.....	9389	10,000	do do.....	do 28th
2409	10,000	do do.....	9390	10,000	do do.....	do 28th
2410	10,000	do do.....	9391	10,000	do do.....	do 28th
2411	10,000	do do.....	9392	10,000	do do.....	do 28th
2412						

ABSTRACT of Transfers Indiana 5 per cent. State Stock, from the 1st day of August, 1854, to the 31st day of October, 1854, inclusive.—Continued.

No. of Transfer.	No. of Cancelled Certificate.	Amount.	BY WHOM TRANSFERRED.	No. of New Certificate.	Amount.	TO WHOM TRANSFERRED.	Date of Transfer.
2379	1528	\$5,000	State Stock Bank, Logansport.....	2268	\$40,000	State Debt Sinking Fund	October 28th, 1854.
	1529	5,000					
	1531	5,000					
	1533	5,000					
	1922	10,000					
	1930	10,000					
2380	1812	1,000	Prairie City Bank, Terre Haute	2269	2,000	George Kinne.....	do do do
	1875	1,000					
2381	2156	5,000	Brookville Bank.....	2270	1,000	Decoppet & Co.....	do do do
	1536	5,000		2271	4,000	Sturges & Ellis.....	do do do
2382	1537	5,000	State Stock Bank, Logansport	2272	10,000	Perry County Bank.....	do do do
2383	2271	4,000	Sturges & Ellis	2282	3,000	Atwood, Dunlevy, & Co.....	
				2283	1,000	Decoppet & Co., in trust for Rev. Francols	
2384	2248	5,000	Wm H Neilson	2279	3,500	Decoppet Lambert	
				2280	500	Weeks & Co.....	
2385	2113	5,000	Bank of Attica	2281	1,000	Mrs. Arabella Ryan.....	
	2072	3,000		2278	4,000	Wm H Neilson	
				2284	1,000	Smith & Walsh.....	
2386	2270	1,000	Decoppet & Co	2285	3,000	D H Nevins.....	
2387	2278	4,000	Smith & Walsh	2286	1,000	W H Neilson	
				2287	1,000	J J Mercier	
2388	2275	3,500	Wenke & Co.....	2288	3,000	Francisco Ruiz	
2389	2285	3,000	Wm. H Neilson	2289	1,000	P Harmony, Neyniens, & Co.....	
				2290	3,500	John Ferguson, N.Y.....	
				2297	1,000	Lyman Alyn.....	
				2298	1,000	John Warren & Sons.....	do 31st do
				2296	1,000	Wm H Neilson	

ABSTRACT of Transfers, Indiana Two and a-half per cent. State Stock, from the 6th day of December, 1853, to the 31st day of January, 1854, inclusive.

No. of Trans-fer.	No. of Can-celed Cer-tificate.	Amount.	BY WHOM TRANSFERRED	No. of New Certificate.	Amount.	TO WHOM TRANSFERRED.	Date of Transfer.
871	295	\$37 50	Margaretta Betts.....	2213	\$37 50	Charles Butler.....	December 12, 1853.
872	293	62 50	D H Sa e.....	do	62 50	do	
873	285	50 00	Wm D cker.....	do	50 00	do	
874	291	125 00	Joseph Goodman.....	do	125 00	do	
875	270	263 50	Godfrey Molling.....	42	262 50	do	
876	272	212 50	Wm H Richardson.....	do	212 50	do	
877	281	100 00	Geo W Norman.....	do	100 00	do	
878	287	225 00	Wilkins and Co.....	do	225 00	do	
879	276	125 00	Thos Robinson.....	do	125 00	do	
880	289	139 00	John Evans.....	do	130 00	do	
881	278	1,375 00	J C Whiteman.....	do	1,375 00	do	
882	948	125 00	Henry P Smith.....	do	125 00	do	
883	930	57 50	Joseph Hume.....	do	87 50	do	
884	1070	312 50	James Cook.....	do	312 50	do	
885	490	2,250 00	Palmer, MacKellap, Dent & Co.,...	do	2,250 00	do	
886	445	337 50	Miss E Dent.....	do	337 50	do	
887	443	157 50	Thos Williams, Earl & Co.....	do	187 50	do	
888	441	250 00	Skinner Langton.....	do	250 00	do	
889	439	1,637 50	Joseph Langton.....	do	1,687 50	do	
890	460	162 50	J W Wilson.....	do	182 50	do	
891	476	125 00	Charles Inman.....	do	187 50	do	
892	456	125 00	Thos Brass.....	do	125 00	do	
893	465	162 50	J H Ferguson, Trustee.....	do	162 50	do	
894	442	375 00	Thos Wilson & Co.....	do	375 00	do	
895	434	87 50	Samuel Dobree.....	do	87 50	do	
896	704	112 50	F C Lukes.....	do	112 50	do	
897	426	87 50	John L Baker.....	do	87 50	do	
898	408	125 00	Richard W Wood.....	do	125 00	do	
899	414	250 00	Isaac Hodgson.....	do	250 00	do	
900	404	250 00	Sir F W Heygate.....	do	250 00	do	
901	405	125 00	Mrs C L Beryon.....	do	125 00	do	
902	412	125 00	T D Hedum.....	do	125 00	do	
903	404	62 50	Alex Baillie.....	do	62 50	do	

ABSTRACT of Transfers, Indiana Two and a-half per cent. State Stock, from the 6th day of December, 1853, to the 31st day of January, 1854, inclusive.

No of Trans- fers.	No. of Certi- ficates.	Amount.	BY WHOM TRANSFERRED.	No. of New Certificate	Amount.	TO WHOM TRANSFERRED.	Date of Transfer.
4	3-9	\$125 00	Sir J Prendergast.....	2213	\$125 00	Charles Butler.....	December 12, 1853.
5	391	112 50	Honveite & Co.....	do	112 50	do	
5	125 00	125 00	T os. Dixon.....	do	125 00	do	
6	387	125 00	Wm V Dickinson.....	do	337 50	do	
7	373	337 50	Wm Sheffield.....	do	112 50	do	
8	371	112 50	Geo Harrison.....	do	62 50	do	
9	369	62 50	Wm Williams.....	do	250 00	do	
10	400	250 00	Sanders & Co.....	do	125 00	do	
11	355	1,900 00	Richard Sanderson.....	do	250 00	do	
12	350	50 00	John H Rayshaw.....	do	287 50	do	
913	341	287 50	Oriel Vertash.....	do	87 50	do	
14	361	87 50	L Kennedy.....	do	137 50	do	
15	359	137 50	Henry Metrel.....	do	62 50	do	
16	363	62 50	John T Evans.....	do	50 00	do	
17	365	50 00	James Silver.....	do	137 50	do	
18	348	137 50	Thos T Silver.....	do	137 50	do	
19	343	127 50	James Aitkins.....	do	387 50	do	
950	326	387 50	John P Larkins.....	do	350 00	do	
21	324	350 00	R G Kirkpatrick.....	do	137 50	do	
22	323	137 50	M C Chase.....	do	62 50	do	
23	324	62 50	Henry S ank.....	do	62 50	do	
24	332	62 50	Henry Hibbert.....	do	112 50	do	
25	326	112 50	Geo Jenkins.....	do	50 00	do	
26	338	50 00	J H Lewis.....	do	112 50	do	
27	338	112 50	John Krgan.....	2214	275 00	do	
28	320	275 00	Th mas Mills.....	do	652 50	do	
29	383	652 50	Matia Deuman.....	do	50 00	do	
930	304	50 00	Richard Fell.....	do	112 50	do	
31	308	112 50	Gen'l Geo Carpenter.....	do	125 00	do	
32	306	125 00	Henry Laver.....	do	75 00	do	
33	302	75 00	Capel Cure.....	do	250 00	do	
34	303	250 00	Ch route Stock.....	do	75 00	do	
35	300	75 00	Richard Oliverson.....	do	412 50	do	
36	257	412 50					

December 12, 1853.

37	257	62 30	John Page	2214	do	do
38	263	75 00	Thos. Shon		do	do
39	261	11 30	H L Thomas		do	do
40	267	2,500 00	Charles Dixon		do	do
41	274	207 50	Robert Hughes		do	do
42	258	1,207 50	N M Rothchilds & son		do	do
	259	1,000 00	do		do	do
	260	1,000 00	do		do	do
	1105	100 00	do		do	do
	1416	410 00	do		do	do
	1417	440 00	do		do	do
	1418	440 00	do		do	do
43	357	135 50	Geo & James Bagnall, executors.		do	do
44	352	109 00	Wm Silver		do	do
45	110	62 50	Sir William Collins	2216	do	do
46	693	150 00	John Backblock		do	do
47	927	125 00	Edward Prosser		do	do
48	505	1,050 00	Overend, Gurney, & Co.	2215	do	do
49	1078	125 00	Rev. Daniel Wheeler		do	do
50	2210	507 50	Corwing & Co.	2217	do	do
51	1173	165 00	Thos. Ouly, Abin Post.		do	do
	1174	165 00	do		do	do
	1175	165 00	do		do	do
	1176	165 00	do	2220	do	do
	1177	165 00	do	2221	do	do
	1179	165 00	do	2222	do	do
	1181	165 00	do		do	do
	1178	177 50	do		do	do
	1180	177 50	do		do	do
	1172	177 50	do		do	do
	1170	177 50	do		do	do
	1169	177 50	do		do	do
	1168	177 50	do		do	do
	1167	177 50	do		do	do
	1166	177 50	do		do	do
52			Baring, Brothers & Co.	2224	1,080 00	Geo H Oldmixon
53	21	930 00	do			Bank of Albany, New Albany
54	980	150 00	Charles Butler	2226	25,002 60	C A Davis & Dehon
	2213	15,000 00	do			James G King & Sons
	2214	10,002 50	do	2227	1,155 00	C A Davis & Dehon
55	1623	2,150 00	Babing, Brothers & Co.	2231	1,125 90	do
			do	2232	1,025 00	do
56	924	1,125 00	F L B Dykes & Others		185 00	do
57	711	1,050 00	Thomas Mills, Executor		225 00	do
58	32 00	185 00	John's F Huth		3,550 00	F P James & Co
59	499	925 00	Col. Francis A Daniel		175 00	do
900	4 6	3,550 00	Thomas en		185 00	do
1	689	175 00	Fred Huth & Co	2239		do
2	1281	185 00	John F Grunning			do

December 15

Cancelled.
December 15.

January 4, 1851.

January 5

ABSTRACT of Transfers, Indiana two and a half per cent. State Stock, from the 6th day of December, 1853, to 31st day of January, 1854, inclusive.—Continued.

No. of Trans-	No. of Can- celled Cer- tificate.	Amount.	BY WHOM TRANSFERRED.	No. of New Certificate.	Amount.	TO WHOM TRANSFERRED:	Date of Transfer.
3	1286	\$370 00	Fred Huth.....	92239	\$370 00	F P James & Co.....	January 5, 1854.
4	92230	575 00	H F Morgan.....	92234	2,375 00	Bank of Albany.....	do 6.
5	92231	1,000 00					
	871	125 00					
	915	1,295 00	Mrs J L Guderville, Executrix.....	92235	1,520 00	Mr J L Guderville.....	
966	926	100 00					
	9188	10,000 00					
	2192	10,000 00					
	2193	10,000 00					
	2199	10,000 00					
	2209	10,000 00	Jno P Dunn, Auditor of State, in trust.....	92236	61,977 50	Traders' Bank at Indianapolis.....	do 9
	2207	5,000 00					
	2208	6,977 50					
67	495	500 00	Geo Peabody.....	92237	500 00	Charles Dixon.....	
68	497	500 00	James Morrison.....	92238	500 00	do.....	
69	436	462 50	S G Smith.....	92238	462 50	A W Greenleaf.....	do 11
970	929	90 00	M Marshall.....	92238	25 00	do.....	
1	968	187 50	Baron A D Steinberg.....	92238	187 50	do.....	
2	116	62 50	David Pugh.....	92238	62 50	do.....	
3	803	37 50	Fred Huth & Co.....	92238	37 50	do.....	
4	1076	25 00	J W Anderson.....	92239	925 00	F P James & Co.....	do 12
5	474	3,150 00	S G Smith and L S Lord.....	92239	3,150 00	do.....	
6	9238	775 00	A W Greenleaf.....	92239	775 00	do.....	
7	2210	20,000 00	Corning & Co.....	9240	20,000 00	Elkhart County Bank.....	
8	932	62 50	Chas Twyman.....	9244	62 50	F Lawson, B Dykes and others.....	do 16
9	933	62 50	F W Steith.....	9244	62 50	do.....	
980	966	250 00	Thos Stokes.....	9244	250 00	do.....	
1	1240	75 00	Maj F M Martin.....	9244	75 00	do.....	
2	641	50 00					
3	640	670 00	David Kis-sam, jr.....	9243	620 00	Corn ng & Co.....	do 14
	9100	7,500 00	Joshua L Bailey.....	9242	8,400 00	F P James & Co.....	
	9061	1,000 00					

5	1965	3,350 00	Thomas Stokes.....	9245	3,350 00	Corning & Co.....	January 19, 1854.
6	1907	8,095 00	Hugh C Smith.....	9245	2,085 00	Corning & Co.....	
7	1158	8,095 00	Hugh C Smith.....	9247	6 000 00	H C Smith.....	
988	9231	177 50	N M Rothschilds & Sons.....	9245	117 50	Corning & Co.....	
	2010	1,155 00	J G King & Sons.....	9245	1,155 00	Corning & Co.....	
	2017	5,000 00					
	2018	5,000 00	B H Buckingham.....	9248	30,000 00	Wabash Valley Bank.....	January 23, 1854.
9	919	10,000 00	F P James & Co.....	9249	13,180 00	Public Stock Bank at Newport.....	
900	9230	4,650 00	F P James & Co.....				
	2242	8,500 00					
	1616	2,000 00	Francis A Brooks.....	9250	8,000 00	E G Whitney, Pres't.....	January 24, 1854.
	2135	2,000 00					
	2163	2,000 00	Corning & Co.....	9250	1,000 00	E G Whitney, Pres't.....	
991	2175	2,000 00	Corning & Co.....	9254	5,777 50	Corning & Co.....	
	2245	6,777 50	J F Brunnell.....	9250	1,000 00	E G Whitney, President.....	
992	1874	1,000 00	Alex Henry.....	9251	710 00	Smith & Walsh.....	January 25, 1854.
993	995	1,710 00	Alex Henry.....	9254	1,000 00	Corning & Co.....	
994	9251	710 00	Smith & Walsh.....	9255	719 00	Kent & Loubet.....	January 31, 1854.

ABSTRACT of Transfers. Indiana Two and a-half per cent. State Stock, from the 1st day of February, 1854, to the 30th day of April, 1854, inclusive.

No. of Trans-fer.		No. of Cer-tified Cer-tificates.		Amount.		BY WHOM TRANSFERRED.		No. of New Certificate.		Amount.		TO WHOM TRANSFERRED.		Date of Transfer.	
995	1800	1800		\$260 00		Stephen Clark.....		2265		\$260 00		S A Fletcher.....		February 1, 1854.	
996	1190	1190		37 50		Sophia and Harriet Smith.....		2256		540 00		Corning & Co.....		February 2, 1854.	
997	145	145		302 50											
997	1480	1480		12 50											
998	135	135		1872 50		Austin Smith.....		2256		1,960 00		Corning & Co.....		February 2, 1854.	
998	137	137		150 00				2252		75 00		E W Clarke, Dodge & Co.....		February 2, 1854.	
998	327	327		670 00		Wm Maxwell.....		2259		720 00		Matilda Maxwell, in trust.....		February 3, 1854.	
998	324	324		50 00											
999	2243	2243		720 00		Corning & Co.....		2256		7,497 50		Corning & Co.....		February 3, 1854.	
1000	2254	2254		6,777 50											
1001	605	605		340 00		S Jomon Griffin.....		2257		540 00		S A Fletcher.....		February 3, 1854.	
1001	1871	1871		2,200 00		S S Wallev.....		2257		2,200 00		S A Fletcher.....		February 3, 1854.	
1002	1250	1250		10,000 00		E G Whitnev, President.....		2258		10,000 00		Indiana Bank, Madison.....		February 4, 1854.	
1003	2250	2250		720 00		Matilda Maxwell.....		2260		720 00		S A Fletcher.....		February 6, 1854.	
1004	541	541		180 00		Catharine Ann Tom.....		2260		180 00		S A Fletcher.....		February 6, 1854.	
1005	2256	2256		9,997 50		Corning & Co.....		2260		9,997 50		S A Fletcher.....		February 6, 1854.	
1006	1862	1862		375 00		G M Maxwell.....		2260		375 00		S A Fletcher.....		February 6, 1854.	
1007	2182	2182		4,000 00		June Sims.....		2276		4,000 00		Duncan, Sherman & Co.....		February 9, 1854.	
1008	18	18		1,440 00		J S Gregory.....		2276		1,440 00		Duncan, Sherman & Co.....		February 9, 1854.	
1009	2171	2171		8,000 00		F A Brooks.....		2261		8,000 00		Wm H Neilson.....		February 11, 1854.	
1010	2261	2261		8,000 00		W H Neilson.....		2263		24,000 00		Ken, Lowber & Co.....		February 11, 1854.	
1011	2252	2252		75 00		E W Clark, Dodge & Co.....		2263		75 00		S A Fletcher.....		February 11, 1854.	
1012	2129	2129		5,000 00		E H Herrick.....		2263		5,000 00		Ken, Lowber & Co.....		February 11, 1854.	
1013	2215	2215		7 075 00		Ken, Lowber & Co.....		2266		7,785 00		Lagrange Bank, Indiana.....		February 11, 1854.	
1014	2263	2263		1,000 00											
1014	1 68	1 68		1,000 00											
1014	1565	1565		5,000 00		Wm H English.....		2267		30,000 00		Bank of Goshen.....		February 20, 1854.	
1015	2155	2155		5,000 00											
1015	1377	1377		5,000 00											
1015	2093	2093		8,000 00											
1015	2094	2094		6,000 00											
1015	708	708		62 50		G Skilton.....		2268		62 50		W H Neilson.....		February 22, 1854.	

1016	469	50 00	A P Ferguson.....	2268	50 00	W H Neilson.....	February 22, 1854.
1017	467	162 50	John Dillon.....	2268	102 00	W H Neilson.....	February 22,
1018	695	212 50	J Laxmore.....	2268	212 50	W H Neilson.....	February 22,
1019	556	62 50	James Hutchinson.....	2268	62 50	W H Neilson.....	February 22,
1020	607	62 50	Thomas Yates.....	2268	62 50	W H Neilson.....	February 22,
1021	1072	62 50	R L Jones.....	2268	62 50	W H Neilson.....	February 22,
1022	2068	150 00	W & Jno Obrien.....	2271	180 00	Lagrange bank at Lima.....	February 23,
1023	888	90 00	A Macquard & Co.....	2269	3,320 00	W H Neilson.....	February 23,
	889	1,300 00					
	887	950 00					
1024	87	180 00	James Stuart.....	2269	180 00	W H Neilson.....	February 27,
1025	2268	675 00	W H Neilson.....	2271	4,085 00	Lagrange Bank, at Lima.....	March 1, 1854.
1026	1393	3,410 00	Jno W Nevin.....	2270	3,000 00	Atwood, Dunleaf & Co.....	March 1,
		4,010 00		2278	1,000 00	A W Greenleaf.....	March 1,
1027	1419	8,600 00	Jno W Nevin.....	2275	3,000 00	Duncan, Sherman & Co.....	March 2,
1028	2270	3,000 00	Atwood, Dunleaf & Co.....	2274	3,000 00	do do	March 3,
1029	182	62 50	John S Spencer.....	2276	62 50	do do	March 6,
1030	1890	1,000 00	J M F M Marcell.....	2281	1,000 00	Dec pper & Co.....	March 7,
1031	2255	312 50	George Bacon.....	2276	312 50	Duncan, Sherman & Co.....	March 10,
1032	2146	100 00	E Morrison & Co.....	2276	100 00	do do	March 11,
1033	524	100 00	Philp & Camp.....	2276	100 00	do do	March 11,
1034	2005	10,000 00	Edmund Fowle.....	2277	10,000 00	do do	March 14,
1035	535	650 00	Joshua Simmons.....	2277	670 00	do do	March 14,
1036	516	712 50	F Huth & Co.....	2277	670 00	do do	March 21,
1037	814	11,000 00	N M Rothschild & Sons.....	2280	712 50	do do	March 21,
		10,000 00		2279	21,000 00	Bank of Attica.....	March 21,
1038	232	247 50	Caleb Swan.....	2280	347 50	Duncan, Sherman & Co.....	March 21,
1039	2578	1,000 00	A W Greenleaf.....	2280	1,010 00	do do	March 21,
1040	2081	1,000 00	Decoppet & Co.....	2282	1,000 00	do do	March 27,
1041	1419	207 50	N M Rothschild & Sons.....	2283	1,037 50	Countess Sarah Ellen de Mandelslo, Paris.....	March 28,
	1411	207 00					
	1412	207 00					
	1413	507 00					
	1414	207 50					
1042	2203	5,015 00	Winslow, Lauier & Co.....	2283	5,025 00	Puncan, Sherman & Co.....	March 28,
1043	691	900 00	M C Johnson, Survivor, &c.....	2284	900 00	Wm Mackeith and others.....	March 29,
1044	2257	2,540 00	S A Fletcher.....	2285	22,272 50	William Robson.....	March 29,
	2257	2,540 00					
	2257	2,540 00					
	2257	2,540 00					
1045	2285	20,272 50	Wm Robson.....	2286	20,272 50	Farmer's Bank of Westfield.....	April 8, 1854.
1046	2285	20,272 50	Francis Bridgeman, executor of Edward Bridgeman.....	2287	1,140 00	Bank of Attica.....	April 10,
		1,140 00					
1047	178	180 00	Nancy Sistare.....	2288	1,547 50	J G Hendricks.....	April 17,
	791	467 50					
	795	75 00					
	1407	870 00					
1048	1670	1,531 87	Lucy Sistare.....	2288	2,000 00	J G Hendricks.....	April 17,
		478 31					

ABSTRACT of Transfers, Indiana Two and a-half per cent. State Stock, from the 1st day of February, 1854, to the 30th day April, 1854, inclusive.

No. of Trans-fer.	No. of Cancel- led certificate.	Amount.	BY WHOM TRANSFERRED.	No. of New Certificate.	Amount.	TO WHOM TRANSFERRED.	Date of Transfer.
1049	1631	\$1,321 87	Virginia E Sistare.....	2288	\$2,000 00	J G Hendricks.....	April 17, 1854.
	1656	478 13					
1050	1632	1,321 88	W H M Sistare.....	2288	2,000 00	J G Hendricks.....	April 17, 1854.
	1657	478 12					
1051	1633	1,321 88	George K Sistare, Jr.....	2288	2,000 00	J G Hendricks.....	April 17, 1854.
	1657	478 12					
1052	2288	9,547 50	J G Hendricks.....	2289	9,547 50	Bank of Warsaw.....	April 19, 1854.
1053	335	5,192 50	James Atkin.....	2290	5,192 50	Samuel Davis.....	April 26, 1854.

ABSTRACT of Transfers, Indiana Two and a-half per cent. State Stock, from the 1st day of May, 1854, to the 31st day of July, 1854, inclusive.—Continued.

No. of Trans- fers	No. of Cer- tified Cer- tificates.	BY WHOM TRANSFERRED.		No. of New Certificate.	Amount.	TO WHOM TRANSFERRED.	Date of Transfer.
		Amount.					
1075	564	\$4,417 50	John Ferguson (of Irvine)	2312	\$4,417 50	Corning & Co.	July 5, 1854.
1076	2809	1,687 50	John H. Neilson	2312	1,687 50	Corning & Co.	July 7, 1854.
1077	65	167 50	Robert Marshall	2312	167 50	Corning & Co.	July 7, 1854.
1078	1693	5,000 00	James Pierson	2311	10,000 00	Corning & Co.	July 22, 1854.
	1697	5,000 00					

ABSTRACT of Transfers, Indiana two and half per cent. State Stock, from the 1st day of August, 1854, to the 31st day of October, 1854, inclusive.

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No. of Trans-fer.	No. of Certi- ficate.	Amount.	BY WHOM TRANSFERRED.	No. of New Certificate.	Amount.	TO WHOM TRANSFERRED.	Date of Transfer.
1079	2179	\$27,527 50	Bank of Albany, at New Albany	2315	\$20,000 00	Bank of Warsaw	1851
1080	1608	1,000 00	.....	2316	7,597 50	Bank of Syracuse	August 14 1854.
1081	1645	2,000 00	Jos Richardson	2318	5,000 00	N J Wyeth	
1082	1747	2,000 00	.....	2317	10,000 00	Leffrange Bank L ma	do 18
1083	2311	10,000 00	Corning & Co	2319	13,777 00	Indiana Bank	do 19
1084	2301	101,977 50	Traders' Bank at Nashville	2320	88,000 00	Traders' Bank at Indianapolis	Sept. 8
1085	2312	6,302 50	.....	2325	500 00	In trust for the use of State debt sinking fund	
1086	2314	1 87 50	Wetmore & Cryder	2331	6,262 00		
1087	2315	5,000 00	N J Wyeth	2331	1,837 00		
1088	2316	13,777 50	Indiana Bank at Madison	2331	5,000 00		
1089	2317	217 50	.....	2331	11,000 00		
1090	2318	50 00	Eliza Smith, Executrix of Chas Smith Trust	2332	1,400 00	Indiana Bank at Madison	do 20
1091	2319	1,070 00	M R Sherwood	2332	1,777 50		
1092	2320	4,437 50	L S Suarez, in trust for Tacula & Co Lodon,	2334	347 50	H Hobbs, Humwell Tr	do 22
1093	2321	3,218 00	L S Suarez, Executor for Peter Harmony	2335	50 00	Aud'r State for use of State debt Sinking fund	do 25
1094	2322	10,000 00	State Stock Bank of Indiana at Peru	2336	1,092 00	L S Suarez	do 30
1095	2323	10,000 00	.....	2337	4,337 00	do	
1096	2324	10,000 00	.....	2340	34,002 00	In trust of Auditor for use of sinking fund	
1097	2325	8,192 50	Auditor of the State of Indiana for the use of	2352	8,192 50	do	Oct. 3
1098	2326	10,000 00	The State Debt Sinking fund, E W H Ellis	2352	30,200 00	do	
1099	2327	20,100 00	Auditor of the State of Indiana	2352	30,200 00	do	
1100	2328	2,000 00	Bank of Albany, at New Albany	2359	5,552 50	Bank of Syracuse	do 20
1101	2329	10,000 00	.....	2360	2,294 50	Bank of Albany, at New Albany	
1102	2330	2,689 00	.....			
1103	2331	9,889 50	.....			

ABSTRACT of Transfers, Wabash and Erie preferred Canal Stock, from the 1th day of December, 1853, to the 31st day of January, 1854, inclusive.

No. of Transfers.	No. of Canceled Certificate.	Amount.	BY WHOM TRANSFERRED.	No. of New Certificate.	Amount.	TO WHOM TRANSFERRED.	Date of Transfer.
614	411	\$4,000	J L Gudeville, Executrix.....	1703	4,000	J L Gudeville.....	January 6, 1854.
615	1633	11,000	Winslow, Lanier & Co.....	1704	4,400	Leonard & Winslow.....	do 23 do
615	1633	11,000	Winslow, Lanier & Co.....	1705	6,000	Winslow Lanier & Co.....	do 23 do
616	1660	6,000	Wm M Bliss.....	1706	6,000	R Norris, jr, Treas., &c.....	do 27 do

ABSTRACT of Transfers, Wabash and Erie five per cent. Deferred Canal Stock, from the 6th day of December, 1853, to the 31st day of January, 1854.

No. of Transfers.	No of Canceled certificate.	Amount.	BY WHOM TRANSFERRED.	No of Certificate.	Amount.	TO WHOM TRANSFERRED.	Date of Transfer.
116	562	2,000	Joseph Lawson.....	569	\$2,000	Geo R Sistar.....	January 5, 1854.
117							Canceled.
118							Canceled.
119	562	3,000	Baring, Brothers, & Co.....	571	3,000	Geo H Oldmixon.....	January 12.

ABSTRACT of Transfers, Wabash and Erie five per cent. Canal Stock, issued on account of W. and E. Canal Bonds, from the 6th day of December, 1853, to the 31st day of January, 1854, inclusive.

No. of Transfer.	No of Can- celled certifi- cate.	Amount.	BY WHOM TRANSFERRED.	No. of New Certificate	Amount.	TO WHOM TRANSFERRED.	Date of Transfer.
41	98	500	N M Rothschilds & Sons.....	111	500	Geo M Levl... ..	January 19, 1854.

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ABSTRACT of Transfers, Wabash and Erie five per cent. Deferred Canal Stock, issued on account of W. and E. Canal Bonds, from the 6th day of December, 1853, to the 31st day of January, 1854, inclusive.

No. of Transfer.	No of Can- celled certifi- cate.	Amount.	BY WHOM TRANSFERRED.	No. of New Certificate.	Amount.	TO WHOM TRANSFERRED.	Date of Transfer.
92	913	1,000	John E Fox.....	88	1,000	Winslow Lanier & Co	December 14, 1852.
93	89	1,500	Winslow, Lanier & Co.....	90	1,000	James Todd.....	do 14, do
94	84	2,000	Norman S Washburn.....	91	2,500	M G Bright.....	January 9, 1854.
95	821	3,000	Winslow, Lanier & Co.....	92	300	Leonard C Winslow.....	do 23, do
95	821	3,000	Winslow, Lanier & Co.....	93	2,700	Winslow, Lanier & Co.....	

ABSTRACT of Transfers, Wabash and Erie preferred Canal Stock, from the first day of February, 1854, to the 30th day of April, 1854, inclusive.

No. of Transfer.	No. of Certificate.	Amount.	BY WHOM TRANSFERRED.	No. of New Certificate.	Amount.	TO WHOM TRANSFERRED.	Date of Transfer.
617	584	\$2,000	W H M Maxwell	1707	\$2,000	Matth. Maxwell, Jr., in trust	February 14, 1854.
618	1515	2,000	N R Cobb & Co.	1708	2,000	E A Clark, Dodge & Co.	March 1,
619	1,08	2,000	E W Clark, Dodge, & Co.	1709	1,000	N R Cobb & Co.	do 2,
620	405	2,300		1710	2,500	C R Roberts	
	406	2,300	A Marchand & Co.	1710	7,000	do	
	407	3,000		1711	1,100	Richard & Shell	
621	1004	300	Isaac Kipp, Jr.	1712	500	E W Clark, Dodge & Co.	
622	1712	1,000	E W Clark, Dodge & Co.	1712	500	do	
623	91	5,000	Chas Stokes, and Thos Stokes, and W G Wash- son, executors of Thos Stokes	1713	1,000	G V Lott	
	92	2,000		1715	7,000	H Williams	Issued on account of W and E Bonds.
	93	1,000		113	3,000	do	
	94	1,000					
	95	1,000					
624	1673	9,000	E W Clark, Dodge & Co.	1716	2,000	H L Williams	March 13
625	677	2,000	Phillipp Unice, Adm'r of Joshua Simmons	1717	6,000	E W Clark, Dodge & Co.	do 14
626	1691	2,000	Albert Wells	1719	2,000	do	do 29
627	1065	3,400	W A Smith	1719	3,000	do	
628	1301	2,400	Wm Keith	1721	5,000	Smith & Walsh	
629	1302	1,000	do	1721	2,000	do	
				1722	1,000	E W Clark, Dodge & Co.	April 13

ABSTRACT of Transfers of the Wabash and Erie Preferred Canal Stock, from the first day of February, 1854, to the 30th day of April, 1854.

No. of Transfer.	No of Can- celled certifi- cate.	Amount.	BY WHOM TRANSFERRED.	No. of New Certificate.	Amount.	TO WHOM TRANSFERRED.	Date of Transfer.
120	91	2,500	M C Johnson, Surwur & Co.....	573	2,500	Wm Markerth & Others ..	March 29, 1854.
121	328	500					
	329	500					
	330	500	N M Rothschilds & Sons	474	2,500	S E Di Mandelsioh.....	
	331	500					
	332	500					
122	134	3,000	Francis Bridgman, Mx'r of Edwin Bridgman, Andrew Low	575	3,000	Geo Peabody, London	April 3
123	557	500		576	500	E S Monroe.....	do 15,

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ABSTRACT of Transfers, Wabash and Erie Preferred Canal Stock, on account of Wabash and Erie Bonds, from the 1st day of February, 1854, to the 30th day of April, 1854, inclusive.

No. of Transfer.	No of Can- celled certifi- cate.	Amount.	BY WHOM TRANSFERRED.	No of New Certificate.	Amount.	TO WHOM TRANSFERRED.	Date of Transfer.
42	11	1,500		112	1,500	E W Clark, Dodge & Co	February 28, 1851.
43	113	3,000	C Remington..... H L Williams.....	114	3,000	do do	March 14,

ABSTRACT of Transfers, Wabash and Erie Preferred Canal Stock, from the 1st day of May, 1854, to the 31st day of July, 1854, inclusive.

No. of Transfer.	No of Can- celed certifi- cate.	Amount.	BY WHOM TRANSFERRED.	No. of New Certificate.	Amount	TO WHOM TRANSFERRED.	Date of Transfer
630	536 1701	\$2,000 2,000	Joseph Drake.....	1723	\$4,000	Jefferson Insurance Company, New York ..	May 19, 1854.
631	1567	16,500	Samuel Erdman Szchiner.....	1724	16,500	I Seymour	do 19 do
632	1678	2,500	Gilbert, Coe, & Johnson.....	1725	2,500	do	do 22 do
633	1649 1643 1644 1645 1646 1647	1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000	John M Clymonds.....	1726	6,000	D M Havemeyer.....	do 23 do
634	1720	5,000	Smith & Walsh.....	1726	5,000	do	do 24 do
635	1723	4,000	J M Smith, Secretary Jefferson Insurance Co	1727	4,000	Joseph Drake	do 30 do
636	1648	1,000	John M Clymonds	1728	4,500	D M Havemeyer.....	Canceled, June 6th, 1854.
637	1649 1650 1651 1652 1653 1650	1,000 1,000 1,000 1,500 1,500	E N Shelton and J P Arnold, Pres't and Cash- ier of Manufacturer's Bank	1729	17,500	Adams & Buckinghams	July 17, 1854.
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Preferred Canal Stock issued on account of Wabash and Erie Canal Bonds.

No. of Trans-fer.	No. of Can-celed Cer-tificate.	Amount.	BY WHOM TRANSFERRED.	No. of New Certificate	Amount.	TO WHOM TRANSFERRED.	Date of Transfer
44	106	\$2,500	E N Shelton & J P Arnold, Pres't and Cashier of Manufacturer's Bank, Birmingham.....	115	\$2,500	Adams and Buckingham	July 17, 1854.

ABSTRACT of Transfers, Wabash and Erie Preferred Canal Stock, from the 1st day of August, 1854, to the 31st day of October, 1854, inclusive.

No. of Trans-fer.	No. of Can-celed Cer-tificate.	Amount.	BY WHOM TRANSFERRED.	No of New Certificate.	Amount.	TO WHOM TRANSFERRED.	Date of Transfer.
639	1424	\$10,000	Gilbert and Johnson.....	1730	\$22,250	William M Bliss.....	August 10, 1854.
	1420	10,000		1731	20,000	William M Bliss.....	
	1425	10,000		1732	10,000	William M Bliss.....	
	1422	10,000					
	1571	1,000					
	1449	10,000	Eliza Smith, executrix of Charles Smith, trustee to A DeValette.....	1733	500	Adaline De LaValette	Sept. 20, 1854.
640	1443	250		1734	500		October 13, 1854.
	1573	500					
641	1582	500					
642	1686	1,000	Clement Remington.....	1735	1,000	W B Campbell	

AMOUNT of Interest paid to holders of Indiana five per cent. State Stock, from the 6th day of December, 1853, to the 31st day of January, 1854, inclusive.

Amount of Stock.	STOCKHOLDER'S NAMES.	Amount of Interest.	When Paid. 1854.	When Due.
\$1,500	J C Ackerman.....	\$37 50	January 11,	January 1, 1854.
9,000	Thomas R Auldjo.....	225 00	January 3,	
8,000	John Auldjo.....	200 00	do	
15,000	James Aitkin.....	387 50	do	
1,000	John W Anderson.....	25 00	do	
10 500	Frederick Averil, Jr.....	262 50	January 7,	
5,000	Adams & Sturges.....	125 00	January 5,	
1,500	Adams & Buckingham.....	37 50	January 3,	
51,175	Wm B Astor.....	1,279 37	do	
10,000	Miss L A A Arnold.....	250 00	do	
10,000	F L Arnold.....	250 00	do	
1,500	A L Andowine.....	37 50	do	
5,000	Charles Andreæ.....	125 00	January 4,	
3,000	G H DeAmazago.....	75 00	January 3,	
50,000	Government Stock Bank.....	1,250 00	do	
82 000	Public Stock Bank, Newport.....	2,050 00	do	
210,000	State Stock Bank, Logansport.....	5,250 00	do	
50,000	Indiana Stock Bank, Laporte.....	1,250 00	January 11,	
50,000	Plymouth Bank, Plymouth.....	1,250 00	January 12,	
89,000	Prairie City Bank, Terre Haute.....	4,725 00	January 3,	
158,500	State St'k B'k of Indiana, at Peru..	3 957 50	January 4,	
92,500	Gramercy Bank, Lafayette.....	2,312 50	January 5,	
60,000	Bank of North America, Newport..	1,500 00	January 3,	
50,000	Merchants' Bank, Lafayette.....	1,250 00	do	
25,000	State Stock Security Bank.....	625 00	do	
18,000	Drovers' Bank, Rome.....	450 00	January 19,	
32,000	Southern Bank of Indiana.....	800 00	January 3,	
50,000	Traders' Bank, Indianapolis.....	1,250 00	do	
633,000	Bank of Connersville.....	15,837 50	do	
44,000	Canal Bank, Evansville.....	1,100 00	do	
50,000	Western Bank, Plymouth.....	1,250 00	January 6,	
10,000	Wabash Valley Bank, Logansport..	200 00	January 3,	
10,000	Northern Ind. Bank, Logansport....	250 00	do	
25,000	Bank of Indiana, Michigan City....	626 00	January 7,	
43,000	Crescent City Bank, Evansville....	1,075 00	January 3,	
500	Indiana Bank, Madison.....	12 50	January 4,	
5,000	Bank of Covington.....	125 00	January 26,	
37 500	B'k of Savings in the city of N Y..	937 50	January 3,	
500	W Broad.....	12 50	do	
1 500	Robert C L B Sloan.....	37 50	do	
20,500	Arthur Bailly.....	512 50	do	
25,000	Baring, Brothers & Co.....	625 00	do	
10 500	Adolphus Bach.....	262 50	do	
3,500	Josiah Barnes.....	87 50	January 6,	
500	Bryant Barwell.....	12 50	January 21,	
1,500	M s Margaretta Betts.....	37 50	January 3,	
5 500	Geo and James Bagnall, Exrs.....	137 50	do	
500	G Bagnall.....	12 50	do	
500	James Bagnall.....	12 50	do	
4,500	Bowverie & Co.....	112 50	do	
5,000	Mrs C L Benyon.....	125 00	do	
23,000	Alex Baillie.....	575 00	do	
500	G Beadnell.....	12 50	do	
3,500	J L Baker.....	87 50	do	
4,500	Seabury Brewster.....	112 50	January 5,	
500	David Banks.....	12 50	January 17,	
500	Louis DeBorda & Jordan.....	12 50	January 9,	
3,000	Edward Bridgeman.....	75 00	January 3,	
26,200	Charles Bird.....	653 00	do	
23 000	Hugh Barclay.....	575 00	do	
1,000	Wm L Blair.....	25 00	do	
15,000	Eliza Bradford.....	375 00	do	
5,000	George Briggs Gentleman.....	125 00	do	
1,600	Henrietta Barde.....	25 00	do	
1,000	Charles P Barde.....	25 00	do	
8,000	Adolphus P Butini.....	200 00	do	
10,000	Alex Osawell.....	250 00	January 6,	
5,000	Mrs Susan Banlaere.....	125 00	January 3,	
2,000	John R Brush, M D.....	50 00	do	
500	Geo Bacon, N Y.....	12 50	January 5,	

AMOUNT of Interest paid to holders of Indiana five per cent. State Stock, from the 6th day of December, 1853, to the 31st day of January, 1854, inclusive.—Continued.

Amount of Stock.	STOCKHOLDER'S NAMES.	Amount of Interest.	When Paid. 1854.	When Paid.
\$4,000	Hemi Marie Chappell.....	\$100 00	January 3	January 1, 1854.
10,000	Capel Core	250 00	do	
5,000	Gen Geo Carpenter.....	125 00	do	
2,500	Morgan C Chase.....	62 50	do	
2,500	Sir Wm Callings.....	62 50	do	
50,000	Thomas Cotterill.....	1,250 00	do	
1,000	Thomas C Crowford.....	25 00	do	
2,500	Cammann & Whitehouse.....	62 00	do	
2,500	John Chappelsmith.....	62 00	do	
2,500	Mark W Collet.....	62 00	do	
1,000	Cecelia Cook, Inda.....	25 00	January 9	
1 500	Walter J S Casbourne.....	37 50	January 3	
2,500	M W Collet, in trust.....	62 50	do	
2,000	Jacques Claparece.....	50 00	do	
2,500	John B Chandler.....	62 50	January 7	
5,000	Robert Cormie.....	125 00	January 3	
5,000	J J Crocheron.....	125 00	do	
2,000	Jules DeChatoney.....	50 00	do	
10,000	Jean B M De Cortleosquet.....	250 00	do	
1,500	Augustine A Domesque, widow..	37 50	January 17	
7,500	Baron Aug De Steinberg.....	187 50	January 3	
100,000	C Dixon.....	2,500 00	do	
4,000	E P Dommick.....	100 00	January 11	
2,000	W Docker.....	50 00	January 3	
2,000	Miss Maria Denman.....	50 00	do	
13,000	Miss E Dent.....	337 50	do	
6,500	John Dillow.....	162 50	do	
105,500	Thomas Dent.....	2,637 50	do	
9,000	Col F A Daniel.....	225 00	do	
4,500	Joseph Drake.....	112 50	do	
2,500	Sarah Dillwyn.....	62 50	do	
500	Thomas E Davis.....	12 50	January 27	
45,000	F D B Dykes, and others.....	1,125 00	January 3	
3,000	James Dickey.....	75 00	January 5	
12,000	Charles Davis, Admi.....	300 00	January 4	
300	S DeMaceds.....	5 00	do	
70,500	Estevan Dominick.....	1,762 50	January 14	
6,000	Miss Lorenza DeFrancia.....	150 00	January 4	
1,000	L & E Decoppet, in trust.....	25 00	January 18	
1,000	L A A Drolenvaux.....	25 00	January 3	
19,000	John Evans.....	475 00	do	
2,500	Esher & Rusch, in trust.....	62 50	do	
2,000	do do.....	50 00	do	
1,000	do do.....	25 00	do	
6,500	J Edwards & A Jackson, in trust	162 50	do	
1,000	Quinton Dick.....	25 00	do	
1,000	John N Foster.....	25 00	do	
1,100	A H Ferris & Brother.....	25 00	January 23	
4,000	John & Ed Ferguson, in trust....	100 00	January 4	
23,500	John Ferguson, Irvine, N. B.....	587 50	January 17	
4,500	Richard Fall.....	112 50	January 3	
2,000	John Ferguson, N Y..... [Trustees	50 00	do	
6,500	Ferguson, Abbot, & Ferguson....	162 50	do	
2,000	Miss A P Ferguson.....	50 00	do	
8,500	Raphael DeFarfare.....	212 50	January 4	
7,000	Charles Francoville.....	175 00	January 6	
3,000	Loccoot Grummane.....	75 00	January 3	
3,000	Henry Gardner, Trustee.....	75 00	January 4	
3 000	J Godman.....	125 00	January 3	
1,000	J Greenwood.....	25 00	do	
4,000	Edua Grabb.....	100 00	do	
1,000	William Graves.....	25 00	January 31	
7,500	Jno Gillitt & Co.....	187 50	January 3	
3,500	J Gilliatt & Co & A Hatfield.....	87 50	do	
4,000	L A Guderville.....	100 00	do	
1,000	Lucy M Green.....	25 00	January 4	
3,000	Jeom A C Granten.....	75 00	January 3	
2,000	M C Galland.....	50 00	do	
5,000	Stephen Hannaford.....	125 00	do	

AMOUNT of Interest paid to holders of Indiana Five per cent. State Stock, from the 6th day of December, 1853, to the 21st day of January, 1854, inclusive.—Continued.

Amount of Stock.	STOCKHOLDERS' NAMES.	Amount of Interest.	When Paid.	When Due.
\$3 500	Adderly Howard.....	\$87 50	January 3	
1,500	Daniel Hall.....	37 50	do 6	
11 000	H Hollis Hannevell.....	275 00	do 3	
3,000	Betsy A Hart.....	75 00	do 4	
500	Wm A Hart.....	12 50	do 4	
4,500	H Hebbert.....	112 50	do 3	
1,000	E Harrison.....	25 00	do 3	
1,000	M Harrison, Jr.....	25 00	do 3	
2,500	G Harrison.....	62 50	do 3	
10,000	J Hodgson.....	250 00	do 3	
2,500	F Hutn & Co.....	62 50	do 3	
2,500	James Hutchinson.....	62 50	do 3	
4,500	Alex Henry.....	112 50	do 3	
1,500	Solomon Griffin.....	37 50	do 10	
96,500	Hope & Co (Amsterdam).....	662 50	do 3	
5,000	A N Hansen.....	125 00	do 6	
3,500	Joseph Hume.....	87 50	do 3	
15,500	Thomas Hudson.....	387 50	do 3	
2,000	J F Hance.....	50 00	do 4	
2,500	Margaret Hart.....	62 50	do 3	
4,000	Mrs M Herschfield.....	100 00	do 5	
2,500	Wm A Hankey.....	62 50	do 3	
2,000	George Hadden.....	50 00	do 3	
3,000	Wm Hunter.....	75 00	do 3	
11,500	E P Hever & Co.....	287 50	do 4	
3,500	Miss Selma Hendricks.....	57 50	do 5	
1,000	Peter Hurley.....	25 00	do 5	
20 500	Hope & Co, Netwick & Voombere and widow of Wm Bwosk.....	512 50	do 3	
5,500	James Howell.....	137 50	do 3	
10,000	Miss Maria X Harmony.....	250 00	do 4	
5,000	Alex Holmski.....	125 00	do 3	
2,000	Geo Jenkins.....	50 00	do 3	
4,000	Miss M Jones.....	100 00	do 3	
1,000	Walter R Jones.....	25 62	do 18	
2,500	Alfred Janson.....	62 50	do 3	
2,500	Wm Janson.....	62 50	do 3	
10,500	Jean C Jameson.....	62 50	do 3	
10,500	Christene A Jameson, r c.....	262 50	do 3	
2,500	Samuel and Margaret C Johnson.....	62 50	do 3	
2,500	Richard L Jones.....	62 50	do 3	
15,000	John Jochmus.....	375 00	do 3	
4,000	Wm S Johnson.....	100 00	do 3	
13,500	Lieut Gen Aug Jochmus.....	337 50	do 3	
3,500	James G King & Son.....	87 50	do 3	
500	Samuel Kissam.....	12 50	do 3	
11,000	John Kingan.....	275 00	do 3	
5,500	R G Kirkpatrick.....	137 50	do 3	
3,500	H W Kelle.....	87 50	do 3	
5,500	L Kenneday.....	137 50	do 3	
2,000	Daniel Kissan, Jr.....	50 00	do 4	
1,000	W J King.....	25 00	do 4	
2,500	Robert Kemp.....	62 50	do 3	
1,000	Egbert Jean Koche.....	25 00	do 3	
6,000	Ferdinand Karck, in trust.....	150 00	do 3	
2,500	William Liddard.....	62 50	do 3	
3,000	Thomas Lihon.....	75 00	do 3	
4 500	Sir Wm Lloyd.....	112 50	do 3	
500	Wm Lawrence.....	12 50	do 7	
4,500	F C Luke.....	112 50	do 3	
1,500	F C Luke and T & M Laine.....	37 50	do 3	
14,000	Jno P Larkins.....	350 00	do 3	
10,000	Skinner Langton.....	250 00	do 3	
4,500	Jean C Labouchere.....	112 50	do 3	
8,500	Solon Luxmore.....	212 50	do 3	
8,000	R Lafonta.....	200 00	do 4	
3,000	Wm G Lockett.....	75 00	do 4	
6,000	Alexis Latour.....	150 00	do 3	
10,500	Ade Lafalle de Louvois.....	262 50	do 3	
3,000	Henry Lassere.....	75 00	do 3	

AMOUNT of Interest paid to holders of Indiana Five Per Cent. State Stock, from the 6th day of December, 1853, to the 31st day of January, 1854, inclusive.—Continued.

Amount of Stock.	STOCKHOLDERS' NAMES.	Amount of Interest.	When Paid.	When Due
\$2,000	Mons A L G B de Ludre	\$50 00	January 3, 1854.	
3,000	Miran Brothers	75 00	do 3,	
20,000	Gregorio Jose Martinez	500 00	do 3,	
5,000	Isaac Merritt, trustee	125 00	do 3,	
2,500	John Miller, (Scotland)	62 50	do 3,	
2,500	Robert Mills	62 50	do 2,	
3,500	Wm Marshall	87 50	da 3,	
10,500	Godf ey Mellinng	262 50	do 3,	
2,500	Capt H Meynell	62 50	do 3,	
21,000	E Matherson	525 00	do 3,	
4,500	Edward Moor	112 50	do 3,	
4,500	James Moon	112 50	do 3,	
2,500	Richard Moon	62 50	do 3,	
2,500	Robert Moon	62 50	Jo 3,	
500	W H Mullen & D Lloyd	12 50	do 3,	
29 500	James Morrison	737 50	do 3,	
240,000	Samuel Miller	6,000 00	do 5,	
7,000	Frances Morton	175 00	do 5,	
13,000	Charles Morrison	325 00	do 5,	
500	R P & S Manwaring	12 50	do 3,	
500	Wm Moore	12 50	do 5,	
2 500	McDonell & McKenfies	62 50	do 3,	
8,500	Marcnard & Co	912 50	do 3,	
1,000	M Marshall	25 00	do 3,	
3,000	Maj F M Martyn	75 00	do 4,	
10,200	Patrick McLosky	255 00	do 3,	
900	Sarah McManus	22 50	do 9,	
42,500	Edward Mayer	1,062 50	do 17,	
11,500	Morris, Provost & Co	287 50	do 3,	
6,000	Francois J Michell	150 00	do 3,	
4,500	Rev F J J G Moned	112 50	do 3,	
13,325	Robert Neilson	333 13	do 3,	
4,000	G W Norman	100 00	do 3,	
1 000	Walter Nugent	25 00	do 3,	
13,300	Rev Jno W Nevin	332 50	do 3,	
2,200	Wm M Nevin	55 00	do 31,	
3,000	Olivia M Nirth	75 00	do 3,	
6,000	Geo W Norton	150 00	do 3,	
1,000	Mrs Rose Narbonnean	25 00	do 3,	
3,000	Geo H Oldmixon	75 00	do 3,	
41,000	Overend, Gurney & Co	1,025 00	do 3,	
3,000	W H Ogden	75 00	do 3,	
2,500	John Piggot	62 50	do 3,	
12,500	R Pulsford	312 50	do 3,	
5,000	Sir J Pendergast	125 00	do 3,	
2,500	H W Pickersgill	62 50	do 3,	
1,000	Miss M Palmer	25 00	do 3,	
500	Col Jos Fatterson	12 00	do 3,	
6,000	Thomas Potts	150 00	do 3,	
5,000	Pierpont Phillips	125 00	do 7,	
5,000	Edward Prosser	125 00	do 3,	
500	Charles Phelps	12 50	do 23,	
40,000	Edward E Powers	1,000 00	do 3,	
10,000	James Pierson	250 00	do 3,	
40,000	Geo M W Peacock	1,000 00	do 3,	
2,000	Miss Mary J Prou	50 00	do 3,	
6,500	Francois A Buiz	162 50	do 4,	
5,000	Thomas Robinson	125 00	do 3,	
11,500	J H Ravensaw	257 00	do 3,	
1,500	G R Robinson	37 60	do 3,	
403,000	N M Rothchilds & Sons	10,075 00	do 3,	
9,500	Rev Andrew Reed	137 50	do 3,	
1,000	David Rankin	25 00	do 23,	
500	Rev Thos R Robinson	12 50	do 3,	
5,000	John T Robertson	125 00	do 18,	
11,900	Nathan Robins	275 00	do 4,	
15,500	John Robins	387 00	do 4,	
1,500	Chas L Rhone	62 00	do 3,	
8,000	Leon Rustan	200 00	do 3,	
1,000	A Rolker & Mollman	25 00	do 13,	

AMOUNT of Interest paid to holders of Indiana Five per cent. State Stock, from the 6th day of December, 1853, to the 31st day of January, 1854, inclusive.—Continued.

Amount of Stock.	STOCKHOLDERS' NAMES.	Amount of Interest.	When Paid 1854.	When Paid.
\$10,000	Hugh C Smith.....	\$250 00	Jan. 3,	
6,500	Williamina E Smith, trustee.....	162 50	do 3,	
18,500	S G Smith, Brighton.....	462 50	do 3,	
3,000	Thomas L Smith.....	75 00	do 3,	
5,000	Sidney Smith.....	125 00	do 21,	
2,500	G H Skelton.....	62 50	do 3,	
1,000	Caleb Swan.....	25 00	do 3,	
2,500	D H Safe.....	62 50	do 3,	
3,000	Mrs C Stock.....	75 00	do 3,	
3,000	Peter Schermerhorn.....	75 00	do 10,	
5,500	Thomas T Silver.....	137 50	do 3,	
2,500	M Shank.....	62 50	do 3,	
7,000	James Silver.....	175 00	do 3,	
4,000	Dr Wm Silver.....	100 00	do 3,	
4,500	W Sheffield.....	112 50	do 3,	
1,500	Lady Catherine Sherbrooke.....	37 50	do 3,	
1,000	Emma Smee.....	25 00	do 3,	
12,000	Geo N Shore.....	300 00	do 3,	
6,500	Joseph R Snyder.....	162 50	do 5,	
5,000	Robert Saunder.....	125 00	do 3,	
500	Wm Henry Stanton.....	12 50	do 3,	
20,000	Domingo de Hirdea Sterling.....	500 00	do 4,	
10,500	Robert Stone, Ohio.....	262 50	do 3,	
20,000	L S Snarey & Jno Garcia, trustees	500 00	do 4,	
4,500	Honoratus L Thomas.....	112 50	do 3,	
500	W Thompson.....	12 50	do 3,	
4,000	Ignace de Terleck, Paris.....	100 00	do 3,	
30,500	T Twining.....	762 50	do 3,	
1,500	Miss Mary Tradee.....	37 50	do 3,	
2,500	C C Tunis.....	62 50	do 5,	
2,000	Jno W Treadwell.....	50 00	do 3,	
10,000	Jubal Terbell.....	250 00	do 7,	
500	Nehemiah Tunis.....	12 50	do 5,	
10,000	John Tunis.....	250 00	do 23,	
2,000	A H J L Tronchin.....	50 00	do 3,	
2,000	Madame Thorbecke.....	50 00	do 5,	
4,000	Henry S Terbell.....	100 00	do 7,	
3,500	Ovid Viviah.....	87 50	do 3,	
1,000	Dr G Tonden Busch.....	25 00	do 5,	
500	John Vandenhoff.....	12 50	do 4,	
4,700	A J de Varona.....	117 50	do 4,	
2,500	W L Wheeler.....	62 50	do 3,	
57,000	J C Whiteman.....	1,425 00	do 3,	
9,000	Wilkins & Co.....	225 00	do 3,	
13,500	W Wilkinson.....	337 50	do 3,	
10,000	W Williams.....	250 00	do 3,	
6,500	Sir J M Gidson.....	162 50	do 3,	
1,000	George Wallis.....	25 00	do 3,	
500	Amos Willets.....	12 50	do 6,	
2,500	Hosea Webster.....	62 50	do 4,	
500	Rev. Samuel White.....	12 50	do 4,	
20,000	Silas Wood.....	500 00	do 3,	
4,500	Wm Whiteweight.....	112 50	do 3,	
2,500	Rev D Wheeler.....	62 50	do 3,	
8,000	Henry Willis.....	200 00	do 3,	
500	Orlando Webb.....	12 50	do 3,	
8,000	L P Wilson & Robert Anderson..	200 00	do 3,	
1,000	Winslow, Lanier, & Co.....	25 00	do 4,	
2,500	Thomas Yates.....	62 50	do 3,	
500	David Banks.....	10 50	do 17,	
500	do.....	12 50	do 17,	
1,000	A M Ferris.....	25 00	do 23,	

Jan. 1st. 1853.
July 1st. 1853.

AMOUNT of Interest paid to holders of Indiana two and a half per cent State Stock, from the 6th day of January, 1854, inclusive, which fell due prior to January 1st, 1854.

Amount of Stock.	STOCKHOLDERS' NAMES.	Amount of Interest.	When Paid 1854.	When Due.
\$540 00	Jno N Bradley.....	\$6 75	January 3,	July 1st, 1853.
502 50	Dr G R C Coltwood.....	6 28	do 21,	do do
59,300 00	E W H Ellis, Auditor.....	741 25	do 3,	do do
185 00	Jno F Gruning.....	2 31	Dec. 19, 1853	do do
370 00	Frederick Huth.....	4 63	do do	do do
185 00	Chas Huth.....	2 31	do do	do do
180 00	John Kean.....	2 25	Jan. 17, 1854.	do do
185 00	Daniel Minertzhau.....	2 31	Dec 19, 1853.	do do
540 00	Edwin Sherwood.....	6 75	Jan 17, 1854	do do
100 00	S J Silvester.....	1 25	Dec 14, 1854.	do do

AMOUNT of Interest paid to holders of Indiana Five per cent. State Stock, from the 1st day of February, 1854, to the 30th day of April, 1854, inclusive.

Amount of Stock.	STOCKHOLDERS' NAMES.	Amount of Interest.	When Paid. 1854.	When Due.
\$1,500	John Agate.....	\$37 50	March 1	
3,500	Albany Savings' Bank.....	87 50	February 18	
2,800	Lyman Allyn.....	70 00	do 3	
5,000	Steuben County Bank.....	125 00	do 1	
2,000	Mary Latemette.....	50 00	do 2	
500	Brown, Brothers & Co.....	12 50	do 9	
1,000	O T Donisburg.....	25 00	do 9	
1,000	G S Domerque.....	25 00	do 3	
1,000	H L Domerque.....	25 00	March 25	
1,000	Mrs L M M Bar Teissal.....	25 00	do 25	
500	Frederick Hudson.....	12 00	February 6	
70,600	Thomas Hanna.....	1,765 00	March 8	
2,000	Catherine La Tornette.....	50 00	February 2	
500	W F Miller, Executor.....	12 50	do 18	
3 600	John Noble.....	65 00	do 2	
1,000	Wm H Richards.....	25 00	March 9	
500	Charles Smith, trustee.....	12 50	February 1	
500	Charles Smith, trustee.....	12 50	do 1	
2,000	Joshua Simmons.....	50 00	do 27	
1,000	Robert Sherwell.....	25 00	March 3	
20,000	Lyne Starling.....	580 00	February 14	
5 000	Mad Laure L T De Theard.....	125 00	March 11	
1,500	Frank Taylor.....	37 50	February 10	
9,000	C W Vorwereck.....	225 00	do 18	
1,500	E Farriugton.....	37 50	April 10	
4,500	Calvin Pruller.....	112 50	do 12	
3,000	Urie Crocker.....	75 00	do 22	
1,000	Wm H Sanford.....	25 00	do 12	

AMOUNT of Interest paid to holders of Indiana Five per cent. State Stock, from the first day of May, 1854, to the 31st day of July, inclusive.

Amount of Stock.	STOCKHOLDERS' NAMES.	Amount of Interest.	When Paid. 1854.	When Due.
\$2,000	Travers Buxton.....	\$50 00	May 16	January 1, 1854.
2,500	Nathan P Well.....	62 50	June 15	do 1
JULY DIVIDEND, 1854.				
50,000	Thos Cotterell.....	1,250 00	July 1	July 1
50,000	Merchants Bank at La'ayette ..	1,250 00		
563,500	Bank of Connersville.....	14,087 50		
1,000	John W Anderson	25 00		
500	W Broad.....	12 50		
1,500	R C L Bevan.....	37 50		
20,500	Arthur Bailly.....	512 50		
5,500	Geo & Jas Bagnell, Execution ..	137 50		
5,000	Mrs. D L Benyon.....	125 00		
5,000	George Briggs, Gentleman.....	125 00		
1,500	Mrs Margaretta Betts	37 50		
500	G Bagnell.....	12 50		
500	J Bagnell.....	12 50		
2,000	John R Brush, M D	50 00		
10,000	Capel Cure.....	250 00		
5,000	Gen Geo Carpenter	125 00		
2,500	Morgan C Chase	62 50		
2,500	Sir Wm Collings.....	62 50		
100,000	C Dixon	2,500 00		
2,000	W Docker	50 00		
2,000	Miss Maria Denman	50 00		
13,500	Miss E Dent	337 50		
6,500	John Dillon	162 50		
105,500	Thomas Dent.....	2,637 50		
9,000	Col F A Daniel.....	225 00		
1,000	Quinton Dick	25 00		
19,000	John Evans.....	475 00		
1,000	John N Foster.....	25 00		
4,500	Richard Fall.....	112 50		
2,000	Miss A P Ferguson.....	50 00		
5,000	J Godwin.....	125 00		
1,000	J Greenwood	25 00		
4,000	Edward Grubb.....	100 00		
3,500	Adderly Howard.....	87 50		
4,500	H Hebbert	112 50		
1,000	E Harrison	25 00		
1,000	M Harrison, Jr.....	25 00		
2,500	G Harrison	62 50		
10,000	J Hodgson.....	250 00		
2,500	J Hutchison	62 50		
3,500	Joseph Hume	87 50		
15,500	Thomas Hudson	387 50		
2,000	Geo Jenkins.....	50 00		
2,500	Richard S Jones.....	62 50		
11,000	John Knigan	275 00		
5,500	R G Kirkpatrick.....	137 50		
5,500	L Kinnedy.....	137 50		
2,500	Robert Kemp	62 50		
3,000	Thomas Sihon	75 00		
1,500	Thos Lukes & M Laine.....	37 50		
14,500	John Larkins, Trustee	350 00		
8,500	Solon Luxmore	212 50		
10,500	Godfrey Molling	262 50		
2,500	Capt H Meynell.....	62 50		
29,500	James Morrison	737 50		
7,000	Francis Morrison.....	175 00		
1,000	M Marshall	25 00		
3,000	Maj F M Martyn.....	75 00		
2,500	John R Mills.....	62 50		
4,000	G W Norman.....	100 00		
1,000	Walter Nugent	25 00		
41,000	Overnd, Gurney, & Co.....	1,025 00		
3,000	Wm H Ogden.....	75 00		
2,500	John Pigot.....	62 50		
12,500	R Palsoid.....	312 50		

AMOUNT of Interest paid to holders of Indiana Five per cent. State Stock, from the first day of May, 1854, to the 31st day of July, 1854, inclusive.—Continued.

Amount of Stock.	STOCKHOLDERS' NAMES.	Amount of Interest.	When Due. 1854.	When Due.
\$5,000	Sir J Pendergast.....	\$125 00	July 1.	July 1, 1854.
1,000	Miss M Palmer.....	25 00		
5,000	Edward Prosser.....	125 00		
5,000	Thos Robinson.....	125 00		
11,500	J H Rabenshaw.....	287 50		
1,500	G Robinson.....	37 50		
9,500	Rev Dr A Reed.....	237 50		
500	Rev Thos R Robinson.....	12 50		
2,500	G H Skelton.....	62 50		
2,500	D H Safe.....	62 50		
3,000	Mrs C Stock.....	75 00		
2,500	H Shank.....	62 50		
5,500	Thos T Silver.....	137 50		
7,000	James Silver.....	175 00		
4,000	Dr W Silver.....	100 00		
4,500	W Sheffield.....	112 50		
1,500	Lady Catharine Sherbrooke.....	37 50		
12,000	Geo N Shore.....	300 00		
500	Wm H Stanton.....	12 50		
4,500	H L Thomas.....	112 50		
500	W Thompson.....	12 50		
1,500	Miss Mary Traddle.....	37 50		
3,500	Oriel Viviash.....	87 50		
2,500	W L Wheeler.....	63 50		
57,000	J C Whiteman.....	1,425 00		
9,000	Wilkins & Co.....	225 00		
13,500	W Wilkinson.....	337 50		
6,500	Sir J M Wilson.....	162 50		
2,500	Rev Daniel Wheeler.....	62 50		
500	Orlando Webb.....	12 50		
8,000	L P Wilson and Robt Anderson..	200 00		
2,500	Thos Yates.....	62 50		
4,500	F C Lukes.....	112 50		
4,500	Bonverie & Co.....	112 50		
6,500	Ferguson, Abbott, & Ferguson..	162 50		
9,000	Thos Auldjo.....	225 00		
8,000	John Auldjo.....	200 00		
3,000	G H L De Amiezuga.....	75 00		
25,000	Baring, Brothers, & Co.....	625 00		
23,000	Alex Baillie.....	575 00		
26,200	Charles Bird at Baltimore.....	655 00		
20,000	Brookville Bank at Brookville..	500 00		
1,000	Thos W Blair.....	25 00		
1,000	Thos C Crawford.....	25 00		
1,500	W J S Casbourne.....	37 50		
7,500	Baron Aug De Steinberg.....	187 50		
2,500	Sarah Dillwyn.....	62 50		
45,000	F L B Dykes, J G & H C Marshall	1,125 00		
7,500	John Gilliatt & Co.....	187 50		
3,500	John Gilliatt & Co and A Hatfield	87 50		
6,500	Hope & Co, Amsterdam.....	162 50		
2,500	Margaret Hart.....	62 50		
2,500	Wm A Hankey.....	62 50		
20,500	Hope & Co and Ketwick & Voomberg and widow of W Boskie..	512 50		
5,500	James Howell.....	137 50		
2,500	Alfred Janson.....	66 50		
2,500	Wm Janson.....	62 50		
10,500	Jean C Jameson.....	262 50		
10,500	Christian Adolph Jameson.....	262 50		
2,500	Wm Siddard.....	62 50		
4,500	Jean C Labouchere.....	112 50		
2,000	Mons A L S E Ludre.....	50 00		
2,500	John Miller.....	62 50		
3,500	Wm Marshall.....	87 50		
500	Col Joseph Patterson.....	12 50		
6,000	Thos Potts.....	150 00		
40,000	Geo M W Peacock.....	1,000 00		
2,500	Henry W Pickersgill.....	62 50		
5,000	Robert Saunders.....	120 00		

AMOUNT of Interest paid to holders of Indiana Five per cent. State Stock, from the 1st day of May, 1854, to the 21st day of July, 1854, inclusive.—Continued.

Amount of Stock.	STOCKHOLDERS' NAME.	Amount of Interest.	When Paid. 1854.	When Due.
\$10,500	Robert Stone.....	\$262 50	July 1st, 1854.	July 1st, 1854.
6,500	Williamina E Smith.....	162 50		
20,500	T Twining.....	762 50		
500	John Vandenhoff.....	12 50		
3 500	James G King & Sons.....	87 50		
13,000	Charles Morrison.....	325 00		
2,500	M W Collet, Trust e.....	62 50		
10,000	Skinner Langton.....	250 00		
4,500	Edward Moon.....	112 50		
4,500	James Moon.....	112 50		
2,500	Richard Moon.....	62 50		
2,500	Robert Moon.....	62 50		
1,000	Chas P Barde.....	25 00		
5,000	Miss Susau Baulaere.....	125 00		
2,000	Jacques Claparede.....	50 00		
3,000	Jean A C Grantier.....	75 00		
5 000	Mme L L T Thiard.....	125 00		
10,000	Wabash Valley Bank.....	250 00		
500	Amos Willets.....	12 50		
5,000	J J Crocheron.....	125 00		
11,500	E P Hoyer & Co.....	287 50		
11,000	H H Hunnewell.....	275 00		
1,000	Henretta Barde.....	25 00		
8,000	Adolphus P Butini.....	200 00		
2,000	Jules P Chatoney.....	50 00		
4,000	Marquis H M M Chapele.....	100 00		
2,000	M C Galland.....	50 00		
3,000	Henry Lassere.....	75 00		
11,500	Morris Prevost & Co.....	287 50		
6,000	F J Mitchell.....	150 00		
4,500	Rev F J & J G Moned.....	112 50		
2,000	A H J L Tronchin.....	50 00		
2,000	John Ferguson, N Y.....	50 00		
4,000	John & Ed Ferguson.....	100 00		
2,500	C C Tunis.....	62 50		
10,000	John Tunis.....	250 00		
5,000	Alex Holinskie.....	125 00		
400,000	N M Rothschilds & Sons.....	10,000 00		
4,000	Ignace Dr Terlecks, Paris.....	100 00		
10,000	Miss L A A Arnould.....	250 00		
10,000	E L Arnould.....	250 00		
1,500	A L Andouine.....	37 50		
10,000	Jean B M Cortlosquet.....	250 00		
1,000	L A A Dunlevy.....	25 00		
10 500	Adolpho De Louvois & Co.....	262 50		
1,000	Mrs R P F Narbounaux.....	25 00		
2 000	M M J A Pron.....	50 00		
2 500	C L Rhine.....	62 50		
8,000	Leon Rostan.....	200 00		
2,000	S Brewster.....	50 00		
8,500	R D Ferrast.....	212 50		
50,000	Traders Bank, Indianapolis.....	1,250 00		
5,000	Steuben County Bank, Angola...	125 00		
5,000	Charles Andrae.....	125 00		
8,000	R Lafonta.....	200 00		
18 000	Northern Indiana Bank.....	450 00		
1,500	A A V D mesques.....	37 50		
1 000	Mrs L M M B DeFeissal.....	25 00		
13,500	Lieut Gen A Jochmus.....	337 50		
1,000	Dr Gebhard Vanden Busch.....	25 00		
4,000	Matilda H rshfield.....	100 00		
20 000	Silas Wood.....	500 00		
25,000	State Stock Security B'k, Newp't	625 00		
23,500	State Stock Bank, Jamestown...	587 50		
42,500	Edward Mayer.....	1,062 50		
500	G Beadnell.....	12 50		
5,000	Stephen Hannaford.....	125 00		
4 000	Miss M Jones.....	100 00		
3,500	H W Kille.....	87 50		
4 500	Sir William Lloyd.....	112 50		

AMOUNT of Interest paid to holders of Indiana Five per cent State Stock, from the 1st day of May, 1854, to the 21st day of July, 1854, inclusive.—Continued.

Amount of Stock.	STOCKHOLDERS' NAMES.	Amount of Interest.	When Paid. 1854.	When Due.
\$6,000	Alexis Latour.....	\$150 00	July 1st, 1854.	July 1st, 1854.
500	Wm H Mullen and D Lloyd ..	12 50		
2,500	M P & A McDonnel, G & J Kenzie ..	62 50		
18,500	S G Smith, Brighto	462 50		
1,000	Emma Smee	25 00		
10,000	W Williams.....	250 00		
1,000	Geo ge Wallis.....	25 00		
500	R & P & S Manwaring	12 50		
74,500	E Domenech	1,862 50		
10,500	Adolphus Bach	262 50		
10,000	Jubal Terbell	250 00		
4,000	H S Terbell	100 00		
1,000	A Rolker & Mollman	25 00		
4,500	Wm Whitewright	112 50	July 3d, 1854.	
10,200	Patrick Mclosky	255 00		
1,000	Egbert Jean Kaco.....	25 00		
189,000	Prairie City Bank	4,725 00		
1,500	Adams & Buckinghams.....	37 50		
200	— De Macede	5 00		
10,000	Miss M X Harmony.....	250 00		
6,500	F P A Ruiz	162 50		
20,400	Domingo De Sterlin	500 00		
20,050	L S Snarey & John Garas	500 00		
4,700	A D Varone	117 50		
5,500	Jas R Snyder.....	137 50		
5,000	A N Hanson	125 00		
50,000	Laurel Bank	1,250 00		
6,500	John Edward & W D Jackson ..	162 50		
5,000	Bank of Covington	125 00		
70,000	T Hanna, estate H & J P H, ex'rs.	1,765 00		
900	Sarah McManus.....	22 50		
51,175	Wm B Astor.....	1,279 37		
13,325	Kobert Neilson	333 13		
52,600	Crescent City Bank, Evansville..	1,315 00		
44,000	Canal Bank, Evansville.....	1,100 00		
1,500	Joseph Drake	37 50		
60,000	Bank of North America.....	1,500 00		
10,500	F P Jones & Co	262 50		
37,500	Bank of Savings, N Y	937 50		
500	Thomas E Davis	12 50	July 5th, 1854.	
1,000	L & E Decoppet	25 00		
11,000	Nathan Robins	275 00		
4,000	Mrs J L Guderville	100 00		
3,500	Selina Hendricks	87 50		
20,000	Farmers' Bank, Westfield.....	500 00		
20,000	John Ferguson, of Irvine	500 00		
9,000	C W Vorwerck	225 00		
3,000	Olivia M North	75 00		
3,000	James Dickey.....	75 00		
500	Samuel Kissam.....	12 50		
10,000	A O Brodie	250 00		
2,000	George Hadden	50 00		
1,000	O T Doni-burg	25 00		
500	Brown, Brothers & Co.....	12 50		
500	Buy's Dr Borle & Jordan	12 50		
2,500	Escher and Rusch, Trustee.....	62 50		
2,000	do do	50 00		
1,000	do do	25 00		
3,000	Henry Gardner, Trustee.....	75 00	July 6th, 1854.	
50,000	Western Bank, Plymouth.....	1,250 00		
72,300	Bank of Attica	1,807 50		
3,500	J L Baker	87 50		
500	Wm Moore	12 50		
2,000	Caroline Bently.....	50 00		
40,000	Ed E Powers	1,000 00	July 7th, 1854.	
3,000	Wm Hunter.....	75 00		
1,500	Daniel Hall	37 50		
20,000	G-eorgio Jose Martinez.....	500 00		
92,500	Gramercy Bank, Lafayette	2,312 50		
12,500	Perry County Bank, Cannelton..	312 50		

AMOUNT of Interest paid to holders of Indiana Five per cent. State Stock, from the first day of May, 1854, to the 21st day of July, 1854, inclusive.—Continued.

	STOCKHOLDERS' NAMES.	Amount of Interest.	When Paid. 1854.	When Due.
\$2,500	John B Chandler.....	\$62 50	July 8,	July 1, 1854.
10,500	Frederick Averill.....	262 50	do	do
500	John Dorr.....	12 50	do	Jan. 1, 1854.
500	John Dorr.....	12 50	do	July 1, 1854
240,000	Samuel Miller.....	6,000 00	do	do
2,000	John W Treadwell.....	50 00	do	do
15,500	John Robins.....	387 50	do	do
158,300	State Stock B'k of Ind., at Peru.....	3,957 50	do	do
2,000	Mde Thorbecke, C W Bernhardine..	50 00	July 10,	do
500	Rev Samuel White.....	12 50	do	do
10,000	Bank of Goshen.....	250 00	do	do
500	Indiana Bank, Madison.....	12 50	do	do
25,000	Bank of Indiana, Michigan City....	625 00	July 11,	do
500	Fred Hudson.....	12 50	do	do
20,000	Lyne Starling.....	500 00	do	do
1,000	G R Barry.....	25 00	do	Jan. 1, 1854.
1,000	G R Barry.....	25 00	do	July 1, 1854.
3,000	Wm G Luckett.....	75 00		
1,000	W J King.....	25 00	July 12,	do
5,000	Isaac Merritt, Trustee.....	125 00	July 13,	do
500	Charles V Chamberlain.....	12 50	do	Jan. 1, 1854.
500	Charles V Chamberlain.....	12 50	do	July 1, 1854.
18,000	Drovers' Bank, Rome, Ind.	450 00	do	do
6,000	Kentucky Stock Bank, Columbus...	150 00	do	do
51,000	Southern Bank of Indian.....	1,275 00	do	do
1,000	Walter R Jones.....	25 00	July 15,	do
15,000	John Jochmus.....	375 00	do	do
50,000	Plymouth Bank, Plymouth.....	1,250 00	do	do
1,500	Frank Taylor.....	7 50	do	do
65,000	Indiana Stock Bank, at Laporte....	1,625 00	July 15,	do
3,000	Betsy A Hart.....	75 00	July 17,	do
195,000	State Stock Bank, Logansport.	4,875 00	do	do
99,000	Public Stock Bank.....	2,475 00	do	do
1,500	J C Ackerman.....	37 50	July 18,	do
1,000	Wm Greaves.....	25 00	July 19,	do
10,500	Bank of Elkhart.....	262 50	July 21,	do
7,000	Charles Francoville.....	173 00	July 22,	do
3,000	Peter Schermerhorn.....	75 63	July 7,	do
500	Nehemiah Tunis.....	12 50	July 1,	do
2,000	Traders' Bank, Bank, Terr-haute...	50 00	July 31,	do
3,000	Uriel Crocker.....	75 00	do	do

AMOUNT of Interest paid to holders of Indiana Five per cent. State Stock, from the 1st day of August, 1854, to the 31st day of October, 1854, inclusive.

Amount of Stock.	STOCKHOLDERS' NAMES.	Amount of Interest.	When Paid. 1854.	When Due.
\$1,000	Wm A Sanford	\$25 00	August 2,	July 1, 1854.
1,000	Robert Sherwell.....	25 00	August 3,	do
1,000	Lagrange Bank, Lma.	25 00	August 7,	do
2,500	Wm Mackeith.....	62 50	August 8,	do
500	Charles Phelps.....	10 00	August 10,	Jan. 1, 1853.
500	Charles Phelps.....	12 50	do	July 1, 1854.
500	Charles Smith, Trustee....	12 50	August 20,	do
500	Charles Smith, Trustee....	12 50	do	do
3,500	Albany Savings Bank.....	87 50	August 21,	do
2,500	Sarah Ellen DeMandelsloh.....	62 50	do	do
1,000	David Rankin.....	25 00	August 23,	do
500	Charles Phelps.....	12 50	do	do
8,000	Hugh C Smith.....	200 00	August 26,	do
500	Wm Lawrence.....	12 50	September 5,	do
3,000	George H Oldmixon.....	75 00	September 7	do
1,000	Lucy M Green.....	25 00	September 9,	do
4,500	Calvin P Fuller.....	112 50	September 21,	do
3,000	Thomas L Smith.....	75 00	September 27,	do
12 000	Chas Davis, Administrator.....	300 00	September 29,	do
1,500	John Acate.....	37 50	October 18,	do
500	Wm H Hart.....	12 50	October 26,	do
		\$252,925 50		

AMOUNT of Interest paid to holders of Indiana two and a-half per cent. State Stock, from the 6th day of December, 1853, to the 31st day of January, 1854, inclusive.

Amount of Stock	STOCKHOLDER'S NAMES.	Amount of Interest	When Paid. 1854.	When Due.
\$180 00	J C Ackerman.....	\$2 25	January 11,	
3,240 00	Thos Rose Auldjo.....	40 50	do 3	
2,880 00	John Auldjo.....	36 00	do 3	
5,192 50	James Aitkin.....	64 91	do 3	
7,330 00	Admin'n office of Hope, Co & others.	92 25	do 3	
17,143 63	Wm V Astor.....	214 29	do 3	
1,680 00	G H De Amezaga.....	21 00		
360 00	Jno W Anderson.....	4 50	do 3	
51,002 00	State Stock Bank of Indiana, Peru..	675 92	do 4	
390 00	Bank of Cornersville.....	4 88	do 3	
10,000 00	Prairie City Bank.....	125 00	do 3	
12,500 00	Fayette Co. Bank, Cornersville.....	156 25	do 16	
31,300 00	Indiana Bank, Madison.....	391 25	do 4	
51,800 00	Traders' Bank, Indianapolis.....	617 59	do 3	
70,000 00	Wabash Valley Bank.....	875 00	do 3	
102,569 50	Bank of Albany, N. A.....	1,282 12	do 3	
30,000 00	Elkhart County Bank.....	375 00	do 5	
61,977 50	Auditor of State of Indiana, in trust,	774 72	do 3	
13,500 00	Bank of Savings, New York.....	168 75	do 3	
180 00	W Broad.....	2 25	do 3	
540 00	Robert C L Bevan.....	6 75	do 3	
7,420 00	Ar her Bailey.....	92 75	do 3	
11,530 00	Barine, Brothers & Co.....	144 12	do 3	
30,831 00	B H Buckingham.....	385 39	do 3	
3,780 00	Adolphus Bach.....	47 25	do 3	
900 00	Wm Buckingham.....	11 25	do 5	
502 50	Mrs Margaretta Betts.....	6 88	do 3	
180 00	G Bagnall.....	2 25	do 3	
180 00	James Bagnall.....	2 25	do 3	
1,507 50	Bonverie & Co.....	18 84	do 3	
1,675 00	Mrs C L Benyon.....	20 94	do 3	
8,422 50	Alex Baillie.....	105 28	do 3	
180 00	G Beadnell.....	2 25	do 3	
1,172 50	J L Baker.....	14 66	do 3	
540 00	John N Bradley.....	6 75	do 3	
1,700 00	Seabury Brewster.....	21 25	do 6	
1,842 50	Geo & Jas Bagnall, Exrs.....	23 03	do 3	
190 00	Bats De Bordes & Jordan.....	2 38	do 6	
25,002 50	Charles Butler.....	312 53	do 4	
1,140 00	Edward Bridgeman.....	14 25	do 3	
5,000 00	Hugh Barclay.....	62 50	do 3	
440 00	Wm J Blair.....	5 50	do 3	
16,000 00	Francis A Brooks.....	200 00	do 5	
5,000 00	George Briggs, Gentleman.....	62 50	do 3	
1,000 00	James F Bunnell.....	12 50	do 21	
6,000 00	Miss Diantha Bunnell.....	75 00	do 4	
2,062 50	Joiah Barnes.....	25 78	do 6	
8,500 00	Joshua L Baillie.....	106 25	do 3	
170 00	Bryant Burwell.....	2 13	do 24	
312 10	Geo Bacon.....	3 91	do 4	
502 50	or Geo R Chitwood.....	6 28	do 21	
3,350 00	Capel Cure.....	41 87	do 3	
1,675 00	Gen Geo Carpenter.....	20 94	do 3	
837 50	Morgan C Chase.....	10 47	do 3	
837 50	Sir Wm Collings.....	10 47	do 3	
12,265 00	Thomas Cotterell.....	153 31	do 3	
20,000 00	Corning & Co.....	250 00	do 6	
375 00	Thomas C Crawford.....	4 69	do 3	
825 01	Cammann & Whitehouse.....	10 31	do 3	
46,198 00	John J Crocheron.....	577 47	do 3	
2,031 25	Mark W Collet.....	25 39	do 3	
690 00	Walter J S Casborne.....	8 63	do 3	
3,000 00	John Chapplesmith.....	37 50	do 3	
775 00	Mark W Collet in trust.....	9 69	do 3	
1,255 25	Mark W Collet, in trust.....	15 70	do 3	
2,700 00	Baron De Steinburg.....	23 75	do 3	
33,500 00	C Dixon.....	418 75	do 3	
670 00	William Douker.....	8 37	do 3	
670 00	Miss Maria Denman.....	8 38	do 3	
4,335 00	Miss E Dent.....	54 19	do 3	

AMOUNT of Interest paid to holders of Indiana Two and a-half per cent. State Stock, from the 6th day of December, 1853, to the 31st day of January, 1854, inclusive.—Continued.

Amount of Stock.	STOCKHOLDERS' NAME.	Amount of Interest.	When Paid.	When Due.
\$2,340 00	John Dillon.....	\$29 25	January 3, 1854	
35,500 00	Thomas Dent.....	443 75	do 3,	
3,240 00	Col F A Daniel.....	40 50	do 3,	
906 00	Sarah Dillwyn.....	11 25	do 3,	
180 00	Thomas E Davis.....	2 25	do 27,	
17,100 00	F L B Dykes and others.....	213 75	do 3,	
400 00	Quintin Dick.....	5 00	do 3,	
3,832 50	Charles Davis, administrator.....	47 91	do 4,	
1,675 00	John Ellis.....	20 94	do 25,	
2,680 00	John Evans.....	33 50	do 3,	
38,000 00	Wm H English.....	475 00	do 27,	
39,500 00	E W H Ellis, Auditor of the State of Indiana.....	741 25	do 3,	
260 00	John N Foster.....	4 50	do 3,	
8,047 50	John Ferguson (N B).....	100 59	do 17,	
1,395 00	Richard Fall.....	17 44	do 3,	
6,933 00	John Ferguson (N Y).....	86 67	do 3,	
2,177 50	Ferguson, Abbott & Ferguson, tr's.....	27 22	do 3,	
720 00	Miss A P Ferguson.....	9 00	do 3,	
2,000 00	Murray Forbes.....	15 00	do 23,	
4,080 00	Raphael de Ferrari.....	51 00	do 4,	
9,000 00	Edmund Fowle.....	125 00	do 3,	
1,005 00	Lockwood Grumman.....	12 56	do 3,	
1,080 00	Henry Gardener, trustee.....	13 50	do 4,	
1,675 00	J G Gorman.....	20 94	do 3,	
360 00	J Greenwood.....	4 50	do 3,	
1,440 00	Edward Grubb.....	18 00	do 3,	
2,700 00	John Gilliatt & Co.....	33 75	do 3,	
1,260 00	A Gilliatt & Co and A Hatfield.....	15 75	do 3,	
540 00	Solomon Giffin.....	6 75	do 10,	
1,520 00	F A Guderville.....	19 00	do 3,	
1,312 50	Adelaide M G Gibbs.....	16 40	do 3,	
17,292 50	Hope & Co. (Amsterdam).....	216 16	do 3,	
1,260 00	Adderly Howard.....	15 75	do 3,	
3,860 00	H Hollis Hunnewell.....	48 25	do 3,	
1,437 50	Peter Harmony.....	55 47	do 4,	
1,080 00	Betsy A Hart.....	13 50	do 4,	
1-0 00	Wm A Hart.....	2 25	do 4,	
1,507 50	H Hebert.....	18 84	do 3,	
360 00	E Harrison.....	4 50	do 3,	
360 00	M Harrison, Jr.....	4 50	do 3,	
837 50	G Harrison.....	10 47	do 3,	
3,350 00	Sir F W Heygate.....	41 87	do 3,	
3,350 00	Isaac Hodgson.....	41 87	do 3,	
887 50	James Hutchinson.....	11 09	do 3,	
8,602 50	James Hollord.....	107 53	do 3,	
1,710 00	Alexander Henry.....	21 38	do 3,	
2,010 00	John Hackblock.....	25 13	do 3,	
1,762 50	A N Hansen.....	22 03	do 6,	
1,242 50	Joseph Hane.....	15 53	do 3,	
1,925 90	Thomas Hudson.....	74 06	do 3,	
987 50	Margaret Harp.....	12 34	do 3,	
2,100 00	Stephen Hannaford.....	26 25	do 3,	
1,100 00	Wm A Hankey.....	13 75	do 3,	
920 00	George Hadden.....	11 50	do 3,	
1,680 00	Miss Selina Hendricks.....	21 10	do 5,	
2,832 50	James Howell.....	35 40	do 3,	
5,000 00	E H Herrick.....	62 50	do 7,	
16,000 00	Ann Hottinguer.....	200 00	do 3,	
2,160 00	Adrien Iselin.....	27 00	do 10,	
1,260 00	Adrien Iselin & Co.....	15 75	do 10,	
1,900 00	Insinger & Co.....	23 75	do 3,	
360 00	Rev Charles Jones.....	4 50	do 3,	
670 00	Geo Jenkins.....	8 37	do 4,	
1,440 00	Miss M Jones.....	18 00	do 3,	
900 00	Wm Janson.....	11 35	do 3,	
900 00	Alfred Janson.....	11 25	do 3,	
360 00	Charles Judson.....	4 50	do 3,	
900 00	Richard L Jones.....	11 25	do 3,	
1,427 50	James G King & Sons.....	17 84	do 3,	
1,400 00	Robert Kelly.....	22 50	do 25,	

AMOUNT of Interest paid to holders of Indiana Two and a half Per Cent. State Stock, from the 6th day of December, 1853, to the 31st day of January, 1854, inclusive.—Continued.

Amount of Stock.	STOCKHOLDERS' NAMES.	Amount of Interest.	When Paid.	When Due.
\$3,685 00	John Kingan.....	\$46 06	January 25, 1854.	January 1, 1854.
1,842 50	R G Kirkpatrick.....	23 03		
1,842 50	L Kennedy.....	23 03		
1,260 00	H W Kolle.....	15 75		
540 00	George Kinney.....	6 75		
180 00	John Kean.....	2 25	do 17,	
720 00	Daniel Kissan, Jr.....	9 00	do 4,	
360 00	W J King.....	4 50	do 3	
950 00	Robert Kemp.....	11 88		
360 00	E G Keach.....	4 50		
290 00	Samuel Kissan.....	3 62	do 4,	
180 00	Wm Liddard.....	2 25	do 3,	
1,005 00	Thomas Lihon.....	12 56		
1,005 00	Henry Leaver.....	12 56		
1,620 00	Sr W Lloyd.....	20 25		
180 00	Wm Lawrence.....	2 25	do 7,	
1,507 50	F C Lukes.....	18 85	do 3,	
540 00	F C Lukes and T M Laine.....	6 75		
4,690 00	J P Larkins, trustee.....	58 63		
1,710 00	Jean Charles, Lebouchere.....	21 37		
3,060 00	Solon Euxmore.....	38 25		
3,040 00	R Lafonta.....	38 00		
10,007 50	John Linsley.....	125 09		
1,080 00	Meyer & Stucker.....	13 50	do 4,	
1,800 00	Isaac Merrett, trustee.....	22 50	do 5,	
900 00	John Miller, Scotland.....	11 25	do 3,	
3,517 50	Godfrey Molling.....	43 97		
2,520 00	Frances Morton.....	31 50		
837 50	Capt H Meynell.....	10 47		
1,620 00	Edward Moon.....	20 25		
1,620 00	James Moon.....	20 25		
900 00	Richard Moon.....	11 25		
900 00	Robert Moon.....	11 25		
162 50	Hon A L Melville.....	2 03		
180 00	W H Mullen & D Lloyd.....	2 25		
4,140 00	Morris, Prevest, & Co.....	51 75		
21,835 00	James Morrison.....	147 94		
167 50	Robert Marshall.....	3 09		
5,700 00	Charles Morrison.....	71 25	do 5,	
180 00	R & P & S Maxwaring.....	2 25	do 3,	
190 00	Wm Moonen.....	2 38	do 5,	
3,230 00	A Marcenard.....	40 37	do 3,	
380 00	M Marshall.....	4 75		
1,200 00	Major F M Martyn.....	15 00		
2,575 00	H F Morgan.....	32 19		
21,250 00	Edward Mayer.....	265 63	do 17,	
1,375 00	Georgiana M Maxwell.....	4 69	do 28,	
1,450 00	John R Mills.....	18 13	do 3,	
2,030 00	Wm Marshall.....	25 38		
4,680 00	Moran Brothers.....	58 50		
4,463 87	Robert Neilson.....	55 80		
2,340 00	G W Norman.....	16 75		
380 00	Walter Nugent.....	4 75		
1,125 00	Olivia M North.....	14 06		
1,010 00	Geo W Norton.....	50 13		
12,000 00	Rev John W Nevin.....	150 00		
13,647 50	Overend, Gurney & Co.....	170 50		
1,140 00	Wm H Ogden.....	14 25		
180 00	Wm & John Obrien.....	2 25		
1,080 00	Geo H Oldmixon.....	13 50		
825 00	John Pigot.....	10 31		
4,500 00	R Pulsford.....	56 25		
1,675 00	Sir J Pendergast.....	20 94		
62 50	David Pugh.....	78		
325 00	Miss M Palmer.....	4 19		
180 00	Col Jos Patterlon.....	2 25		
2,260 00	Thomas Potts.....	28 25		
1,525 00	Edward Prosser.....	19 06		
10,000 00	James Pearson.....	125 00		
10,000 00	Pierpont Phillip.....	125 00	do 7,	

AMOUNT of interest paid to holders of Indiana Two and a half per cent. State Stock, from the 6th day of December, 1853, to the 31st day of January, 1854, inclusive.—Continued.

Amount of Stock.	STOCKHOLDERS' NAMES.	Amount of Interest.	When Paid 1854.	When Due.
\$1,437 50	H Wm Peckersgill... e.....	\$17 97	January 3	
20,000 00	L C and H Hierce.....	259 00	14	
1,340 00	Archibald Robertson.....	16 75	6	
1,675 00	Thomas Robinson.....	20 92	3	
3,565 00	J H Ravenshaw.....	44 56		
540 00	G Robinson.....	6 75		
1,855 00	Wm Rekmond Trustee.....	23 19		
198,692 50	N M Rothchilds & Sons.....	2,483 52	3	
3,990 00	Rev Dr Andrew Reed.....	49 87	4	
440 00	David Rankin.....	5 50		
5,000 00	Joseph Richardson.....	62 10	23	
5,540 00	Nathan Robins.....	69 25	3	
215 00	Rev Thos R Robinson.....	2 69	4	
8,060 00	John Robins.....	100 75	3	
600 00	G H Skelton.....	11 25	4	
8,095 00	Hugh C Smith.....	101 19	3	
1,574 50	Miss Nancy Sistare.....	19 34		
540 00	Edwin Sherwood.....	6 75	4	
347 50	Caleb Swan.....	4 34	1	
3,600 00	Thomas Stokes.....	45 00	3	
837 50	D H Safe.....	10 47		
1,005 00	Mrs Charlotte Stock.....	12 56		
1,005 00	Peter Schemerhorn.....	12 56		
775 00	H Shanck.....	9 69	10	
1,842 50	Thomas T Silver.....	23 03	3	
2,282 50	James Silver.....	29 78		
1,340 00	Dr W Silver.....	16 75		
1,200 00	Sanderson & Co.....	15 00		
1,507 50	W Sheffield.....	18 84		
625 00	Abel Smith.....	7 81		
6,197 50	N G Smith at Brighton.....	77 47		
3,150 00	S G Smith, Lombard st.....	39 38		
540 00	Lady Catherine Sherbrooke.....	6 75		
360 00	Emma Smee.....	4 59		
62 50	F W Stern.....	78		
4,560 00	Ge. N Shore.....	57 00		
1,900 00	Robert Sanders.....	23 75		
1,050 00	L S Suarez, in trust.....	13 13		
2,000 00	Lucy Sistare.....	25 00		
2,000 00	Virginia E Sistare.....	25 00		
2,000 00	W H M Sistare.....	25 00		
2,000 00	Geo K Sistare, jr.....	25 00		
240 00	Wm H Stanton.....	3 00		
4,000 00	Mrs Jane Sims, N Y.....	50 00		
2,190 00	William L E Smith, trustee.....	27 37		
540 00	Narcissa Stone.....	6 75	6	
1,507 50	Honoratus L Thomas.....	18 84	3	
180 00	W Thompson.....	2 25		
19,980 00	T Twining.....	137 25		
540 00	Miss Mary Traddie.....	6 75		
900 00	C C Tunis.....	11 25	5	
180 00	C & Thwing.....	2 25	27	
62 50	Charles Twyman.....	75	do	
800 00	John W Treadwell.....	10 00	do	
230 00	Nehemiah Tunis.....	2 89	do	
1,920 00	Gen Jos G Totten.....	24 00	do	
24,000 00	H S Turbell.....	300 00	do	
15,000 00	Henry M Turner.....	187 50	do	
180 00	Ira C Voorrees.....	2 25	do	
1,172 00	Criel Vvish.....	14 65	do	
180 00	Mrs Eliza Viall.....	2 25	do	
230 00	J hn Vandenhoff.....	2 87		
837 00	W L Wheeler.....	10 47		
900 00	M les White.....	11 25	do	
17,782 50	J C Whiteman.....	222 28	do	
2,790 00	Wilkins & Co.....	34 97	9	
4,522 50	W Wilkinson.....	56 53	3	
3,359 00	W Williams.....	41 87		
5,025 00	Thomas Wilson & Co.....	62 81		
2,177 50	Sir J M Wilson.....	27 92		

AMOUNT of interest paid to holders of Indiana Two and a half per cent. State Stock, from the 6th day of December, 1853, to the 31st day of January, 1854.—Continued.

Amount of Stock	STOCKHOLDERS' NAME.	Amount of Interest.	When Paid	When Due.
\$360 00	Geo Wallis	\$1 50	January 3	
180 00	Amos Willets	2 25	do 6	
900 00	Hosea Webster	11 25	do 4	
167 50	Rev Samuel W	2 09	do 10	
7,209 00	Sir'a. Wood	90 00	do 3	
1,567 50	Wm Whitewing	18 84		
1,800 00	Harvey Wood	22 50		
75 00	Rev Daniel Wheeler	9 69		
100 00	Orlando Webb	2 38		
29,130 00	Arnold J Wolff	364 50		
5,025 00	Winslow, Lanix Co	62 81	do 4	
670 00	L P Wilson & Anderson	8 37	do 3	
2,300 00	S S Walkley	27 50	do 4	
500 00	Thomas Yates	11 25	do 3	

AMOUNT of Interest paid to holders of Indiana Two and one-half per cent. State Stock, from the 1st day of February, 1854, to the 30th day of April, 1854, inclusive.

Amount of Stock.	STOCKHOLDERS' NAMES.	Amount of Interest.	When Paid. 1854.	When Due.
\$540 00	John Agate	\$6 75	March 1	
50,000 00	Steuben County Bank.....	625 00	Feb'y 1	
192 50	Brown, Brothers & Co.....	2 40	9	
2,312 50	Ball, Black & Co	40 15	1	
1,175 00	Sanford Coley.....	14 69	7	
260 00	Stephen Clark.....	3 25	1	
360 00	O T Donisburg.....	4 50	9	
1,440 00	Dudley S Gregory.....	18 00	10	
1,340 00	Ann E Henderson, Adm'r.....	16 75	3	
210 00	Wm H King.....	2 63	25	
3,350 00	Skinner Langton.....	41 88	3	
720 00	Wm Maxwell.....	9 00	7	
570 00	Henry Manderville.....	7 12	March 4	
1,000 00	Jean M F M Marcel.....	12 50	7	
100 00	E Morrison	1 25	Feb. 22	
1,260 00	Phelps, Dodge & Co.....	15 75	6	
670 00	Robert & Williams.....	8 38	March 7	
480 00	Wm H Richards	6 00	9	
180 00	James Stuart	2 25	Feb. 4	
3,420 00	David Smith.....	42 75	1	
2,035 00	Austin Smith.....	25 44	1	
540 00	Sophia and Harriet Smith.....	6 75	1	
62 50	John S Spencer	78	March 6	
670 00	Joshua Smith	8 38	Feb. 27	
1,080 00	St John Smith	13 50	11	
380 00	Robert Sherwell	4 75	March 2	
347 50	Charles Smith, trustee.....	4 36	Feb. 1	
180 00	Catherine Ann Tone	2 25	3	
540 00	Franck Taylor.....	6 75	10	
1,222 50	Uriel Crocker.....	15 28	April 22	
4,135 00	John Crouse	51 69	27	
540 00	E Farrington	6 75	10	

AMOUNT of Interest paid to holders of Indiana Five per cent. State Stock, from the 1st day of February, 1854, to the 30th day of April, 1854, inclusive, which fell due prior to Jan. 1, 1854.

Amount of Stock.	STOCKHOLDER'S NAME.	Amount of Interest.	When Paid. 1854.	When Due.
\$20,000	Lyne Sterling.....	\$400	February 14,	July 1, 1852.
20,000	Lane Sterling.....	400	February 14,	July 1, 1853.
2,000	Joshua Simmons.....	50	February 27,	July 1, 1853.
1,000	W H Richards.....	20	March 9,	July 1, 1850.
1,000	W H Richards.....	20	do	July 1, 1851.
1,000	W H Richards.....	20	do	July 1, 1852.
1,000	W H Richards.....	20	do	July 1, 1852.
1,000	W H Richards.....	20	do	July 1, 1852.
1,000	W H Richards.....	20	do	July 1, 1853.
1,000	W H Richards.....	20	do	July 1, 1853.

Payment of Two and a-half per cent. interest, which fell due prior to January 1, 1854

Amount of Stock.	STOCKHOLDER'S NAME	Amount of Interest.	When Paid. 1854.	When Due.
\$260 00	Stephen Clark.....	\$3 25	February 1,	
560 00	Charles Judson.....	4 50	February 3,	
1,260 00	Phelps Dodge & Co.....	15 75	February 6,	
1,175 00	Sanford Coley.....	14 69	February 7,	
1,440 00	Wadley S Gregory.....	18 00	February 10,	
1,000 00	St. John Smith.....	13 50	February 11,	
670 00	Joshua Simmons.....	8 38	February 27,	
62 50	John S Spencer.....	78	March 6,	
670 00	Robert A Williams.....	8 38	March 7,	
480 00	W H Richards.....	6 00	March 9,	
1,222 00	Uriel Crocker.....	15 28	April 22,	

AMOUNT of Interest paid to holders of Indiana Two and a-half per cent. State Stock, from the 1st day of May, 1854, to the 31st day of July, 1854, inclusive.

Amount of Stock.	STOCKHOLDER'S NAME.	Amount of Interest.	When Paid. 1854.	When Due.
\$1,440 00	Robert Hislop.....	\$18 00	May 15.	Jan 1, 1854.
2,520 00	Charles Mixter.....	31 50	May 16,	do
920 00	Travers Buxton.....	11 50	May 16,	do
1,587 50	John C Baldwin.....	19 84	May 18,	do
900 00	John Wells.....	11 25	June 15,	do
900 00	N P Wells.....	11 25	June 15,	do
JULY DIVIDEND, 1854.				
13,477 50	Thomas Cotterell.....	168 46	July 1,	July 1, 1854.
390 00	Bank of Connersville.....	4 57		
900 00	Miles White.....	11 25		
335 00	John W Anderson.....	4 19		
160 00	W Broad.....	2 25		
540 00	R C L Bevan.....	6 75		
7,420 00	Arthur Bailey.....	92 75		
502 50	Mrs Margaretta Betts.....	6 29		
180 00	G Bagnett.....	2 25		
180 00	J Bagnett.....	2 25		
1,507 50	Bouverie & Co.....	18 84		
1,675 00	Mrs C L Benyas.....	20 93		
1,842 50	Geo and James Bagnell, Ex'rs.....	23 03		
5,000 00	George Briggs, Gentleman.....	62 50		
3,350 00	Capel Cure.....	41 87		
1,675 00	Gen Geo Carpenter.....	20 93		
837 50	Morgan C Chase.....	10 46		
837 50	Sir Wm Collings.....	10 46		
34,500 00	C Dixon.....	431 25		
670 00	Wm Docker.....	8 37		
670 00	Miss Maria Denman.....	8 37		
4,335 00	Miss E Dent.....	54 18		
2,240 00	John Dillon.....	28 00		
31,950 00	Thomas Dent.....	399 37		
3,015 00	Col Frances A Daniel.....	37 68		
400 00	Quentin Dick.....	5 00		
7,405 00	Chas A Davis and Thomas Dehon... ..	93 56		
2,680 00	John Evans.....	33 50		
260 00	John A Foster.....	4 50		
1,395 00	Richard Fall.....	17 43		
670 00	Miss A P Ferguson.....	8 37		
1,675 00	J Godman.....	20 93		
360 00	J Greenwood.....	4 50		
1,440 00	Edward Grubb.....	18 00		
1,260 00	Adderly Howard.....	15 75		
1,507 50	H Hbbert.....	18 84		
360 00	E Harrison.....	4 50		
360 00	M Harrison, Jr.....	4 50		
827 50	C Harrison.....	10 46		
3,350 00	Sir F W Heygate.....	41 87		
3,350 00	Isaac Hodgson.....	41 87		
825 00	James Hutchinson.....	10 31		
2,010 00	John Haddock.....	25 12		
1,242 50	Joseph Hume.....	15 53		
5,925 00	Thomas Hudson.....	74 06		
670 00	Geo Jensius.....	8 38		
837 50	Richard L Jones.....	10 46		
3,685 00	John Kingan.....	46 06		
1,842 50	R J Kirkpatrick.....	23 03		
1,842 50	L Kennedy.....	23 03		
950 00	Robert Kemp.....	11 87		
1,005 00	Thomas Lihon.....	12 56		
1,005 00	Henry Laver.....	12 56		
1,507 50	B C Lukes.....	18 84		
540 00	F C Luke & T and M Larie.....	6 75		
4,690 00	J P Larkins, Trustee.....	58 62		
2,847 50	Solon Luxmore.....	35 58		
3,507 50	Grafrey Molling.....	43 96		
2,520 00	Frances Morton.....	31 50		
837 50	Capt H Meynell.....	10 46		
11,522 50	James Morrison.....	144 15		

AMOUNT of Interest paid to holders of Indiana Two and a-half per cent. State Stock, from the 1st day of May, 1854, to the 31st day of July, 1854, inclusive.—Continued.

Amount of Stock.	STOCKHOLDERS' NAMES.	Amount of Interest	When Paid. 1854.	When Due.
\$355 00	M Marshall.....	\$4 43	July 1, 1854.	July 1, 1854.
1,125 00	Maj F M Martyn	14 06		
1,450 00	John R Mills.....	18 12		
1,340 00	G W Norman.....	16 75		
355 00	Walter Nugent.....	4 43		
13,647 50	Overend, Gurney, & Co.....	170 59		
1,140 00	Wm H Ogden.....	14 25		
225 00	John Pligot.....	10 31		
4,500 00	R Pulsford.....	56 25		
1,675 00	Sir J Prendergast.....	20 93		
335 00	Miss M Palmer.....	4 18		
1,525 00	Edward Pressar.....	19 06		
1,675 00	Thos Robinson.....	20 93		
3,852 50	J H Ravenshaw.....	48 15		
540 00	G Robinson.....	6 75		
3,990 00	Rev Dr Andrew Reed.....	49 87		
215 00	Rev T R Robinson.....	2 68		
837 50	D H Safe.....	10 46		
1,905 00	Mrs Charlotte Stock.....	12 56		
775 00	H Shank.....	9 68		
1,842 50	Thos T Silver.....	23 03		
2,382 50	James Silver.....	29 78		
1,340 00	Dr Wm Silver.....	16 75		
1,200 00	Sanderson & Co.....	15 00		
1,507 50	Wm Sheffield.....	18 84		
540 00	Lady Catharine Sherbrook.....	6 75		
1,560 00	Geo N Shore.....	57 00		
240 00	Wm H Stanton.....	3 00		
838 00	G H Skelton.....	10 47		
1,507 50	H I Thomas.....	18 84		
180 00	W Thompson.....	2 25		
540 00	Miss Mary Traddle.....	6 75		
62 50	Charles Twiman.....	78		
1,172 50	Oriel Viviaash.....	14 65		
17,782 50	J C Whiteman.....	222 28		
2,790 00	Wilkins & Co.....	34 87		
4,522 50	W Wilkinson.....	56 53		
5,025 00	T Wilson & Co.....	62 81		
2,177 50	Sir J M Wilson.....	27 21		
775 00	Rev Dan Wheeler.....	9 68		
177 50	Orlando Webb.....	2 21		
670 00	Wilson, L P & Robert Anderson.....	8 37		
837 50	Thomas Yates.....	10 46		
2,177 50	Ferguson, Abbott & Ferguson.....	27 21		
837 50	W L Wheeler.....	10 46		
3,210 00	Thomas R Auldjo.....	40 50		
2,880 00	John Auldjo.....	36 00		
7,380 00	Adm'n office Hode & Co & others.....	92 25		
1,680 00	G H De Amiezago.....	21 00		
9,080 00	Baring, Brothers, & Co.....	113 50		
8,422 50	Alex Baillie.....	105 28		
440 00	Wm T Blair.....	5 50		
375 00	Thomas C Crawford.....	4 68		
690 00	W J S Casborne.....	8 02		
2,512 50	Baron Aug de Steinburgh.....	31 40		
90 00	Sarah Dillwyn.....	11 25		
15,975 00	F L B Dykes and others.....	199 68		
2,700 00	John Gilliatt & Co.....	33 75		
1,260 00	John Gilliatt & Co and A Hatfield.....	15 75		
17,292 50	Hope & Co, Amsterdam.....	216 15		
987 50	Margaret Hall.....	12 34		
1,100 00	Wm A Hankey.....	13 75		
2,832 50	James Howell.....	35 40		
16,000 00	A Hottinguer, wife of F Jameson.....	200 00		
1,900 00	Insinger & Co.....	23 75		
900 00	Alfred Janson.....	11 25		
900 00	Wm Janson.....	11 25		
1,427 50	J G King & Sons.....	17 84		
180 00	Wm Liedard.....	2 25		
1,710 00	Jean C Labouchere.....	21 37		

AMOUNT of Interest paid to holders of Indiana Two and a-half per cent. State Stock, from the first day of May, 1854, to the 21st day of July, 1854, inclusive.—Continued.

Amount of Stock.	STOCKHOLDER'S NAMES.	Amount of Interest.	When Paid. 1854.	When Due.
\$350 00	F L B Dykes and others.....	\$4 37	July 1, 1854.	July 1, 1854.
900 00	John Miller.....	11 25		
2,030 00	Wm Marshall.....	25 37		
180 00	Col J Patter on.....	2 25		
2,260 00	Thomas Potts.....	28 25		
1,437 50	Henry W Pickersgill.....	17 96		
1,900 00	Robert Saunders.....	23 75		
2,190 00	W E Smith, trustee.....	27 37		
10,980 00	T Twining.....	137 25		
230 00	John Vandenhoff.....	2 87		
5,700 00	Charles Morrison, London.....	71 24		
2,031 25	Mark W Collet.....	25 39		
775 00	M W Collet, in trust.....	9 68		
1,256 25	M W Collet, in trust.....	15 70		
3,350 00	Skinner Langdon.....	41 87		
1,600 00	Edward Moon.....	20 25		
1,620 00	James Moon.....	20 25		
900 00	Richard Moon.....	11 25		
900 00	Robert Moon.....	11 25		
4,680 00	Moran Brothers.....	58 50		
141,195 00	Wabash Valley Bank.....	1,764 93		
531 00	B H Buckingham.....	10 38		
180 00	Amos Willets.....	2 25		
46,198 00	J J Crocheron.....	577 47		
4,140 00	Morris, Prevost & Co.....	51 75		
6,933 00	John Fergusson, N Y.....	86 66		
900 00	C C Tunis.....	11 25		
230 00	N Tunis.....	2 87		
176,387 50	N M Rothschilds and Sons.....	2,204 84		
1,700 00	S Brewster.....	21 25		
8,602 50	James Holford.....	107 53		
4,089 00	R D Ferrari.....	51 00		
11,800 00	Traders' Bank, Indianapolis.....	147 50		
50,000 00	Stauben County Bank, Angola.....	625 00		
101,977 50	Traders' Bank, Nashville.....	1,274 71		
5,000 00	Joseph Richardson.....	62 50		
3,040 00	R Lafonta.....	38 00		
7,200 00	Silas Wood.....	90 00		
21,250 00	Ed Mayer.....	265 62		
180 00	G Beadnell.....	2 25		
1,440 00	Mrs M Jones.....	18 00		
1,260 00	H W Kolte.....	15 75		
1,507 50	Sir W Lloyd.....	18 84		
180 00	W H Muller and D Lloyd.....	2 25		
180 00	R P and S Munwarding.....	2 25		
10,000 00	James Pierson.....	125 00		
5 735 00	S G Smith, Brighton.....	71 68		
360 00	Emmie Smee.....	4 50		
15,000 00	H M Turner.....	137 50		
3,350 00	W Williams.....	41 87		
360 00	George Wallis.....	4 50		
2,100 00	Stephen Hannaford.....	26 25		
1,080 00	Myer and Stucker.....	13 50		
335 00	R O Glover.....	4 19		
335 00	R O Glover.....	4 18		
3,780 00	Adolphus Bach.....	47 25		
24,000 00	H S Ferbell.....	300 00		
2,062 50	Joseph Barnes.....	25 78		
1,507 50	Wm Whitewright.....	18 83		
360 00	Egert Jean Karch.....	4 50		
10,000 00	Prairie City Bank.....	125 00		
4,437 50	Peter Harmony.....	55 46		
11,050 00	L S Suarez, in trust.....	13 12		
20,000 00	L C & H T Pearce.....	250 00		
1,762 00	A N Harrison.....	22 03		
8,000 00	Wm H English.....	100 00		
900 00	Miles White.....	11 25		
17,143 63	Wm B Astor.....	214 29		
4,463 87	Robert Nelson.....	55 79		
13,500 00	Bank of Savings, N Y.....	168 75		
			July 3, 1854.	
				Jan. 1, 1854. July 1, 1854.
				July 1, 1853. July 1, 1854.

AMOUNT of Interest paid to holders of Indiana Two and a half per cent. State Stock, from the 1st day of May, 1854, to the 31st day of July, 1854, inclusive.—Continued.

Amount of Stock.	STOCKHOLDERS' NAMES.	Amount of Interest.	When Paid. 1854.	When Due.
\$5,540 00	Nathan Robins.....	\$69 25	July 3.	July 1, 1854.
1,520 00	Mrs J L Gudervi le.....	19 00	5.	
1,685 00	Selma Hendricks.....	21 00		
20,272 50	Farmers' Bank, Westfield.....	253 40		
4,447 50	John Ferguson, Irvine.....	55 59		
7,377 50	Emmond Tweedy.....	92 21		
10,007 50	John Lindsley.....	125 09	6.	
1,125 00	Olivia M North.....	14 06		
502 50	Dr Geo R Chetwood.....	6 20		
290 00	Samuel Kissam.....	3 62		
6,000 00	Diantha Burwell.....	75 00		
920 00	George Haddon.....	11 50		
260 00	Rev Chas Jones.....	4 50		
260 00	O T Donisburg.....	4 50		
192 50	Brown, Brothers & Co.....	2 40		
190 00	Buy, Dr Burdes and Jordan.....	2 37		
1,080 00	Henry Gardiner, Trustee.....	13 50		
540 00	Edwin Sherwood.....	6 75		
22,140 00	Bank of Attica.....	276 75		
1,172 50	J L Baker.....	14 65	7.	
190 00	Wm Moore.....	2 37		
3,212 50	Ball, Black & Co.....	40 15		
167 50	Robert Marshall.....	2 09		
84,959 50	Bank of Albany, New Albany....	1,061 99		
10,000 00	Pierpont Phillips.....	125 00	8.	
180 00	John Dorr.....	2 25		Jan. 1, 1854.
180 00	do.....	2 25		July 1, 1854
1,175 00	Sanford Coley.....	14 68		
800 00	John W Treadwell.....	10 00		
8,060 00	John Robins.....	100 75		
54,002 00	State Stock Bank of Ind, Peru....	675 02		
15,000 00	Atlantic Bank, Jackson, Ind.....	187 50	10.	
2,000 00	Murrey Forbes.....	25 00		
167 50	Rev Samuel White.....	2 09		
30,000 00	Bank of Goshen.....	375 00		
41,300 00	Indiana Bank, Madison.....	516 25		
360 00	G R Barry, U S Navy.....	4 50	11.	Jan. 1, 1854
360 00	do.....	4 50		July 1, 1854.
540 00	George Kinney.....	6 75	12.	
360 00	W J King.....	4 50		
570 00	Henry Mandeville	7 12		
900 00	John Wells.....	11 25		
1,800 00	Isaac Merritt, Trustee.....	22 50	13.	
540 00	Dr J W Miller.....	6 75		
230 00	Chas V Chamberlain.....	2 88		Jan. 1, 1854.
230 00	do.....	2 87		July 1, 1854.
1,675 00	John Ellis.....	20 93	14.	
360 00	Walter R Jones.....	4 50		Jan. 1, 1854.
360 00	do.....	4 50		July 1, 1854.
50,000 00	Elkhart County Bank.....	625 00		
540 00	Franck Taylor.....	6 75		
540 00	John N Bradley.....	6 75	17.	
1,080 00	Betsy A Hart.....	13 50		
13,180 00	Public Stock Bank, Laporte, Ind.	164 75		
900 00	Wm Buckingham.....	11 25		
180 00	J C Acerman.....	2 25	18.	
540 00	Narcissa Stone.....	6 75		
360 00	Wm Greaves.....	4 50	19.	Jan. 1, 1854.
360 00	do.....	4 50	19.	July 1, 1854.
180 00	David P Lord.....	2 25	26.	July 1, 1854.
180 00	do.....	2 25	26.	Jan 1. 1854.
180 00	do.....	2 25	26.	July 1, 1854.
4,135 00	John Crouse.....	51 68	27.	
1,005 00	Peter Schermerhorn.....	12 56	7.	
1,222 50	Uriel Crocker.....	15 28	31.	

AMOUNT of Interest paid to holders of Indiana Two and a half per cent. State Stock, from the first day of August, 1854, to the 31st day of October, 1854, inclusive.

Amount of Stock.	STOCKHOLDERS' NAMES.	Amount of Interest.	When Paid. 1854.	When Due.
\$900 00	James Wells	\$11 25	August 1	July 1, 1854.
3,420 00	David Smith	42 75		
2,160 00	Adrian Iselin	27 00	do 2	
1,260 00	Adrian Iselin & Co.	15 75		
775 00	D J Anderson	9 69		do 1, 1853.
775 00	do	9 69		Jan. 1, 1854.
775 00	do	9 69		July 1
12,500 00	Fayette County Bank	156 25	do 3	
1,340 00	Ann E Henderson	16 75		
380 00	Robert Sherwell	4 75		
12,050 00	Lagrange Bank at Lima	150 62	do 7	
900 00	Wm Mackeith and others	11 25	do 8	
150 00	Ira C Voorheis	2 25		
100 00	Thomas Cotterell	1 25	do 10	
347 50	Charles Smith, Trustee	4 24	do 20	
1,037 50	Sarah Ellen, Dr Mandelsloh	12 96	do 21	
440 00	David Rankin	5 50	do 23	
6,000 00	Hugh C Smith	75 00	do 26	
1,587 50	John C Baldwin	19 84	do 30	
2,520 00	Charles Mixter	31 50	do 31	
180 00	Wm Lawrence	2 25	Sept. 7	
1,650 00	Geo H Oldmixon	13 50	do 7	
29,160 00	A J Wolf	364 50		
1,800 00	Harvey Weed	22 50	do 9	
360 00	Charles W Hopkins	4 50	do 19	
3,832 50	Charles Davis, Administrator ..	47 90	do 29	
540 00	John Agate	6 75	October 18	
4,010 00	Geo W Norton	50 12	do 24	
180 00	Wm H Hart	2 25	do 26	
180 00	David Banks	2 25	do 28	
	Grand Total	\$44,763 71		

AMOUNT of Interest on Indiana Five per cent. State Stock, remaining unpaid on the 1st day of November, 1854.

Amount of Stock.	DIVIDENDS.	Am't of Interest.	Total.
JULY DIVIDEND, 1848.			
\$500	J D & C Jones	\$10 00	\$10 00
JANUARY DIVIDEND, 1849.			
4,000	W & James A Gasquet	80 60	
500	J D & C Jones	10 00	90 00
JULY DIVIDEND, 1849.			
500	John Kean	10 00	
4,000	Rev Arthur H Price	80 00	90 00
JANUARY DIVIDEND, 1850.			
500	J D & C Jones	10 00	
500	C & E Thwing	10 00	20 00
JULY DIVIDEND, 1851.			
1,500	Fruhling & Goschen	30 00	
500	D H Mahan	10 00	40 00
JANUARY DIVIDEND, 1852.			
1,500	Fruhling & Goschen	30 00	
5,500	James Howell	110 00	
2,000	Wm T McClintock & D A Schutte	40 00	180 00
JULY DIVIDEND, 1852.			
1,000	Delano, Dunlevy & Co.	20 00	
1,500	Fruhling & Goschen	30 00	
2,000	Wm T McClintock & D A Schutte	40 00	90 00
JANUARY DIVIDEND, 1853.			
500	Samuel Dayton	10 00	
1,500	Fruhling & Goschen	30 00	
2,000	Daniel Kissan, Jr	40 00	
500	Jane Robert	10 00	
500	Daniel Robert	10 00	100 00
JULY DIVIDEND 1853.			
1,000	F T Carrington	25 00	
500	Charles Craske	12 50	
2,000	Geo H Dunn	50 00	
1,500	Fruhling & Goschen	37 50	
1,000	Peter Hu ley	25 00	
500	Sarah Hartshorne	12 50	
2,500	Hosca Webster	62 50	225 00
JANUARY DIVIDEND, 1854.			
2,000	Caroline Bently	50 00	
500	Mary E Beebe	12 50	
500	Charles Craske	12 50	
1,000	F T Carrington	25 00	
500	Elizabeth Fish	12 50	
500	Miss Hester Gile	12 50	
500	Sarah Hartshorne	12 50	
500	Daniel Robert	12 50	150 00

AMOUNT of Interest on Indiana Five per cent. State Stock, remaining unpaid on the 1st day of November, 1854.—Continued.

Amount of Stock.	DIVIDENDS.	Am't of Interest.	Total.
JULY DIVIDEND, 1854.			
\$6,000	Bank of Warsaw	\$150 00	
500	Mary E Bebee	12 50	
2,000	Travers Buxton	50 00	
500	Bryant Burwell	12 50	
500	Charles Craske	12 50	
2,500	Cammann & Whitehouse	62 50	
1,000	F T Carrington	25 00	
500	Elizabeth Fish	12 50	
1,500	Fruhling & Goschen	37 50	
500	Miss Hester Giles	12 50	
500	Sarah Hartshorne	12 50	
500	Daniel R bert	12 50	
1,000	Wm H Richards	25 00	
2,500	Nathan P Wells	62 50	
2,500	Hosea Webster	62 50	
2,000	Henry Willis	200 00	
1,000	Winslow, Lanier & Co....	25 00	787 50
			<u>\$1,782 50</u>

*AMOUNT of Interest on Indiana Two and a-half per cent. State
Stock remaining unpaid on the 1st day of November, 1854.*

Amount of Stock	DIVIDENDS.	Amount of Interest.	Total.
JULY DIVIDEND, 1853.			
502 50	Emma Allen.....	6 28	
250 00	D J Anderson.....	3 13	
260 00	Buckingham, Converse & Sturges, Ex'rs.....	4 50	
125 00	T Boss.....	1 56	
180 00	David Banks.....	2 25	
137 50	C and G Belden.....	1 72	
100 00	P Clapp.....	1 25	
190 00	Charles Craske.....	2 37	
480 00	F T Carrington.....	6 00	
125 00	Thomas Dixon.....	1 56	
900 00	Isaac Davis.....	11 25	
220 00	George H Dunn.....	1 50	
450 00	A S Dossy.....	5 25	
187 50	Thomas and William Earle & Co.....	2 34	
1,800 00	F P Ferris.....	22 50	
502 50	Fruling and Goshen.....	6 28	
662 50	Gowan and Marx.....	8 28	
960 00	George J Graham.....	12 00	
125 00	T D Headlam.....	1 56	
9,987 50	F Heath & Co.....	124 84	
360 00	Geo T Hope.....	4 50	
180 00	Sarah Hartshorne.....	2 25	
187 50	Charles Inman.....	2 34	
900 00	S and M C Johnson.....	11 25	
360 00	E J Koch.....	4 50	
25 00	D W Kilbourne.....	31	
275 00	Kreuter and Melville.....	3 44	
112 50	J H Lewis.....	1 41	
540 00	Dr J W Miller.....	6 75	
662 50	Thomas Mills.....	8 28	
2,050 00	Thomas Mills, Ex'r.....	25 63	
550 00	George Peabody.....	6 87	
187 50	H Power.....	2 34	
12 50	E N Digget.....	16	
212 50	Sir W H Richards.....	2 65	
260 00	W S Robert.....	4 50	
250 00	R Sanderson.....	3 13	
100 00	I Seymour.....	1 25	
50 00	M R Sherwood.....	62	
500 00	T D Stewart.....	6 25	
125 00	Mrs. Sarah Trasks.....	1 56	
1,100 00	B Tucker.....	13 75	
125 00	R W Wood.....	1 56	
900 00	Hoea Webster.....	11 25	
175 00	Wood, Grant & Co.....	2 19	
			\$353 66
JANUARY DIVIDEND, 1854.			
502 50	Emma Allen.....	6 25	
250 00	D J Anderson.....	3 13	
180 00	David Banks.....	2 25	
137 50	C and G Belden.....	1 72	
250 00	Mary F Bebee.....	3 13	
262 50	Bebee and Co.....	3 28	
512 50	Geo W Bebee.....	6 40	
100 00	P Clapp.....	1 25	
190 00	Charles Craske.....	2 37	
450 00	F T Carrington.....	6 00	
120 00	Geo H Dunn.....	1 55	
420 00	A S Dossy.....	5 25	
1,800 00	F T Ferris.....	22 50	
180 00	Elizabeth Fish.....	2 25	
502 50	Fruling and Goshen.....	6 28	
180 00	Miss Hester Giles.....	2 25	
662 50	Gowan and Marx.....	8 28	
185 00	John F Grunling.....	2 31	
960 00	George J Graham.....	12 00	
832 50	Gilbert, Coe and Johnson.....	10 41	
540 00	Daniel Hall.....	6 75	
9,987 50	F Ruth and Co.....	124 84	

*AMOUNT of Interest on Indiana Two and a-half per cent. State
Stock remaining unpaid on the first day of November, 1854,—
Continued.*

Amount of Stock.	DIVIDENDS	Amount of Interest.	Total.
JANUARY DIVIDEND, 1854.			
360 00	George T Hope.....	4 50	
370 00	F Huth.....	4 63	
360 00	Charles W Hopkins.....	4 50	
180 00	Sarah Hartshorne.....	2 25	
185 00	Charles F Huth.....	2 31	
900 00	S and M C Johnson.....	11 25	
275 00	Kreusler and Melville.....	3 44	
190 00	V S Kenyon.....	2 37	
380 00	S C Kingsland.....	4 75	
25 00	D W Kilbourne.....	31	
540 00	Dr. J W Miller.....	6 75	
2,050 00	Thomas Miller, Executor.....	25 63	
185 00	Daniel Meniertzhagen.....	2 31	
550 00	George Peabody.....	6 87	
187 50	H Powers.....	2 34	
42 50	E N Piggot.....	16	
360 00	W S Robert.....	4 50	
180 00	Daniel Robert.....	2 25	
50 00	M R Sherwood.....	62	
500 00	T D Stewart.....	6 25	
17,850 00	State of Indiana.....	223 12	
125 00	Mrs Sarah Trask.....	1 56	
1,100 00	H Tucker.....	13 75	
7,377 50	E Tweedy.....	92 22	
360 00	Jno G Vasser.....	4 50	
335 00	H Waterman.....	4 19	
900 00	James Wells.....	11 25	
12 50	David Watkinson.....	16	
175 00	Wood, Grant & Co.....	2 19	
JULY DIVIDEND, 1854.			
502 50	Emma Allen.....	6 28	
250 00	D J Anderson.....	3 12	
39,735 00	Bank of Warsaw.....	496 37	
137 50	C and G Helden.....	1 70	
5,040 00	Hugh Barclay.....	62 50	
250 00	Mary E Bebee.....	3 28	
920 00	Travers Baxton.....	11 50	
170 00	B Burwell.....	2 12	
512 50	George W Bebee.....	6 40	
190 00	Charles Craske.....	2 37	
825 00	Cammann and Whitehouse.....	10 31	
480 00	F T Carington.....	6 00	
180 00	Thomas E Davis.....	2 25	
120 00	George H Dunn.....	1 50	
420 00	A S Dossy.....	5 25	
1,800 00	F T Ferris.....	22 50	
140 00	Elizabeth Fish.....	2 25	
140 00	Miss Hester Giles.....	2 25	
662 50	Gowan and Maux.....	8 28	
960 00	George J Graham.....	12 00	
832 50	Gilbert, Coe and Johnson.....	10 40	
540 00	Daniel Hall.....	6 75	
360 00	George T Hope.....	4 50	
180 00	Sarah Hartshorne.....	2 25	
360 00	Charles Judson.....	4 50	
1,800 00	Robert Kelly.....	22 50	
180 00	John Kean.....	2 25	
190 00	V S Kenyon.....	2 37	
380 00	A C Kingsland.....	4 75	
25 00	D W Kilbourne.....	31	
210 00	W H King.....	2 62	
1,025 00	Thomas Miller, Ex'r.....	12 81	
312 50	W F Miller.....	3 90	
50 00	George Peabody.....	62	
1,260 00	Phelps Dodge and Co.....	15 75	
187 50	H Powers.....	2 34	
12 50	E N Piggot.....	15	
1,340 00	A Robertson.....	16 75	
			691 33

*AMOUNT of Interest on Indiana two and a half per cent State
Stock remaining unpaid on the 1st day of November, 1854.—
Continued.*

Amount of Stock	DIVIDENDS.	Amount of Interest.	Total.
JULY DIVIDEND, 1854			
670 00	Robert and Williams.....	8 37	
360 06	W S Robert.....	4 50	
180 00	Daniel Robert.....	2 25	
1,855 00	Wm Redmond, Trustee.....	23 18	
480 00	Wm H Richards.....	6 00	
100 00	J Seymour.....	1 25	
1,080 00	S and John Smith.....	13 50	
50 00	M R Sherwood.....	62	
500 00	T D Stewart.....	6 25	
17,850 00	State of Indiana.....	223 12	
125 00	Sarah Traske.....	1 56	
1 100 00	Henry Tucker.....	13 75	
1,920 00	Gen G C Totten.....	24 00	
360 00	John G Vasser.....	4 50	
335 00	H Waterman.....	4 18	
900 00	A P Wells.....	11 25	
12 50	David Watkinson.....	15	
900 00	Hosea Webster.....	11 25	
175 00	Wood, Grant & Co.....	2 18	
360 00	C Zabriskie, in Trust.....	4 50	\$1,150 11
	Total due November 1st, 1854.....		\$2,195 10

LIST of Certificates of five per cent. State Stock, issued from the 6th day of December, 1853, to the 31st day of January, 1854, inclusive.

No.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	Amount.	Date.	Remarks.
2039	E H Mathieson.....	\$17,000	Dec'ber 8, 1854.	
2040	do	2,000		
2041	Southern Bank of Indiana.....	3,000		
2042	E A Mathieson.....	1,000		
2043	Merchants' Bank at Lafayette.....	14,000	do 9,	
2044	Drake and Bradford.....	5,000		
2045	Gramercy Bank at Lafayette.....	5,000	do 10,	
2046	Drake and Bradford.....	5,000	do 12,	
2047	Southern Bank of Indiana.....	5,000	do 14,	
2048	Moran Brothers.....	3,000		
2049	Geo H O dmixon.....	3,000		
2050	Geo Bacon.....	500	do 29,	For bond surre'd.
2051	Southern Bank of Indiana.....	5,000	January 3,	
2052	do do	500		
2053	J L Guderville.....	4,000	do 6,	
2054	Northern Indiana Bank.....	8,000	do 9,	
2055	A W Greenleaf.....	8,000		
2056	Southern Bank of Indiana.....	7,000	do 13,	
2057	A W Greenleaf.....	1,000	do 14,	
2058	C Graham.....	3,000		
2059	Indiana Stock Bank.....	10,000		
2060	A W Greenleaf.....	3,000		
2061	F P James and Co.....	3,000	do 17,	
2062	Indiana Stock Bank.....	5,000	do 18,	
2063	Weeks & Co.....	1,000		
2064	Winslow, Lanier & Co.....	10,000	do 10,	
2065	S A Fletcher.....	10,000		
2066	J Thompson.....	500	do 19,	
2067	Southern Bank of Indiana.....	3,000		
2068	do do	3,500	do 20,	
2069	Eliza Bradford.....	2,000		
2070	Winslow, Lanier & Co.....	3,000	do 23,	
2071				
2072	Bank of Attica.....	3,000		Canceled.
2073	S A Fletcher.....	7,500	do 25,	

LIST of Certificate Indiana Five Per Cent. State Stock, issued from the 1st day of February, 1854, to the 30th day of April, 1854, inclusive.

No.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	Amount.	Date.	Remarks.
2074	Bank of Attica.....	\$27,000	Feb'y 1, 1854.	
2075	Public Stock Bank, Newport.....	2,000	1	
2076	E R Bennett.....	4,000	10	
2077	S A Fletcher.....	2,500	22	
2078	Blatchford & Ramsord.....	3,000	22	
2079	State Stock Bank, Jamestown....	5,000	23	
2080	do do.....	5,000	24	
2081				Canceled.
2082	Hugh C Smith.....	8,000	24	
2083	State Stock Bank, Jamestown...	8,500	25	
2084	Jesse Hare.....	5,000	Mrch 6	
2085	State Stock Bank, Jamestown....	5,000	9	
2086	Duncan, Sherman & Co.....	500	11	
2087	do do.....	19,500	14	
2088	Traders' Bank, Terre Haute.....	2,000	14	
2089	Gibson, Stockwell, & Co.....	5,500	18	
2090	Winslow, Lanier & Co.....	600	16	
2091	Gibson, Stockwell & Co.....	600	16	
2092	Bank of Attica.....	2,800	22	
2093	Ward & Co.....	2,500	22	
2094	Gibson, Stockwell & Co.....	3,500	24	
2095	Crescent City Bank.....	9,600	25	
2096	Countess Sarah Ellen De Mandel- sloh, Palis.....	2,500	28	
2097	Wm Makerth, Charles Goodwin, and Alfred Dunn.....	2,500	29	
2098	William Robson.....	20,000	29	
2099	F P James.....	3,000	April 4	
2100	F P James & Co.....	2,000	5	
2101	Farmer's Bank of Westfield.....	20,000	8	
2102	F P James & Co.....	5,000	8	
2103	Decoppet & Co.....	10,000	10	
2104	Bank of Attica.....	5,000	10	
2105	Duncan, Sherman & Co.....	5,000	10	
2106	Perry County Bank, Cannelton..	2,000	11	
2107	Bank of Attica.....	5,000	11	
2108	Decoppet & Co.....	5,000	11	
2109	Perry County Bank.....	3,000	13	
2110	F P James & Co.....	6,000	15	
2111	Weeks & Co.....	5,000	17	
2112	Davis, Brooks & Co.....	500	17	
2113	Bank of Attica.....	5,000	17	
2114	Perry County Bank.....	5,000	19	
2115	Bank of Warsaw.....	6,000	20	
2116	Davis, Brooks & Co.....	4,000	20	
2117	Kentucky Stock Bank, Columbus	6,000	22	
2118	F P James & Co.....	10,000	22	
2129	Weeks & Co.....	4,500	25	
2120	Bank of Attica..	4,500	25	
2121	do do.....	5,000	26	
2122	Bank of Goshen.....	10,000	28	

LIST of Certificates, Indiana Five per cent. State Stock, issued from the 1st day of May, 1854, to the 31st day of July, 1854, inclusive.

No.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	Amount.	Date.	Remarks.
2123	Auditor in trust for the Lagrange Bank at Lima.....	\$1,000	May 13, 1854.	
2124	Philo Morehouse.....	8,500		
2125	Aud'r in trust for Bank of Attica.	5,000	do 19,	Canceled.
2126				
2127	Auditor in trust for the Public Stock Bank Newport.....	15,000	do 22,	
2128	Auditor in trust for bank of Avoca	10,000	do 23,	
2129	Auditor in trust for Bank of Elkhart at Elkhart, Ind.....	8,500	do 26,	
2130	Auditor in trust for the Bank of Laurel at Laurel, Ind.....	50,000	do 29,	
2131	Auditor in trust for the Brookville Bank at Brookville, Ind.....	20,000		
2132	Weeks & Co.....	2,000	do 31,	
2133	Brown, Brothers & Co.....	500		
2134	Philo Morehouse, jr.....	2,000		
2135	J W Bleecker.....	10,000	June 12,	
2136	A W Greenleaf.....	2,500		
2137	Auditor in trust for the Bank of Elkhart, at Elkhart.....	2,000		
2138	F P James & Co.....	10,000		
2139	Auditor in trust for the Perry county Bank, at Cannelton.....	2,500		
2140	E Domenich.....	4,000	do 13,	
2141	F P James & Co.....	500	do 14,	
2142	Wm H Neilson.....	2,500	July 3,	
2143	Auditor in trust for the Kentucky Stock Bank at Columbus.....	3,000	do 5,	
2144	Auditor in trust for the Bank of Albany at New Albany.....	4,500		
2145	Wm H Neilson.....	10,000		
2146				Canceled
2147	Auditor in trust for the Northern Indiana Bank.....	5,000		Canceled. Erroneously filed.
2148				
2149				
2150	Wm H Neilson.....	5,000		
2151	Philo Morehouse jr.....	5,000	do 10,	Canceled.
2152				
2153	Auditor in trust for the Perry County Bank, Cannelton.....	2,000	do 15,	
2154	Aud'r in trust for Bank of Attica	5,000	do 20,	
2155	Auditor in trust for the Greene County Bank.....	6,000	do 21,	
2156	Auditor in trust for the Brookville Bank at Brookville.....	5,000	do 24,	
2157	Auditor in trust for the Greene County Bank.....	1,500	do 27,	
2158	Duncan, Sherman & Co.....	5,000	do 28,	
2159	Wetmore & Cryder.....	3,000		
2160	Auditor in trust for the Brookville Bank at Brookville.....	5,000		
2161	Auditor in trust for the Bank of Connersville.....	500	do 29,	
2162	E W Clark, Dodge & Co.....	5,000		
2163	F P James & Co.....	10,000	do 31,	
2164				Erroneously filed.
2165	Auditor in trust for the Kentucky Stock Bank at Columbus.....	5,000		

LIST of Certificates Indiana Five per cent. State Stock, issued from the 1st day of August, 1854, to the 31st day of October, 1854, inclusive.

No.	To whom issued	Amount.	Date.	Remarks.
2166	Philo Morehouse.....	\$5,000	August 1, 1854.	
2167	Auditor in trust for the Public Stock Bank, Newport.....	5,000	do 3,	
2168	Decoppet & Co.....	10,000	do 4,	
2169	Field, Merritt & Co.....	10,000	do 4,	
2170	F P James & Co.....	5,000	do 5,	
2171	do	1,000	do 7,	
2172	Auditor in trust for the Crescent City Bank	10,000	do 12,	
2173	Auditor in trust for the Bank of Elkhart.....	5,000	do 14,	
2174	Auditor in trust for the Greene Co. Bank, Bloomfield, Ind.....	5,000	do 14,	
2175	Auditor in trust for the Perry Co. Bank	5,000	do 15,	
2176	Auditor in trust for the Traders Bank, Terre Haute.....	33,000	do 15,	
2177	Auditor in trust for the Public Stock Bank, Newport.....	3,000	do 15,	
2178	Auditor in trust for the State Stock Bank, Logansport.....	4,000	do 15,	
2179	Auditor in trust for the Greene Co. Bank, Bloomfield, Ind.	6,000	do 19,	
2180	Auditor in trust for the Brook- ville Bank	5,000	do 21,	
2181	Auditor in trust for the Cam- bridge City Bank	5,000	do 24,	
2182	do	5,000	do 29,	
2183	Auditor in trust for the Greene Co. Bank, Bloomfield, Ind.....	5,000	do 31,	
2184	F P James & Co.....		do 31,	
2185	Auditor in trust for the Mer- chants' Bank, Lafayette, Ind...	2,000	do 31,	
2186		3,000		Erroneously filed and canceled.
2187	Auditor in trust for the Bank of America, at Morocco, Ind.....	1,000	Sept. 5,	
2188	do	2,000	do 5,	
2189	H T Morgan	10,500	do 8,	
2190	Adams & Buckingham.....	9,500	do 8,	
2191	W A Stevens	5,500	do 8,	
2192	H T Morgan.....	5,000	do 8,	
2193	Howard, Smith & Co	2,500	do 9,	
2194	Auditor in trust for the Govern- ment Stock Bank, Lafayette	2,500	do 9,	
2195	Auditor in trust for the Bank of America, Morocco, Ind	4,000	do 9,	
2196	Auditor in trust for the Mer- chants' Bank, at Lafayette.....	10 000	do 9,	
2197	Auditor in trust for the Crescent City Bank	5,000	do 11,	
2198	Auditor in trust for the Cam- bridge City Bank	5,000	do 14,	
2199	Auditor in trust for the Bank of America, at Morocco Ind.....	4,500	do 14,	
2200	do	4,000	do 15,	
2201	Auditor in trust for the Mer- chants' Bank, Lafayette.....	6,000	do 15,	
2202	Auditor in trust for the Bank of Africa	5,500	do 16,	
2203	Howard, Smith & Co	4,000	do 18,	
2204				Blotted and canceled.
2205	Auditor in trust for the Govern- ment Stock Bank, Lafayette...	1,000	do 18,	
2206	Wm H Nelson	10,500	do 18,	
2207	Wmslow, Lanier & Co	5,000	do 18,	
2208	E Domenech	5,000	do 18,	
2209	do	5,000	do 18,	
2210	do	5,000	do 18,	
2211	do	5,000	do 18,	
2212	do	5,000	do 18,	

LIST of Certificates Indiana Five per cent. State Stock, issued from the 1st day of August, 1854, to the 31st day of October, 1854, inclusive.—Continued.

No.	To whom issued.	Amount.	Date.	Remarks.
2213	E Domenech.....	\$500	Sept. 18,	
2214	H T Morgan & Co.....	9,000	do 18,	
2215	Adeline de La Valette.....	500	do 20,	
2216	H H Hunnewell, Trustee.....	500	do 22,	
2217	Howard, Smith & Co.....	2,500	do 22,	
2218	Auditor in trust for the Bank of Albany, New Albany.....	10,000	do 22,	
2219	Wm H Neilson.....	500	do 22,	
2220	P Morehouse, Jr.....	5,000	do 23,	
2221	H T Morgan & Co.....	9,000	do 25,	
2222	Wm H Neilson.....	5,000	do 25,	
2223	F P James & Co.....	5,000	do 25,	
2224	Winslow, Lanier & Co.....	33,800	do 22,	
2225	Philo Morehouse, Jr.....	5,000	do 25,	
2226	Auditor in trust for the Bank of Connersville, Ind.....	5,000	do 28,	
2227	Auditor in trust for the Cam- bridge City Bank, Ind.....	5,000	do 18,	
2228				Canceled.
2229	Auditor in trust for the Greene County Bank, Bloomfield, Ind..	3,000	do 28,	
2230	Frederick Averill, Jr.....	5,000	do 29,	
2231	Auditor in trust for the Bank of Elkhart.....	5,000	do 30,	
2232	Decoppet & Co.....	5,000	Oct. 2,	
2233	do.....	5,000	do 2,	
2234	F P James & Co.....	10,000	do 2,	
2235	Auditor in trust for the Bank of Albany, New Albany.....	7,000	do 2,	
2236	Auditor in trust for the Bank of Fridgeport, Ind.....	3,000	do 2,	
2237	Winslow, Lanier & Co.....	5,000	do 2,	
2238	Auditor in trust for the Bank of Perrysville, Ind.....	10,000	do 6,	
2239	Duncan, Sherman & Co.....	16,000	do 9,	
2240	do.....	10,000	do 9,	
2241	do.....	10,000	do 9,	
2242	do.....	10,000	do 9,	
2243	do.....	10,000	do 9,	
2244	Winslow, Lanier & Co.....	2,800	do 9,	
2245	Duncan, Sherman & Co.....	7,800	do 10,	
2246	E W Clark, Dodge & Co.....	10,000	do 11,	
2247	Auditor in trust for the Elkhart Bank.....	5,000	do 14,	
2248	Wm H Neilson.....	5,000	do 14,	
2249	Auditor in trust for the Bank of America, Morocco, Ind.....	8,500	do 19,	
2250	Auditor in trust for the Mer- chants' Bank, Lafayette, Ind...	500	do 19,	
2251	E Domenech.....	5,000	do 21,	
2252	do.....	5,000	do 21,	
2253	do.....	5,000	do 24,	
2254	do.....	5,000	do 24,	
2255	D H Watjen & Co.....	5,000	do 25,	
2256	Auditor in trust for the State Stk Bank of Ind., at Peru.....	1,000	do 25,	
2257	Auditor in trust for the Bank of Goshen, at Goshen, Ind.....	9,000	do 25,	
2258	Auditor in trust for the Perry Co. Bank.....	10,000	do 25,	
2259	E Domenech.....	5,000	do 26,	
2260	Decoppet & Co.....	5,000	do 26,	
2261	Auditor in trust for the State Stk Security Bank.....	35,000	do 26,	
2262	Auditor in trust for the Perry Co. Bank.....	10,000	do 27,	
2263	F P James & Co.....	5,000	do 27,	
2264	Auditor in trust for the Farmers' Bank, Jasper, Ind.....	5,000	do 27,	

LIST of Certificates Indiana five per cent. State Stock issued from the 1st day of August, 1854, to the 31st day of October, 1854, inclusive.—Continued.

No.	To whom issued.	Amount.	Date.	Remarks.
2265	D H Watjen & Co.....	\$4,000	Oct. 28,	
2266	Auditor in trust for the Bank of Bridgeport	17,000	do 28,	
2267	Auditor in trust for the Perry Co. Bank	10,000	do 28,	
2268	Aud'r of the State of Ia. for the use of the State debt sinking fund..	40,000	do 28,	
2269	George Kinney.....	2,000	do 30,	
2270	Decoppet & Co	1,000	do 30,	
2271	Sturges & Ellis	4,000	do 30,	
2272	Auditor in trust for the Perry Co. Bank	10,000	do 30,	
2273	N M Rothschilds & Sons.....	5,000	do 30,	} Blotted & canceled.
2274	do	5,000	do 30,	
2275	do	5,000	do 30,	
2276	do	5,000	do 30,	
2277	do	5,000	do 30,	
2278	Smith & Walsh.....	4,000	do 30,	
2279	Weeks & Co.....	3,500	do 30,	
2280	Mrs Arabella Ryan	500	do 30,	
2281	Wm H Neilson	1,000	do 30,	
2282	Atwood, Dunlevy & Co	3,000	do 30,	
2283	D coppet & Co in trust for the Rev F Decoppet Lambert.....	1,000	do 30,	
2284	D H Nevins.....	1,000	do 30,	
2285	Wm H Neilson	3,000	do 31,	
2286	J J Mercier.....	1,000	do 31,	
2287				Canceled.
2288	Francisco Ruis	3,000	do 31,	
2289	P Harmony's Nephews & Co.....	1,000	do 31,	
2290	N M Rothschild & Sons.....	5,000	do 31,	
2291	do	5,000	do 31,	
2292	do	5,000	do 31,	
2293	do	5,000	do 31,	
2294	do	5,000	do 31,	
2295				Erroneously filled and canceled.
2296	Wm H Neilson	1,000	do 31,	
2297	Lyman Allyn	1,000	do 31,	
2298	John Warren & Sons.....	1,000	do 31,	
2299	John Ferguson.....	3,500	do 31,	

LIST of Certificates Two and a half per cent. State Stock, issued from the 6th day of December, 1853, to the 31st day of January, 1854, inclusive.

No.	To whom issued.	Amount.	Date.	Remarks.
2213	Charles Butler	\$15,000 00	Dec. 13, 1853.	
2214	do	10,002 50		
2215				Canceled.
2216	Thomas Dent	1,425 00		
2217	John C Baldwin	507 50	do 14,	Canceled.
2218				do
2219				
2220	H T Morgan	575 00	do 15,	
2221	do	1,000 00		
2222	do	1,000 00		
2223				Canceled.
2224	George H Oldmixon... ..	1,080 00		
2225	George Bacon, N Y.....	312 50	do 29,	Bond surrendered,
2226	Bank of Albany, New Albany...	25,002 50	Jan. 3, 1854	
2227	C A Davis and T Dehon.....	1,295 00	do 4,	
2228				Canceled.
2229				do
2230				do
2231	James G King & Sons.....	1,155 00		do
2232	C A Davis and T Dehon.....	6,110 00		
2233				Canceled.
2234	Bank of Albany, New Albany....	2,575 00	do 6,	
2235	J L Guderville	1,520 00		
2236	Traders' Bank, Indianapolis	61,977 50	do 10,	
2237	Charles Dixon	1,000 00	do 9,	
2238	A W Greenleaf	775 00	do 11,	
2239	F P James & Co	4,680 00	do 12,	
2240	Elkhart County Bank.....	20,000 00		
2241				Canceled.
2242	F P James & Co	8,500 00	do 14,	
2243	Corning & Co.....	720 00		
2244	F Lawson, B Dykes and others...	450 00	do 16,	
2245	Corning & Co	6,777 50	do 19,	
2246				Canceled.
2247	Hugh C Smith.....	6,000 00	do 21,	
2248	Wabash Valley Bank	30,000 00	do 23,	
2249	Public Stock Bank, Newport.....	13,180 00		
2250	E G Whitney, President.....	10,000 00	do 25,	
2251	Smith & Walsh.....	710 00	do 31,	

*LIST of Certificates Indiana Two and a half per cent. State Stock
issued from the 1st day of February, 1854, to the 30th day of
April, 1854, inclusive.*

No.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	Amount.	Date.	Remarks.
2252	E W Clark, Dodge & Co.....	\$75 00	Feb 2, 1854.	
2253				Canceled.
2254	Corning & Co	6,777 50		
2255	Kent & Lowber.....	710 00		
2256	Corning & Co.....	9,997 50	do 3,	
2257	S A Fletcher.....	2,740 00		
2258	Indiana Bank, Madison	10,000 00		
2259	Matilda Maxwell	720 00	do 4,	
2260	S A Fletcher.....	11,272 50	do 6,	
2261	Wm H Neilson	8,000 00	do 11,	
2262				Canceled.
2263	Kent, Lowber, & Co.....	7,075 00	do 13,	
2264				Canceled.
2265	S A Fletcher	6,260 00		
2266	Lagrange Bank, Lima.....	7,785 00	do 14,	
2267	Bank of Goshen	30,000 00	do 20,	
2268	W H Neilson	675 00	do 22,	
2269	do	3,410 00	do 27,	
2270	Atwood, Dunlevy, & Co	3,000 00	March 1,	
2271	Lagrange Bank, Lima.....	4,265 00		
2272	Jesse Hare.....	3,000 00	do 6,	
2273	do	225 00		
2274	Duncan, Sherman & Co.....	3,000 00	do 4,	
2275	do do	8,000 00	do 9,	
2276	do do	6,015 00	do 11,	
2277	do do	10,670 00	do 15,	
2278	A W Greenleaf.....	1,000 00	do 16,	
2279	Bank of Attica	21,000 00	do 21,	
2280	Duncan, Sherman & Co.....	2,060 00	do 22,	
2281	Decoppet & Co	1,000 00	do 27,	
2282	Duncan Sherman & Co.....	6,025 00	do 28,	
2283	Countess Sarah Ellen De Mandel sion, Paris.....	1,937 50		
2284	W Mackeith, C Goodwin, A Dunn	900 00	do 29,	
2285	Wm Robson.....	20,272 50		
2286	Farmers Bank of Westfield	20,272 50	April 8,	
2287	Bank of Attica.....	1,140 00	do 10,	
2288	J G Hendricks.....	9,547 50	do 17	
2289	Bank of Warsaw.....	9,547 50	do 19,	
2290	Samuel Davis.....	5,192 50	do 26,	

LIST of Certificates, Indiana Two and a-half Per Cent. State Stock issued from the 1st day of May, 1854, to the 31st day of July, 1854, inclusive.

No.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	Amount.	Date.	Remarks
2291	Wm H Neilson.....	\$1,825 00	May 18, 1854.	
2292				
2293	William Sturges.....	35,770 00	do 25,	Canceled.
2294	Wm H Neilson.....	3,000 00	do 25,	
2295	Auditor in trust for the Wabash Valley Bank	5 425 00	do 26,	
2296	do do	35,770 00	June 1,	
2297				Canceled.
2298				Canceled.
2299	Thomas Cotterell	1,312 50	do 6,	
2300	Auditor in trust for the Bank of Warsaw, at Warsaw, Ind.....	30 187 50	do 9,	
2301	Auditor in trust for the Traders' Bank of Nashville, Ind	101,977 50	do 10,	
2302	F P James & Co	3,000 00	do 12,	
2303	John Dillon.....	62 50		
2304	James Morrison.....	197 50		
2305	Auditor in trust for the Atlantic Bank, Jackson, Ind.....	15,000 00	do 14,	
2306	Auditor in trust for the Bank of Albany, New Albany	10,002 50		
2307	Auditor of State of Indiana for use of State Debt Sinking Fund	8,192 50	do 15,	
2308	Auditor in trust for the Wabash Valley Bank, Logansport.....	831 00	July 3,	
2309	Wm H Neilson.....	1,687 50		
2310				Erroneously filled.
2311	Corning & Co	10,000 00	do 22,	
2312	do	6,302 50		
2313				Erroneously filled.
2314	Wetmore & Cryder	1,837 50	do 28,	

*LIST of Certificates, Indiana Two and a-half Per Cent. State Stock,
issued from the first day of August, 1854, to the 31st day of October,
1854, inclusive.*

No.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	Amount.	Date.	Remarks.
2315	Auditor in trust for the Bank of Warsaw	\$20,000 00	Aug. 14, 1854.	
2316	Auditor in trust for the Bank of Syracuse.....	7,597 50		
2317	Auditor in trust for the Lagrange Bank, Lima, Ind.....	10,000 00	do 29,	
2318	N J Wyeth	5,000 00		
2319	Auditor in trust for the Indiana Bank, at Madison	13,777 50	S. pt r,	
2320	Auditor in trust for the Traders' Bank at Indianapolis	88,000 00		
2321	Indiana Bank, at Madison.....	11,000 00	do 20,	
2322	do do	1,000 00		
2323	do do	1,777 50		
2324	H Holl s Hunnewell, trustee	347 50	do 22,	
2325	Auditor in trust for the Traders' Bank, at Indianapolis.....	200 00	do 25,	
2326	L S Suarez.....	5,487 50	do 30,	
2327				Cancelled. [to 2329. No. passed from 2327
2329	Auditor in trust for the Bank of Syracuse.....	52,502 50	Oct. 16,	
2330	Auditor in trust for the Bank of Albany, New Albany	2,284 50		
2331	Auditor of the State of Indiana, for the use of the State Debt Sinking Fund.....	13,190 00	do 28,	
2332	do	66,492 50		
2333	N M Rothchild & Sons.....	5,000 00	do 30,	Bonds surrendered.
2334	do	5,000 00		
2335	do	6,875 00		
2336	do	5,000 00	do 31,	
2337	do	5,000 00		
2338	do	6,875 00		

LIST of Certificates Wabash and Erie Five per cent. Preferred Canal Stock, issued from the 6th day of December, 1853, to the 31st day of January, 1854, inclusive.

No.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	Amount.	Date.	Remarks.
1703	J L Guderville.....	4,000	Jan 6, 1854.	
1704	Deanard C Winslow.....	4,400	do 23,	
1705	Winslow, Lanier & Co	6,600		
1706	R Morris, Jr., Trustee.....	6,000	do 27,	

Wabash & Erie Five per cent. Deferred Canal Stock.

No.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	Amount.	Date.	Remarks.
567	Geo Bacon.....	500	Dec. 29, 1853.	[filling.
568				Canceled error in
569	G R Sistare	2,000	Jan 5,	[filling.
570				Canceled error in
571	Geo H Oldmixon.....	3,000	do 12,	

Wabash & Erie Five per cent. Preferred Canal Stock, issued on account of Canal Bonds.

No.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	Amount.	Date.	Remarks.
110				
111	Jno M Lord.....	500	Jan. 19,	Canceled.

Wabash & Erie Five per cent. Deferred Canal Stock, issued on account of Canal Bonds.

No.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	Amount.	Date.	Remarks.
*58	Winslow, Lanier & Co.....	\$1,000	Dec. 14, 1853.	[filling.
89				Canceled error in
90	James Todd	1,000		
91	M G Bright.....	2,500	Jan. 9,	
92	Leonard C Winslow.....	300	do 23,	
93	Winslow, Lanier & Co	2,700		

*This certificate was issued on the surrender of No. 213. Deferred five per cent. Canal Stock, which certificate was an original one issued by Mr. James Collins, by mistake, on the surrender of Wabash and Erie Canal Bonds, No. 1935 and 1936, by Mr. John E. Fox, and should have been of this class of stock (Special Deferred.)

Five per cent. Special Deferred Canal Stock.

No.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	Amount.	Date.	Remarks.
391	Geo Bacon, N. Y.....	\$312 50	Dec. 29, 1853.	

LIST of Certificates Indiana Five per cent. Preferred Canal Stock, issued from the first day of February, 1854, to the 30th day of April 1854, inclusive.

No.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	Amount.	Date.	Remarks.
1707	Matilda Maxwell.....	\$2,000	Feb 14, 1854.	
1708	E W Clark, Dodge & Co.....	3,000	March 1,	
1709	N R Cobb.....	1,000		
1710	C E Robert.....	10,000	March 5,	
1711	Richard Schell.....	1,000		
1712	E W Clarke, Dodge & Co.....	1,000		
1713	G V Lott.....	1,000	March 11.	
1714				Canceled.
1715	H L Williams.....	7,000		
1716	do	3,000	March 13.	
1717	R W Clarke, Dodge & Co.....	6 000		
1718				Canceled.
1719	do	7,000	March 29.	
1720	Smith and Walsh.....	5,000		
1721	do	2,000		
1722	E W Clarke, Dodge & Co... ..	1,000	April 13,	

LIST of Certificates, Indiana Five per cent. Deferred Canal Stock, issued from the 1st day of February, 1854, to the 30th day of April, 1854, inclusive.

No.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	Amount.	Date.	Remarks.
573	Jesse Hare.....	5,000		
573	Wm Mackieth, Charles Goodwin and Alfred Dunn.....	2,500	March 6, 1854. March 29, 1854.	
574	Countess Sarah Ellen de Mandelslab (de Paris).....	2 500	March 29,	
575	Geo Peabody & Co (London).....	3,000	April 3,	
576	Edmund C Munro.....	500	April 5,	

LIST of Certificates, five per cent. Preferred Canal Stocks issued on account of Wabash and Erie Canal Bonds, issued from the 1st day of February, 1854, to the 30th day of April, 1854, inclusive.

No.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	Amount.	Date.	Remarks.
112	E W Clarke, Dodge & Co.....	1,500	Feb. 28, 1854.	
*113	H L Williams.....	3,000	March 11,	
114	E W Clarke, Dodge & Co.....	3,000	March 14,	

*Transfer No. 623 of transfer book B., five per cent. Preferred Canal Stock.

LIST of Certificates, Deferred five per cent. Special Canal Stock, issued on account of Wabash and Erie Canal Bonds.

No.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	Amount.	Date.	Remarks.
392	Jesse Hare.....	3,000	March 6, 1854.	
393	Jesse Hare.....	225	March 6,	

LIST of Certificates, Indiana five per cent. Preferred Canal Stock, issued from the 1st day of May, 1854, to the 31st day of July, 1854, inclusive.

No.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	Amount.	Date.	Remarks.
1723	Jefferson Insurance Company.....	4,000	May 19 1854.	
1724	J Seymour.....	16,500	do 20,	
1725	J Seymour.....	2,500	do 25,	
1726	D M Havemeyer.....	11,000	do 25,	
1727	Joseph Drake.....	4,000	do 30,	
1728	D M Havemeyer.....	4,500	June 6,	
1729	Adams and Buckingham.....	17,500	June 17,	

FIVE per cent. Canal Stocks issued on account of Wabash and Erie Canal Bonds.—Continued.

No.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	Amount.	Date.	Remarks.
115	Adams and Buckingham.....	2,500	July 17, 1854.	

LIST of Certificates Indiana Five per cent. Preferred Canal Stock issued from the first day of August 1854, to the 31st day of October, 1854, inclusive.

No.	TO WHOM ISSUED,	Amount.	Date.	Remarks.
1730	Wm H Bliss.....	\$22 250	August 10, 1854.	
1731	do	20,000		
1732	do	10,000		
1733	Adeline De Valette.....	500	Sept ber 20,	
1734	H Hollis Hunnewell, Trustee.....	500	Sept'ber 22,	
1735	Wm B Campbell.....	1,000	October 18,	

Deferred Five per cent. Canal Stock.

No.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	Amount.	Date	Remarks
582	N M Rothschilds & Sons.....	\$5,000	October 30,	Bonds surrend'ed.
583	do	5 000		
584	do	5,000	October 31,	
585	do	5,000		
586	do	5 000		
587	do	5,000		
588	do	5,000		
589	do	5,000		
590	do	5,000		
591	do	5 000		

Five per cent. Deferred Special Canal Stock.

No.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	Amount.	Date.	Remarks.
397	N M Rothschilds & Sons.....	\$5,000	October 30.	Bonds surrend'ed.
398	do	5,000		
399	do	6,875	October 31,	
400	do	5,000		
401	do	5 000		
402	do	6,875		

ABSTRACT of State Debt Sinking Fund.—Register of Stocks purchased from the 6th day of December, 1853, to the 1st day of November, 1854.

Date.	No.	Amount.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	Kind of Stock	OF WHOM PURCHASED.	Date of Purchase.	Price.	Amount.
Apr 1 24, 1854.	2290	\$5,102 50	Samuel Davis.....	2½ per cent.	Samuel Davis.....	March 3, 1854.	\$60 63	\$3,271 27
June 12,	2236	3,000 00	F P James & Co.....	do	F P James & Co.....	June 15,	6½	1,445 00
Sept. 8,	2231	6,962 50	Cornling & Co.....	do	Cornling & Co.....	Sept 8,	62	3,907 55
	2331	1,837 50	Wetmore & Cryder.....	do	Wetmore & Cryder.....		62	1,120 25
	2331	5,000 00	N J Wyeth.....	do	N J Wyeth.....		62	3,000 00
do 25,		35 00	M B Sherwood.....	do	M B Sherwood.....	do 28,	60	30 00
August 1,	1528							
	1529	40,000 00	Auditor of State in trust for the State Stock Bank of Indiana ..	5 per cent.	Auditor of State in trust for State Stock Bank of Indiana.....	Aug. 1,	Par.	40,000 00
	1331							
	1533							
	1922							
	19 0							
	2240	54,002 00	do do do	*2½ per cent.	do do do		62½	33,721 25
	2344	13,120 00	N J Wyeth.....	do	N J Wyeth.....	Nov. 3,	60	7,908 00
Nov. 3,		\$128,564 50			Total cost.....			\$41,092 32

*There two liens of Stock were purchased by the Auditor and Treasurer of State.

AMOUNT of Expenses of the Agency, including salary of Agent, Stationery and Postage, from the 6th day of December, 1853, to the 1st day of November, 1854.

FIRST QUARTER		
Amount paid Adams & Co. express charges on Bond Registers from Indianapolis to New York	\$3 00	
Amount paid to J M Lord, Salary as Agent of State	381 95	
" " " Office rent	38 21	
P Master for Postage	9 58	\$432 74
SECOND QUARTER.		
Amount paid J P Dunn for services as Auditor of State	250 00	
" Geo H Bell for four Canal Stock Registers and Blanks ..	28 25	
" P Master for Postage	3 50	
" J M Lord salary as Agent of State	625 00	
" " Office rent	6 50	
" Repairs on office Furniture	13 15	\$982 40
THIRD QUARTER.		
Amount paid P Master for Postage	2 55	
" J M Lord for Stationery, (Paper, Ink, and Pens,)	6 31	
" " Check Book	7 50	
" P Master for Box rent six months	2 00	
" J M Lord for Salary as Agent of State	9 50 00	
" " Office rent	62 50	\$705 86
FOURTH QUARTER.		
Amount paid P Master for Postage	6 90	
" J M Lord for salary as Agent of State	625 00	
" " Office rent	62 50	\$694 40
From which amount deduct the salary of Agent	\$2,256 00	\$2 815 40
And the Amount paid the Auditor, which was paid for services rendered during the term of my predecessor,	250 00	\$2,566 00
Making the amount of Expenses		\$309 40



REPORT

OF THE

STATE BANK OF INDIANA

AND

CONDITION OF ITS BRANCHES.

TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

INDIANAPOLIS:
AUSTIN H. BROWN, STATE PRINTER.
1855.



REPORT.

OFFICE OF THE STATE BANK OF INDIANA, {
Indianapolis, November 18, 1854. }

His Excellency, Joseph A. Wright.

DEAR SIR :—Herewith I respectfully submit the annual report of the condition of the State Bank, and of each branch thereof, on the 31st of October last.

This exhibit will be gratifying to the people to the State, who are so largely interested in the prosperity of the Bank, owning as the State does, nearly half of its stock, as manifesting the continued strength of the institution, while still sustaining as large a circulation for aiding the business of the country, as strict prudence at the present juncture will justify.

The over-trade and the large indebtedness to the East on account of internal improvements and other causes, in connection with the late failure of crops, have naturally required a considerable transfer of specie from the West to adjust these balances.

In view of these facts, prudence has required of every banking Institution, conducted with a proper regard to maintaining a sound circulating medium, to keep her means in an active and available form; while, at the same time, reducing her facilities for business to the community no further than the securing the above object rendered absolutely necessary. Thus it will be seen, that while it is estimated that the Bank has, within the last year, redeemed over two and a half millions of her circulation, it has been again so far furnished to the community that her whole circulation has only been reduced \$856,419 00.

The having laid aside, in times of prosperity, a considerable portion of the profits of the Bank, to remain on hand as a Surplus Fund to cover accidents and losses, which surplus is now nearly one and a quarter millions of dollars, that such fluctuations in trade and finance as now exists might not materially affect her condition, is some evidence of the safe and judicious management of the Bank.

It is gratifying to be enabled to state, that there is no reason to apprehend that any losses which may be realized during the recent commercial revulsions, can materially affect the Surplus Fund of the Bank, not even approaching the amount which has been added to it from the profits of the past year.

In conducting the business of the Bank during the remainder of her chartered existence, it is the intention of the Board of Directors to keep her means in a reliable form, rather than to seek expansion for enlargement of profit, anticipating thus the gratification of closing the affairs of the Institution in the continuance of good credits with a return of the capital invested with satisfactory profit to the State and the other stockholders, and with the least embarrassment to the community in the withdrawing her means, that shall be found practicable.

Compared with the condition and business of the Bank at this time last year, the following changes present themselves:

The Notes and Bills discounted are reduced.....	\$838,810 00
The circulation is reduced.....	856 492 00
The specie is reduced.....	200,836 00
The means in other Banks are increased.....	276,974 00
The Surplus Fund has increased ..	129,757 00
To which such additions from the past six months' profits have since been made, that the present Surplus Fund of the Bank to provide for losses and other contingencies, is.....	
	<u>\$1,219,914 83</u>

The following rates of profits have been divided to the Branches on their capital stock, including extra dividends, during the past year:

To the Branches at Indianapolis, Madison, Terre Haute and Fort Wayne, each 15 per centum.

To the Branches at Lafayette and Michigan City, each 13 per centum.

To the Branches at New Albany, Evansville and Vincennes, each 11 per centum.

To the Branches at Richmond and South Bend, each 10 per centum.

To the Branch at Bedford, 9 per centum.

To the Branch at Lawrenceburgh, 8 per centum.

It will be seen by reference to the 1st section of the Act incorporating the State Bank, its charter will expire on the 1st day of January, 1859—the interval of two years between the 1st day of January, 1857, when its discounting privileges cease, and the 1st day of January, 1859, being allowed by the charter for settling and closing up its affairs.

The State raised the money she undertook to furnish for her portion of Bank capital, and a portion of the individual stock on

mortgage loans, by the issue and sale of bonds (under the 103d section of the charter) bearing five per cent interest, and redeemable at the pleasure of the State, after 20 and within 30 years from their date in 1834, 1835 and 1836.

And as a surplus of profits was anticipated, it was provided that such surplus should constitute a Sinking Fund for the payment of such bonds of the State, setting apart the excess thereof as a permanent fund to be appropriated to the cause of common school education, in such a manner as the General Assembly should direct.

The interest on the bonds has always been promptly paid by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, and by the accumulation of profits from the State stock, and the income from loaning the fund, it is very gratifying to be enabled to state, as will be seen by reference to the report of the Commissioners, that the result of the operations of the Bank and of the Sinking Fund will be a large and still increasing Fund for the beneficial object contemplated in chartering the State Bank.

It sometimes happens, that a failing debtor to a branch is a stockholder, and that the interest of the Bank requires that she should be permitted to secure herself by taking an assignment of the stock. A doubt has been expressed as to her power to do so. In view of which, and to remove all doubt in the premises, it is believed that good policy would suggest the passage of an Act conferring the power in cases where the holder of the stock consents, and it is necessary to prevent loss,

In one important point of the legislation of the country for protecting the circulation of Bank notes in the hands of the people, there is a deficiency, to which I respectfully invite the attention of the General Assembly.

The laws of the State do not require the destruction of counterfeit plates, bills, dies, and other implements used for counterfeiting after they have been used as evidence to convict counterfeiters. Nor do the laws make it obligatory upon the Courts or officers of State or of Banks, to destroy the genuine plates of all Banks that may close up their business by failure, expiration of charter, or for any cause whatever, so that they may not fall into the hands of counterfeiters, which has occurred in other States.

The propriety of such enactments will be apparent.

Respectfully submitted.

E. DUMONT, *President.*

STATEMENT of the State Bank of Indiana, October 31, 1854.

RESOURCES.

Bills discounted.....	\$863,574 47
Bills of exchange.....	3,345,010 93
	<u>\$4,198,585 45</u>
Expendable depts.....	180,000 48
Real estate.....	152,506 82
Other Real Estate.....	45,842 12
	<u>379,089 32</u>
Due from Eastern Banking Institutions.....	514,167 12
Due from other Banking Institutions.....	691,415 70
Remittances.....	90,366 77
Other items.....	79,427 21
Branch balances.....	2,808 81
	<u>1,381,635 81</u>
Notes of other Banks.....	1,043,796 00
Gold and silver.....	1,066,468 86
	<u>1,391,347 86</u>
	<u>\$7,350,678 44</u>

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock of the State of Indiana under the charter subscription.....	\$350,000 00
Purchased by Sinking Fund.....	194,038 00
Invested in Bank Tax and Sinking Fund.....	5,715 27
	<u>\$1,013,753 27</u>
Individual Stock.....	1,108,951 00
Surplus Fund.....	211,543 02
Profit since last dividend.....	
	<u>235,320 65</u>
Due to other Banks.....	41,925 07
Sinking Fund, School Tax and other items.....	4,045 63
Undrawn dividends.....	
	<u>271,491 25</u>
Individual deposits.....	630,244 04
Suspense circulation (to supply estimated loss of notes).....	
Circulars, under five and upwards.....	143,193 00
	<u>517,061 00</u>
	<u>2,478,327 00</u>
Less notes on hand.....	2,996,984 00
	<u>161,160 00</u>
	<u>\$7,350,678 44</u>

OFFICE OF THE STATE BANK OF INDIANA, Indianapolis, Nov. 18, 1854.

JAMES M. RAY, Cashier.

RESOURCES.

Branch.	Bills Discounted	Bills or Exchange.	Suspended D. bt.	Banking Houses	Other Real Estate.	Furniture.	Branch Balances.	Eastern Balances.	Other Bank Balances.	Remittances.	Other Items.	Other Branch Notes.	Other Bank Notes.	Specie
Indianapolis	\$110,913 85	\$24,995 41	\$1,814 40	\$13,811 81	\$3,860 50	\$70 39	\$7,254 54	\$5,870 98	\$108,303 57	\$19,263 62	\$706 66	\$23,557	\$16,401	\$109,982 47
La.ayette	21,253 58	408,713 81	1 2 6 51	6,841 81	7,310 71	.....	6,418 74	6,657 93	143,999 38	36,000 00	35,133 27	.....	16,330	95,626 53
Richmond	70,222 60	388,84 21	11,467 06	5,250 67	.....	876 83	1,506 47	11,767 20	51 35	3,816 00	5,000 00	1,325	40,702	116,507 80
Madison	68,055 51	306,140 91	9,433 24	16,918 11	1,370 90	98 10	8,162 66	48,734 73	63,103 10	25,683 00	9,650 19	10,396	27,911	78,787 54
New Albany	48,119 25	213,772 67	16,374 36	12,941 81	1,938 00	.....	1,867 70	62,975 0	18,400 30	.....	178 50	18,322	10,754	58,041 40
Evansville	5,443 80	238,411 74	38,922 15	2 81 81	.....	.....	9,536 49	98,197 68	94,845 06	414 0	63 94	24,079	13,473	80,901 26
Vincennes	118,089 31	125,905 28	10,933 56	16,841 81	8,153 77	1,054 56	9,218 70	4,001 38	38,970 11	1,603 15	3,800 00	10,000	51,500	78,321 79
Bellford	19,126 26	350,061 11	7,283 62	3,577 35	.....	943 34	1,571 64	34,114 00	1,177 47	.....	1,816 00	2,756	9,500	51,381 75
Terre Haute	60,993 97	371,061 11	4,253 58	9,841 81	6,251 93	550 00	1,433 21	10,871 76	69,980 00	5,040 00	72 62	27,347	27,000	97,143 57
Lafayette	166,419 38	246,032 41	58,841 38	15,311 11	1,067 87	.....	5,173 57	6,453 00	23,653 98	6,100 0	1,745 18	5,350	32,159	73,981 59
Fort Wayne	91,781 32	216,357 00	16,488 35	8,841 81	11,019 54	.....	4,774 27	61,040 37	51,109 6	427 00	19,656 86	9,500	22,510	1 0 474 76
South Bend	10,767 25	168,200 00	5,102 55	6,841 81	3,849 56	500 00	130 00	60,911 84	8,053 60	.....	220 23	23,701	5,917	69,375 87
Michigan City	41,451 08	218,553 22	.....	5,716 81	.....	.....	1,473 50	46,360 06	20,988 85	2,000 00	1, 09 72	5,716	6,423	80,203 44
Total	863,574 47	3,335,010 98	180,000 48	147,688 55	45,892 62	4 908 37	51,980 26	514 067 32	694,015 70	90,336 77	79,427 21	161,140	304,379	1,056,965 86

STATEMENT of the condition of each Branch of the State Bank of Indiana, on October 31, 1854.

LIABILITIES.

Branch.	Capital Charter.	Stock of the	Individual	Profit and Loss	Surplus Fund.	Unclaimed Dividend.	Commissioner's Fund.	Other Items	Branch Balan.	Other Bank	Deposits.	CIRCULATION		Suspense Circulation.	Tot. l.
												Under \$5	\$5 and u. wards.		
Indianapolis.....	75,000	27,710	\$116,850 00	\$10,98 25	\$115,791 95	125 24	85 50	\$5,000 00	\$7,047 37	\$39,350 31	\$36,595 65	\$60,815 00	\$209,740 00	15,547	\$751,485 17
Lawrenceburg.....	80,000	36,200	128,750 00	15,70 25	117,062 95	120 00	85 50	4,106 18	1,567 31	43,683 71	98,115 30	58,100 00	897,132 00	15,227	\$53,086 00
Fitchmond.....	57,000	1,250	58,250 00	16,71 80	59,968 72	80 00	1,194 82	3,371 09	2,374 50	55,010 82	4,241 95	41,372 00	239,734 00	11,637	601,461 50
Nadison.....	53,000	.....	120,530 00	22,59 39	114,612 25	.....	75 00	.....	1,478 20	33,204 84	91,171 32	14,085 00	167,977 00	15,065	678,108 54
New Albany.....	76,750	.....	87,100 00	12,48 17	81,285 82	909 89	197 47	442 88	4,317 79	25,611 55	24,268 48	53,224 00	77,508 00	11,614	401,94 50
Evansville.....	68,000	3,600	92,530 00	15,62 68	65,814 02	.....	197 47	405 38	3,412 12	27,579 76	22,032 58	18,618 00	248,077 00	10,765	575,364 89
Vincennes.....	65,000	14,600	68,600 00	1,61 09	52,338 78	695 06	.....	9 9 68	6,541 13	15,103 61	4,599 99	11,159 00	215,822 00	10,100	511,766 68
Boonville.....	40,000	.....	51,202 50	5,09 00	17,279 01	.....	297 2	1,516 14	3,973 70	4,009 91	12,814 18	18,693 00	100,632 00	6,502	236,634 07
Terr. Haute.....	67,800	4,500	132,700 00	23,19 46	1,6450 72	.....	987 23	1,295 2	4,603 92	24,124 44	67,161 00	46,677 00	197,113 00	11,192	687,243 90
Lafayette.....	80,000	.....	107,550 00	19,7 70	90,222 42	.....	98 00	19,494 96	7,933 20	94,124 91	48,355 25	53,198 00	24,913 50	13,268	675,816 56
Port Wayne.....	61,150	33,000	88,650 00	13,98 00	100,100 00	900 21	553 25	.....	6,589 00	9,173 95	48,551 15	47,122 50	221,155 00	9,796	617,405 00
South Bend.....	70,000	.....	32,340 00	10,07 6	58,297 06	1,155 44	1,722 02	.....	867 81	317 6	41,292 43	96 0 5	132,387 00	5,297	168,903 06
Michigan City.....	50,000	7,000	63,000 00	12,66 89	60,64 39	.....	.....	.....	1,842 12	431 52	23,772 30	50,102 00	137,143 00	6,566	461,205 77
Total.....	280,000	128,638	1,136,353 17	211,543 62	1,102,955 99	4,045 63	5,340 88	36,462 57	48,151 43	225,950 65	650,234 64	517,361 00	2,478,327 00	113,198	7,559,919 82

• State Bank Tax and Saline Fund, \$5,716 27.

† School Fund, \$21 02.

OFFICERS AND COMPENSATION.

STATE BANK.

Ebenezer Demont, President.....	\$1,700
James M Ray, Cashier.....	2,000
Jeremiah McChesney, Messenger and Watchman.....	500

BRANCHES.

INDIANAPOLIS.

Calvin Fletcher, President.....	\$1,000
Thomas H Sharp, Cashier.....	1,000
James P Southard, Teller.....	1,500
Samuel Campbell, Messenger.....	500

LAWRENCEBURGH.

Omer Tousey, President.....	2,100
Henry K Hobbs, Cashier.....	2,000
Columbus S Stevenson, Assistant Cashier.....	1,800

RICHMOND.

Albert Blanchard, President.....	1,900
Elijah Coffin, Cashier.....	1,200
Charles P Coffin, Teller and Clerk.....	1,200

MADISON.

William M Dunn, President.....	500
Joseph M Moore, Cashier.....	2,750
Mar. Tilton, Teller.....	1,000
George T Fitzhugh, Book-keeper.....	1,000
William B Thurston, Discount Clerk.....	1,000

NEW ALBANY.

Alexander S Burnett, President.....	\$500
James R Shields, Cashier.....	1,500
Clerk.....	1,000
Teller.....	600

EVANSVILLE.

John Mitchell, President.....	
George W Rathbone, Cashier.....	2,500
Samuel Bava d, Teller.....	1,000
George H Start, Book-keeper.....	700
Phillip C Decker.....	900

VINCENNES.

William Burch, President.....	
John Ross, Cashier.....	\$1,500
----- Clerk.....	800

BEDFORD.

Michael A Malott, President.....	
Isaac Rector, Cashier.....	\$1,200

TERRE HAUTE.

L G Warren.....	\$1,200
Preston Hussey, Cashier.....	1,400

LAFAYETTE.

Joseph S Hanna, President.....	
Cyrus Ball, Cashier.....	\$1,500
A P Linn, Teller.....	1,500
B W Wells, Clerk.....	400

SOUTH BEND.

Samuel C Sample.....	
Horatio Chapin, Cashier.....	

MICHIGAN CITY.

Edmund B Woodson, President.....	\$1,500
U C Follett, Cashier.....	1,500

FORT WAYNE.

Allen Hamilton, President.....	
H McCulloch, Cashier.....	



STATE of the Lawrenceburgh Branch Bank on the 31st day of October, 1854.

DR.

Bills of Exchange.....	\$408 713 81
Notes Discounted.....	21 255 58
Suspended Deb.....	1,926 26
	<u>\$510,195 65</u>
Banking House.....	5,100 00
Banking House for State Bank.....	1,841 36
Other Real Estate.....	7,310 71
	<u>\$14,152 57</u>
Protest Account.....	36 27
State Bank.....	91 00
Remittance.....	26,100 00
Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, Cincinnati.....	
George M. Line & Co.....	479 98
Mechanics' and Traders' Bank, New Orleans.....	74 75
E. W. Clarke & B. other, St. Louis.....	2,428 83
Cambles & B. other.....	5,471 50
E. W. Clark & Co., Philadelphia.....	3 50
Montfort Bank.....	4,103 35
Bank of the Republic.....	3 75
E. W. Clarke, Dodge & Co.....	1,891 83
S. W. T. Frey & Co.....	973 77
	<u>134,570 06</u>
Branch at Madison.....	150,056 31
Branch at Lafayette.....	306 90
Cash, viz: Gold and Silver.....	6,141 84
Notes of this Branch.....	115,636 52
Notes of other Branches.....	66,258 10
Certificates of Deposits.....	16,330 00
	<u>213,392 52</u>
	<u>\$920,322 06</u>

CR.

Capital Stock.....	\$215,000 00
Profit and Loss.....	55,704 75
Surplus Fund.....	117,089 95
Commissioner of Sinking Fund.....	65 30
Treasurer of State.....	323 48
Unpaid Dividend.....	120 00
Suspense Circulation.....	15,238 00
Suspended Interest.....	3,782 70
American Exchange Bank, New York.....	89 71
Commercial Bank, Cincinnati.....	1 00
Lafayette Bank, Cincinnati.....	153 26
Grobeck & Co.....	350 30
Gilmore & Robertson.....	460 80
Fillis & Sturges.....	105 87
Farmers' Bank of Kentucky, Covington.....	206 50
Central Bank, Cincinnati.....	10 10
T. S. Goodman & Co.....	95 77
Bank of the Metropolis.....	3 50
	<u>1,683 71</u>
Branch at Indianapolis.....	1,972 76
Branch at New Albany.....	143 25
Branch at Fort Wayne.....	1 50
Branch at South Bend.....	150 00
Individual Deposit.....	
Certificates Issued.....	78,843 05
	<u>21,972 31</u>
Notes in Circulation viz: Fives & upwards ones & twos.....	98 115 26
Notes in Bank.....	345,972 00
	<u>66,156 00</u>
	<u>\$920,312 06</u>

C. S. STEVENS, Assistant Cashier.

DR.

Notes Discounted.....	
Bills of Exchange.....	
Suspended debts on personal security.....	
Banking House at Richmond.....	
Banking House for State Bank.....	
Furniture and Fixtures.....	
State Bank of Indiana.....	
Branch at Indianapolis.....	
Branch at Madison.....	
Branch at New Albany.....	
Branch at Vincennes.....	
Branch at Fort Wayne.....	
Branch at Michigan City.....	
Winslow, Lanier & Co.....	
Bank of North America, Philadelphia.....	
Mechanics' Bank, Baltimore.....	
Mechanics' and Traders' Branch Bank, Cincinnati.....	
Groesbeck & Co., Cincinnati.....	
Remittance.....	
Cash, viz. gold.....	
Silver and copper.....	
Notes of other Banks.....	
Notes of other Branches.....	
Richmond Branch Notes.....	
Richmond Branch Notes in Transit.....	

\$70,222 60	
388,847 21	
11,467 06	
\$470,536 87	
3,448 87	
1,841 80	
876 83	
6,157 50	
42 00	
469 97	
588 48	
177 33	
17 00	
214 74	
1 75	
1,506 47	
14,132 73	
980 46	
425 10	
1 25	
830 28	
15,618 82	
3,816 00	
116,537 90	
40,763 00	
1,505 00	
29,421 00	
136,246 90	
5,000 00	
\$690,802 56	

CR.

Capital Stock.....	
Individual Deposits.....	
Profit and Loss.....	
Surplus Fund.....	
Unclaimed Dividends.....	
Branch at Evansville.....	
Branch at Terre Haute.....	
Ohio Life and Trust Co., Cincinnati.....	
Morrison, Blanch & Co.....	
Notes in circulation, viz: Fives and upwards \$259,834 00	
Notes of ones and twos.....	
Notes in Bank.....	
Suspense circulation.....	

\$407,000 00	
4,201 95	
16,741 90	
98,966 73	
80 66	
1,309 50	
1,065 00	
2,371 50	
83 51	
55,927 31	
56,010 82	
304,206 00	
29,421 00	
333,627 00	
11,837 00	
\$690,852 56	

ELIJAH COFFIN, Cashier.

STATE of the Branch of the State Bank of Indiana at Madison, 31st October, 1854.

442

DR.

Notes Disc. untid.	\$75,350 30	
Notes Suspended	6,841 78	\$88,505 52
Bills of Exchange	309,638 78	
Bills Suspended	2,588 46	306 049 92
Suspended Debt		9,433 24
Banking House		\$383,988 68
Banking House for State Bank		15,095 36
Other Real estate		1,841 80
Furniture and Fixture		1,370 99
Trust Fund		923 15
Reamittance		6,435 93
Suspense		25,683 00
Bonds		214 26
State Bank of Indiana		3,000 00
Branch at Indianapolis		
New Albany		
Evansville		
Vincennes		
Terre Haute		
Lafayette		
Fort Wayne		
Winslow, La. ter & Co., New York		
Merchant's Bank, Baltimore		
George Mine & Co., Cincinnati		
Savings Bank, Cincinnati		
Northern Bank of Kentucky, Louisville		
A D Hunt & Co, Louisville		
Mercantile Bank, N. Y.		
Wabash Valley Bank		
North Western Bank, Wheeling, Virginia		
Metropolitan Bank, New York		
Kentucky Trust Co., Covington		
Notes of this Branch, Fives and upwards	171,253 00	
Notes of this Branch under Fives	12,116 00	

CR.

Capital stock		\$212 550 00
Circulation, Fives and upwards	167,977 00	
Circulation under Fives	14,055 00	
In Bank	\$18,662 00	
	188,369 00	306,031 00
Discount and interest	16,588 12	
Premiums and Exchange	10,432 19	
Less Current Expenses	27,020 31	
	4,421 02	
Suspense circulation		22,509 29
Surplus Fund		15,065 00
Individual Deposits		114,612 27
Commissioners of Sinking Fund		91,171 33
Commis. oners of Special Fund		1,391 52
Suspended items		1,391 61
Surplus revenue Fund		445 90
Interest Improvement Fund		318 98
Fund for liquidating the State Bonds		650 00
Branch at Richmond		61 00
Branch at Lawrenceburg		
Branch at Michigan City		
Citizens' Bank, Steubenville, O.		
Bank of Wheeling		
Pittsburgh Trust Co.		
Merchant's and Mechanics' Bank Pittsburgh		
Exchange Bank, Pittsburgh		
Merchants' & Mechanics' Bank, Wheeling		
Bank of Vir. inia, Charleston		
Bank of Ohio life Insurance and Trust Co., Cincinnati		
Mechanics' and Traders' Branch, Cincinnati		
J Groesbeck & Co Cincinnati		
Southern Bank, Louisville		
Bank of Kentucky, Louisville		
Bank of Louisville		
Franklin Savings Institution, Louisville		

Notes of Other Branches	10,795 00		
Notes of other Banks	27,011 00		
Silver	2,206 90		
Gold	76,521 34		
	<u>78,787 51</u>	300,863 54	
		<u>861,477 51</u>	
Farmers' Bank of Kentucky, Covington			1,312 87
Northern Bank of Kentucky, do			1,779 04
Carrollton Branch Bank			<u>1,624 77</u>
			34,683 04
			<u>861,477 54</u>

JOSEPH M. MOORE, *Cashier.*

STATE of the Branch at New Albany, of the State Bank of Indiana, on Tuesday, October 31st, 1854.

DR.

Bills Discounted.....	\$19,109 25
Domestic Bills of Exchange.....	213,772 67
Suspended Debt.....	16,374 36
Banking House and lot.....	10,500 00
Other real estate.....	1,938 00
State Banking House.....	1,841 80
Protest Account.....	178 50
Branch at Lawrenceburg.....	143 35
Branch at Vincennes.....	1,151 97
Branch at Terre Haute.....	392 98
State Bank of Indian.....	939 00
Southern Bank of Kentucky, Owensboro'.....	56 73
Northern Bank, Louisville.....	1,507 07
Phoenix Bank, New York.....	62,975 05
Bank of Missouri.....	2,948 35
Branch Louisiana State Bank, 2nd Municipality.....	908 31
A D Hunt & Co.....	10,000 00
Cash, viz: Our Branch Notes.....	162,990 00
Notes of other Branches of the State Bank of Indiana.....	18,492 00
Notes of other State Banks.....	10,751 00
Silver.....	2,704 05
Gold.....	55,337 35

250,207 40

CR.

Capital Stock paid in.....	
Profit and Loss.....	75 00
Sinking Fund, Surplus Revenue.....	909 89
Dividends unpaid.....	442 88
Suspense Account.....	
Due to Branch at Indianapolis.....	470 47
Due to Branch at Richmond.....	501 41
Due to Branch at Madison.....	742 05
Due to Branch at Evansville.....	29 51
Due to Branch at Bedford.....	1,597 90
Due to Branch at Lafayette.....	713 41
Due to Branch at Fort Wayne.....	139 97
Due to Branch at Michigan City.....	193 89
Due to Bank of Louisville.....	4,477 23
Due to Bank of Kentucky.....	3,558 99
Due to Southern Bank of Louisville.....	2,447 31
Due to Louisville Savings Institution.....	974 39
Due to Bank of Pittsburg.....	110 39
Due to Bank of Pittsburg.....	1,020 72
Due to Exchange Bank, Pittsburg.....	97 68
Due to Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank, Pittsburg.....	9,296 12
Due to Pittsburg, Trust Co.....	500 00
Due to Bank of Virginia.....	206 00
Due to North Western Bank of Virginia.....	361 00
Due to Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank, Wheeling.....	573 47
Due to Ohio Life and Trust Company.....	745 97
Due to Mechanics' Bank, Louisville.....	1,551 32
Due to Franklin Saving Institution, Louisville.....	5,446 02
Due to Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank, New Albany.....	92 77
Due to Exchange Bank, Columbus, Ohio.....	171 95
Due to Metropolitan Bank, N Y.....	2 50
St. John, Powers & Co.....	
Suspense Circulation.....	162,990 00
Our Branch Notes on hand.....	11,614 00

25,001 53
11,614 00

Notes of Fives and upwards, in circulation.....	77,208 00
Small Notes in circulation.....	59,234 00
Individual Deposits.....	299,422 00
	<u>21,228 48</u>
	\$624,274 59

J. R. SHIELDS, *Cashier.*

\$624,284 59

STATE of the Branch at Evansville of the State Bank of Indiana, October 31st, 1854.

DR.

Notes Discounted.....	\$95,443 80
Bills of Exchange.....	238,411 74
Suspended Debt, on Notes.....	1 024 94
Suspended Debt, on Bills.....	37,207 21
Banking House.....	\$302,057 69
Banking House for State Bank.....	20,000 00
	1,841 50
Protest Account.....	21,841 80
Remittance.....	65 98
State Bank.....	314 00
Branch at Indianapolis.....	366 00
Branch at Richmond.....	328 17
Branch at New Albany.....	1,311 50
Branch at Vincennes.....	29 51
Branch at Terre Haute.....	2,713 24
Branch at Lafayette.....	3,092 43
	1,718 57
Winslow, Lanier and Co.....	9,556 42
Phenix Bank, New York.....	21,003 12
Merchants' and Manufacturers' Bank, Pittsburgh.....	7,194 56
Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, Cincinnati.....	3 55
Mechanics' and Traders' Bank, Cincinnati.....	51,443 50
New Orleans Canal and Banking Company.....	15,150 85
Northwestern Bank of Kentucky, Louisville.....	1 371 05
New York Stock Bank, Vincennes.....	314 27
Gilmore and Brotherton, Cincinnati.....	2,964 37
Canal Bank, Evansville.....	11,759 09
Ellis and Sturges, Cincinnati.....	825 01
Exchange Bank, Pittsburgh.....	9,555 52
Southern Bank of Kentucky, Louisville.....	1,356 21
	114 64
Cash, viz: Notes of this Branch.....	123,044 74
Notes of other Branches.....	25,800 00
Notes of other Banks.....	24,079 00
Gold.....	13,473 00
	\$68,898 75

CR.

Capital Stock.....	\$151,866 27
Profit and Loss.....	15,627 69
Surplus Fund.....	65,814 02
Commissioners of Sinking Fund.....	197 47
Treasurer of State.....	405 38
Branch at Madison.....	66,416 87
Southern Bank of Kentucky, Owensboro.....	2,462 12
Philadelphia Bank.....	60
Bank of Louisville.....	174 24
Bank of Kentucky, Louisville.....	4,566 02
Tucker Brannin & Co., Louisville.....	757 45
Crescent City Bank, Evansville.....	1,011 00
New York and Virginia State Stock Bank.....	7,089 95
Trustees Wabash and Erie Canal.....	2,007 62
Hutchins & Co., Louisville.....	1,333 44
Bank of Kentucky, Bowling Green.....	212 33
Farmers' Bank of Kentucky, Henderson.....	45 00
	10,381 11
Individual Deposits.....	27,579 36
Suspense circulation.....	32,932 58
Notes in circulation.....	10,765 00
Notes in Bank.....	28,800 00
	295,495 00

REVENUE	12,003.51	FO 004 26	147,256.26	
			\$603,164.89	04,164.89

G. W. RATIBONE, *Cashier*.

STATE of the Branch at Vincennes of the State Bank of Indiana, October 31st, 1854.

445

DR

Notes Discounted.....	\$118,589 31
Bills of Exchange.....	123,905 74
Suspended Debt on Notes.....	3,455 01
Suspended Debt on Bills.....	7,458 35
	<u>\$253,401 41</u>
Banking House.....	15,000 00
State Banking House.....	1,841 80
Other Real Estate.....	8,183 77
Furniture.....	1,084 56
	<u>26,110 13</u>
Suspended Items.....	900 00
State Bank of Indiana.....	36 00
Due from Branch at Redford.....	973 70
Due from Branch at Terre Haute.....	1,187 00
Due from Branch at Michigan City.....	12 00
	<u>2,172 70</u>
A D Hunt & Co.....	1,737 33
Due from Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Co., N. Y.....	21,983 00
Due from Winslow, Lanier & Company, N. Y.....	23,678 38
Due from Bank Pittsburgh.....	87 31
Due from Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company.....	20,515 50
Due from Ellis and Sturges.....	1,151 24
Due from Gilmore and Brotherton.....	10,941 09
Due from T S Goodman & Co.....	2,934 56
Due from Mechanics' and Traders' Bank, N. O.....	1,572 94
Due from Commerce Bank, Cincinnati.....	422 20
Due from S S Rowe and Company.....	1 25
Due from New York Stock Bank.....	7 29
	<u>84,631 48</u>
Remittance.....	1,693 15
Cash, viz.: County Orders.....	3,600 00
Notes of other Branches.....	10,000 00
Notes of other State Banks.....	51,500 00
Gold.....	76,100 00
Silver.....	2,431 79
	<u>143,621 79</u>
	<u>\$511,866 46</u>

CR.

Capital Stock.....	\$147,200 00
Circulation, Fives and over.....	215,825 00
Under Fives.....	11,159 00
	<u>226,984 00</u>
Suspense Circulation Account.....	36,796 95
Individual Deposits.....	4,103 04
Certificates Deposited.....	
	<u>40,899 99</u>
Surplus Fund.....	52,338 78
Dividends Unclaimed.....	90 06
Knox County Dividend.....	585 00
	<u>675 06</u>
Due to Branch at Indianapolis.....	1,894 56
Due to Branch at Richmond.....	17 00
Due to Branch at Madison.....	694 12
Due to Branch at New Albany.....	1,151 97
Due to Branch at Evansville.....	2,296 48
	<u>6,054 12</u>
Due to Lafayette Bank, Cincinnati.....	300 25
Due to Bank of Kentucky, Louisville.....	193 88
Due to Bank of Louisville.....	798 96
Trustees Wabash and Erie Canal.....	1,497 65
Treasurer of State.....	12,174 21
Mechanics' and Traders' Bank, Cincinnati.....	138 66
	<u>15,103 61</u>
Profit and Loss.....	12,611 09

\$511,866 46

JOHN ROSS, Cashier.

STATE of the Branch at Bedford, of the State Bank of Indiana, October 3 st, 1854.

DR.		CR.	
Notes Discounted.....	\$19,126 36	Capital Stock.....	\$91,702 50
Bill of Exchange.....	130 000 53	Individual Deposits.....	12,844 18
Sus-ended Debt, on Note.....	3,946 63	Surplus Fund.....	17,239 01
Suspended Debt, Bills.....	3,337 00	Treasurer of State.....	939 08
Banking House.....	1 935 55	Due to Branch at Vincennes.....	973 70
State Bank Banking House.....	1,841 80	Branch Notes on hand.....	16,070 00
Furniture.....	243 34	Notes in Circulation, Ones and Twos.....	11,768 50
Protest Account.....	90 00	“ “ Fives and over.....	100,092 50
Effect Notes.....	17 00	“ “ Threes.....	6,894 00
Due from Branch at Indianapolis.....	44 41	Suspense Circulation Account.....	6 503 00
Due from Branch at New Albany.....	1,327 20	Profit and Loss.....	7,091 00
Due from Louisville Savings Institution.....	1,069 72		
Due from Warsaw, Lanier & Co., N. Y.....	34,114 00		
Due from Ellis and Sturges.....	107 75		
Madison City Bonds.....			
Cash, viz: Notes of this Branch.....	16,070 00		
Notes of other Branches.....	2,756 00		
Notes of other State Banks.....	3,900 00		
Gold.....	51,342 53		
Silver.....	39 20		
	73,407 75		
	\$272,708 07		\$272,708 07

J. RECTOR, *Cashier.*

Gold	79,500 00	93,130 57
Notes of other Branches and of other Banks	54,348 00	
Notes of this Branch	193,901 00	341,379 57
		<u>981,144 96</u>

\$881,144 96

C. GILBERT, *Cashier.*

STATE of the Lafayette Branch of the State Bank of Indiana, October 31st, 1854.

DR.

CR.

Notes Discounted.....	\$184,676 60	
Bills of Exchange.....	266,616 87	\$451,293 47
Suspended Debt, Notes		
" Bills.....	\$18,237 12	
" Bills.....	20,384 46	
Banking House.....	13,869 30	
State Banking House.....	1,841 80	
Other Real Estate.....	1,867 87	
Bank Stock.....	530 00	
Seminary Fund.....	515 18	18,654 15
Remittances.....	6,100 00	
Suspended Items.....	700 00	6,800 00
Indianapolis Branch.....	3,548 19	
Madison Branch.....	880 28	
New Albany Branch.....	713 47	
Evansville Branch.....	381 43	5,433 37
Groesbeck & Co.....	1 30	
State Bank of Indiana.....	297 00	
Commercial Bank, Toledo.....	1 55	
State Bank, Hartford.....	5,456 98	
S. W. Torrey & Co.....	7,716 84	
Spears, Pruett, & Co.....	22,370 13	
Rochester City Bank.....	1 55	
Ellis & Torgue.....	1,140 48	
Bank of North America, Philadelphia.....	262 11	
M. and T. Bank, Cincinnati.....	533 25	
Patchin Bank, Buffalo.....	8,201 53	
Bank of Pittsburgh.....	864 24	
N. W. Western Bank, Virginia.....	45 00	
City Bank, Hartford.....	1 58	
Kentucky Trust Co.....	10 00	
Hartford Bank.....	1 50	
Hollister Bank.....	1 75	
Attica Bank, Buffalo.....	2,500 00	
Gibson, Stockwell & Co.....	31,071 65	

Capital Stock.....	\$187,750 00	
Profit and Loss.....	19,473 76	
Surplus Fund.....	90,222 42	
Sinking Fund Commissioners.....	987 73	\$91,210 15
Individual deposits.....	47,228 49	
Certificates deposited.....	1,106 76	
Terre Haute Branch.....	349 56	48,335 25
Fort Wayne Branch.....	324 02	
Michigan City Branch.....	184 01	
Lawrenceburgh Branch.....	6,171 61	7,033 20
Ohio Life and Trust Co.....	2,483 00	
Lafayette Bank, Cincinnati.....	688 61	
Bank of Baltimore.....	399 61	
Wabash and Erie Canal.....	16,546 70	
Traders' Bank, Boston.....	52	20,128 44
Suspended Circulation.....	13,308 00	
Commercial Bank, Cincinnati.....	306 10	
Exchange Bank, Pittsburgh.....	860 16	14,474 26
Office Notes Issued.....	344,082 50	
Office Notes on hand.....	56,671 00	
Notes in Circulation.....	287,411 50	

Continental Bank.....	1,022 07	
Merchants' and Mechanics', Pittsburgh.....	2 06	
Morrison, Blanchard & Co.....	412 93	
Luther Wright's Bank.....	1 75	
Savings Bank, Cincinnati.....	40	
American Exchange Bank.....	294 33	82,141 98
Cash on hand, viz : Notes of other Branches	5,350 00	
Notes of other State Banks.....	32,159 09	
Silver.....	1,113 62	
Gold.....	72,870 97	111,493 59
		<u>\$673,816 56</u>

\$673,816 56

CYRUS BALL, *Cashier.*
B. W. W. WELLS, *Assistant.*

STATE of the Branch at Fort Wayne, of the State of Indiana, October 31, 1851

454

DR.		CR.	
Notes discounted.....	\$91,781 32	Capital Stock.....	\$145,888 00
Bills of Exchange.....	216 357 09	Notes in circulation, Fives and upwards.....	\$221,185 00
Suspended debt.....	16,498 35	Notes on hand.....	47,122 50
	324,636 76		15,700 00
Banking House and Lots.....	7,000 00	Individual deposits.....	294,007 50
Banking House of State Bank.....	1,841 00	Commissioner's Sinking Fund.....	32,055 19
Protest.....		Permanent School Fund.....	28 00
Real Estate.....	8,841 80	Surplus Fund.....	121 62
Due Branch at Lawrenceburgh.....	44 41	Treasurer of State.....	100,100 00
Due Branch at New Albany.....	11,019 54	Certificates of Deeds.....	10,681 80
Due Branch at Terre Haute.....	1 50	Subscription.....	16,625 86
Due Branch at Lafayette.....	138 56	Time checks.....	9,796 00
Due Branch at South Bend.....	9-2 29	Due to Branch at Indianapolis.....	8,000 00
	3,238 08	Due to Branch at Richmond.....	1,323 80
Due from East in Banks.....	403 80	Due to Branch at Madison.....	4,829 74
Due from Western Banks.....	4,764 23	Due to Branch at Michigan City.....	51 75
Remittance.....	61,040 37	Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Co.....	323 79
County Orders.....	54,195 68	Merchants and Manufacturers Bank, Pittsburg.....	506 80
Railroad stock and Bonds.....	427 00	Bank of Pittsburgh.....	797 32
		Prexel & Co., Philadelphia.....	87 44
Notes of his Branch.....	19,592 45	Upper Wabash Bank.....	110 00
Notes of other Branches of State Bank.....		Bank of Fort Wayne.....	3 25
Notes of other State Banks.....	15,700 00	J R Morton & Co.....	1,372 00
Gold and Silver.....	9,500 00		297 14
	100,474 76	Suspense Account.....	3,173 95
		Dividend.....	813 16
		Profit and Loss.....	9,09 24
			13,982 60
			\$632,755 00

H. McCULLOCH, Cashier.

STATE of the Branch at South Bend of the State Bank of Indiana, October 31, 1854.

455

DR.

CR.

Bills discounted.....	\$15,767 35	Capital Stock.....	\$102,340 67
Bills of Exchange.....	168 300 00	Profit and Loss.....	10,073 63
Suspended debts.....	2 714 72	Surplus Fund.....	58 327 60
Suspended debts with mortgage security.....	9,447 83	Unclaimed Dividends.....	1,175 44
	\$100,229 90	Commissioners of Sinking Fund.....	553 35
Banking House.....	5,000 00		1,728 79
State Banking House.....	1,841 80	Due to Branch at Indianapolis.....	347 89
Other Real Estate.....	3,849 56	Due to Branch at Fort Wayne.....	403 80
Furniture.....	500 00	Due to Branch at Michigan City.....	116 12
Protest.....	2 25		
Due from at Lawrenceburgh.....	11 193 61	Due to City Bank New York.....	
Due from Merchants' Exchange Bank.....	1 50	Suspense circulation.....	122 287 00
Due from Bank of North America.....	60,941 84	Circulation, Five- and upwards.....	26,085 50
Due from Commerce Bank, Tol.....	14 70	One, Two and Threes.....	
Due from Bank of South Bend.....	7 040 16	Individual depositors.....	
	67,997 70	Certificates issued.....	
Due from Winslow, Lanier & Co.....	217 95	Notes of this Branch in hand, Fives and upwards.....	48,900 00
Cash, viz: Notes of this Branch.....	55,850 00	Notes of this Branch in hand, Ones, Twos and Threes.....	6,950 00
Other Branch paper.....	2,791 00		
Other bank paper.....	5,947 00		
	85 613 00		
Silver.....	9,391 75		
Gold.....	59,982 12		
	69,375 87		
	\$424,779 06		\$424,778 06

H. CHAPIN, Cashier.
By J. T. LINDSEY.

STATE of the Branch at Indianapolis of the State Bank of Indiana, October 31, 1854.

DR.

Notes dt counted.....	\$110,915 85
Bills of Exchange.....	244,935 41
Suspending Debt.....	4,814 46
	<u>\$360,665 72</u>
Banking House.....	12,000 00
Banking House State Bank.....	1,841 81
Other Real Estate.....	3 90 33
	<u>17,822 14</u>
Furniture and Fixtures.....	670 39
Protest.....	46 66
Branch at Lawrenceburgh.....	1,272 76
Branch at Madison.....	653 78
Branch at Vincennes.....	1,798 23
Branch at Terre Haute.....	1,025 75
Branch at Fort Wayne.....	1,051 06
Branch at South Bend.....	172 67
Branch at Michigan City.....	1,409 37
	<u>7,384 52</u>
Agency Insurance and Trust Company, N. Y.....	49,949 01
S. W. Torrey.....	195 57
R. H. Buckingham.....	195 57
Central Bank, Indianapolis.....	35,148 31
Ellis & Sturges, Cincinnati.....	110 50
Calvin Fletcher.....	1,612 65
Lafayette Bank, Cincinnati.....	69,914 84
Winslow, Lanier & Company, New York.....	122 62
Commercial Branch Bank, Cleveland.....	43,781 27
Gage, Stevens and Slater.....	679 24
Pease and Company.....	1 20
Powell, Hazlett and Company.....	1 55
Merchants' and Manufacturers Bank, Pittsburgh.....	1 05
Day and Matlock.....	553 77
Harkness, Hill and Hay.....	1 30
Kramer and Rham.....	4 15
Wood, Bacon and Company.....	1 05
C. B. Camp.....	1 30
Roylan and Company.....	1 05
Wm. B. Carpenter.....	75

CR.

Capital Stock.....	\$210,000 00
Surplus Fund.....	115,721 25
Our Notes in Circulation, Large.....	\$209,099 50
Small.....	<u>69,815 50</u>
	<u>279,515 00</u>
Individual Deposits.....	382 76
State Bank of Indiana.....	1,189 07
Branch at Richmond.....	3,137 44
Branch at Madison.....	326 17
Branch at Evansville.....	44 44
Branch at Bedford.....	1,024 79
Branch at Lafayette.....	<u>13,632 29</u>
Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, Cincinnati.....	401 83
Exchange Bank, Pittsburgh.....	1,348 09
Bank of Louisville.....	964 07
Bank of Kentucky.....	2,467 66
Groesbeck & Co.....	28 88
Mechanics' and Traders' Branch, Cincinnati.....	446 48
Northern Bank of Kentucky, Louisville.....	794 32
Northern Bank of Kentucky, Covington.....	1,241 39
Bank of Pittsburgh.....	1,329 53
Farmers' Bank of Kentucky, Covington.....	200 02
Page & Bacon.....	91 67
Savings' Bank, Cincinnati.....	128 95
Merchants' and Farmers' Bank, Wheeling.....	190 25
Kentucky Trust Company, Covington.....	1,012 34
Bank of Marion, Ohio.....	1 75
Wells, Jenkins & Collins.....	1 55
North Western Bank, Wheeling.....	93 40
Geo Milne & Company.....	1,500 00
Jules Hanel.....	371 31
Cris Knight and Company.....	106 78
Indiana Bank at Madison.....	392 20
Pittsburgh Trust Company.....	170 54
Coming and Company.....	25
Philadelphia Bank.....	
Cambridge City Bank.....	

Gilbert & Tuttle	2 35	
R Johnston	2 25	
Rockwell, Morton & Co	1 05	
Mechanics' Bank, Boston	1 30	
C A Morford	2 60	
C G Hussey	2 10	
Ros, Cawthos & Co	1 00	
Exchange Bank at Hartford	1 30	
Bank of Wheeling	1 55	
Newson, Blanchard & Co	1 30	
City Bank, Cleveland	2 60	
Caney, Sawitt & Co	3 15	
New York Safety Fund	1 80	
Mad River Bank, Springfield	2 60	
Lucas & Simmons	3 60	
W Larrimer, jr	1 30	
Delaware County Bank	1 20	
Bullert & Fairthorne	2 99	
Blackston Bank, Boston	1 20	
Mercantile Bank, N Y	1 55	
Carpenter & Vermyle	1 20	
Shawmut Bank, Boston	5 20	
Samuel Harris & Co	1 20	
B & M Somer & Co	1 30	
Krane MacVing	1 05	
Follis, Brown & Co	1 30	
James Calhoun	2 10	
Indianapolis and Cincinnati R R Stock	194 235 65	
Remittances	750 00	
Cash, viz: Notes of other Branches	16 203 62	
Notes of other Banks	23 857 00	
Gold	16 401 00	40 258 00
Silver	103 830 07	
	6,129 40	109 953 47
		\$751,085 17

DJ—30

Metropolitan Bank, N Y	2 6 58	
Grand Bank, Philadelphia	112 15	
Commercial Bank, Cincinnati	2,399 56	
A W Harrison, Philadelphia	23 00	
J R Martin & Co	506 30	
State Bank, Troy, N Y	161 99	
E W Clarke & Co	1 700 00	
Suspended Items	32 370 31	
Suspense circulation	5,000 00	
Dividends unpaid	15,557 00	
Profit and Loss	175 34	
	19,283 35	

R. A. FLETCHER, for Cashier.

State of the Branch at Michigan City, of the State Bank of Indiana, October 31st, 1854.

DR.	CR.
Notes Discounted.....	Capital Stock.....
Bills of Exchange.....	Surplus Fund.....
	Sinking Fund.....
Banking House.....	Certificates of Deposit.....
Banking House for State Bank.....	Individual Deposits.....
Due from Branch at Madison.....	Due to Branch at Indianapolis.....
Evansville.....	Rhmond.....
New Albany.....	Vincennes.....
Lafayette.....	Terre Haute.....
Fort Wayne.....	
South Bend.....	Due to Marine Insurance Co., Springfield.....
	H A Tucker & Co.....
Due from American Exchange Bank, N Y.....	Indiana Stock Bank.....
Wadsworth & Sheldon, N Y.....	Oliver Lee & Co's Bank.....
Gorrie Smith & Co., Chicago, Illinois.....	Suspense Circulation.....
Wabash Valley Bank.....	Office Notes on hand.....
Ellis & Sturgis, Cincinnati.....	In Circulation, Five and upwards and under Fives.....
Gilmore & Brotherton.....	Profit and Loss.....
Marine Bank, Chicago.....	
Bank of Indiana.....	
Remittance.....	
Cash, viz. Notes of this Branch.....	
Silver.....	
Gold.....	
Notes of other Branches.....	
Notes of other States' Banks.....	
County Orders.....	

\$41,451 08	\$120,000 00
218,333 12	60,861 39
	1,722 02
34 72	\$17,716 87
360 91	46 035 52
193 89	1,826 79
417 08	1 75
323 55	12 00
142 75	1 58
	5,000 00
354 01	1,233 44
46,036 02	197 33
15 38	75
100 00	6,431 52
95 84	6,556 00
500 00	
10,256 20	230 945 50
10 021 43	19,661 83
67,378 91	
2,000 00	
52,600 00	
482 15	
79,721 29	
3,716 00	
36,423 00	
172,942 44	
1,369 72	
\$513,805 77	\$513,805 77

U. C. FOLLETT, Cashier.



GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE

DELIVERED TO THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OF THE

STATE OF INDIANA.

JANUARY 4, 1855.

INDIANAPOLIS:

AUSTIN H. BROWN, STATE PRINTER.
1855.



MESSAGE.

Gentlemen of the Senate.

and of the House of Representatives:

Assembled for the first time under our biennial system of Legislation, we find causes for mutual congratulation, in the favorable circumstances by which we are surrounded.

During the past two years, the people of Indiana have enjoyed the inestimable blessings of peace, and of civil and religious liberty. Although, in the course of the year through which we have just passed, some portions of our State have been visited by a fatal epidemic, and although, in some districts, the earth failed to yield its usual bountiful returns, to reward the labors of the husbandman; yet, general health now prevails among our large population; and the cultivators of the soil have gathered the fruits of the earth, in quantities sufficient to meet the demands of the home market, and to furnish a large surplus for exportation.

Notwithstanding the temporary presence of financial embarrassments, which, unfortunately, press around the commercial and manufacturing interests of the country, our great agricultural interests is in a prosperous condition; the farmer finds a ready market and good prices for his surplus products; the laborer receives a fair remuneration for his toil; the State holds a position of great and increasing power among her sisters of the Union; and the strong, steady, and impartial protection of our laws extends over all the inhabitants within our borders. In such circumstances, it becomes our duty, as a grateful people, to offer our thanks to Almighty God, and to acknowledge our obligations to Him, for the innumerable blessings that we enjoy.

In compliance with that clause of the Constitution which requires that your chief executive officer 'shall from time to time, give to the General Assembly information touching the condition of the State, and recommend such measures as he shall judge to be expedient,' I invite your attention to several subjects, each of which will, no doubt, receive from you, before the termination of the

present session of the General Assembly, all the consideration that its importance demands.

Among the subjects of legislative consideration, the financial condition of the State demands your special attention. It is to your action alone, that the people must look for the protection of their credit, the preservation of their faith, and an exemption from unnecessary burdens.

It affords me pleasure to be able to say that the fiscal affairs of the State are still improving. Economy has been observed in the public expenditures; and while the interest on the public debt has been promptly paid, the reduction of the principal has not been neglected.

The amount of the ordinary expenses of the state government, as audited, and paid by the Treasurer, for the year ending October 31, 1854, is \$54,261,44—which is 49,668,44 less than the amount paid for the year ending October 31, 1853. This sum, as the ordinary expenses of a government composed of a million and a quarter of inhabitants, will compare very favorably with the ordinary annual expenditures of any State in the Union—it being, *per capita* four and one-third cents for each individual.

The ordinary annual expenses of the state government, from October 31, 1844, to October 31, 1854, inclusive, have been as follows:

For the year ending October 31, 1844.....	\$93,368 73
For the year ending October 31, 1845.....	74,855 28
For the year ending October 31, 1846.....	69,136 59
For the year ending October 31, 1847.....	90,759 67
For the year ending October 31, 1848.....	79,267 48
For the year ending October 31, 1849.....	73,881 47
For the year ending October 31, 1850.....	73,615 10
For the year ending October 31, 1851.....	71,810 36
For the year ending October 31, 1852.....	160,312 68
For the year ending October 31, 1853.....	103,939 88
For the year ending October 31, 1854.....	54,261 44

Making a total of..... \$945,198 68

The amount of the value of taxable property has increased, during the same period, as follows:

Amount in 1844.....	\$116,237,965
Amount in 1845.....	118,870,251
Amount in 1846.....	122,265,686
Amount in 1847.....	124,610,441
Amount in 1848.....	128,960,986
Amount in 1849.....	133,419,056
Amount in 1850.....	138,262,085
Amount in 1851.....	210,973,643

Amount in 1852.....	218,563,809
Amount in 1853.....	266,087,614
Amount in 1854.....	290,418,148
Making an increase, during this period of...	\$174,180,183

The amounts paid during the same period, on account of the principal and interest of Treasury Scrip, and interest on the public debt are as follows :

	Principal and Interest of Scrip.	Interest on State Debt.
1844.....	\$399,975 26	\$28,587 30
1845.....	214,277 41	6,278 10
1846.....	270,323 31	10,290 15
1847.....	305,535 73	82,880 00
1848.....	196,736 18	182,160 00
1849.....	195,366 05	188,210 00
1850.....	203,995 78	193,470 00
1851.....	203,108 86	198,011 00
1852.....	136,703 70	198,040 00
1853.....	129,598 59	252,230 85
1854.....	19,015 03	298,255 52
January Interest 1855.....		160,000 00
Totals.....	\$2,274,705 90	\$1,798,412 92

The expenditures on account of the three Benevolent Institutions, during the same period were as follows :

1844.....	\$1,168 75
1845.....	2,797 87
1846.....	13,623 09
1847.....	44,813 16
1848.....	37,016 73
1849.....	61,847 89
1850.....	73,762 34
1851.....	73,933 81
1852.....	105,070 21
1853.....	158,872 31
1854.....	120,597 15
Total.....	<u>\$693,503 31</u>

On the first day of November, 1854, the State debt of Indiana amounted to \$7,031,003.50. Of this sum the State has liquidated the amount of \$227,864.50, leaving, of the public debt, the sum of \$6,803,139, of which sum 1,763,139 is bearing two and a half per cent. interest, and the balance, to-wit, \$5,040,000, is bearing five per cent. interest. The aforesaid sum of \$227,864.50 having been paid by the State, under the act of General Assembly creating

the Sinking Fund, these stocks remain on the books of the Agency the interest credited and applied annually to the reduction of the principal of the public debt. Hence, so far as the interest is concerned, the stock belonging to the State is still considered outstanding.

Satisfactory evidences of the strength of the financial resources of the State may be seen in what we have accomplished in the last ten years. During this period; without estimating what are called the ordinary expenses of the State, there have been, by taxation, levied, collected, and applied, the following sums, namely :

For the redemption of principal and interest of scrip,.....	\$2,274,605 '90
Interest on the public debt, including the payment of the interests for January, 1855,.....	1,798,412 92
Payment upon the principal of the public debt, ..	227,564 50
Payments to the three Benevolent Institutions..	693,503 31
Expenditures on the State Prison, including expenses connected with the removal of prisoners,	71,412 87
Making	<hr/> \$5,065,899 50

If to this we add the ordinary expenses of the State government for the same period, amounting to \$945,198.68, we have the sum of 6,011,098.18, equal to about eight-ninths of the present State debt, raised from our people by taxation, at a rate exceeding \$600,000 annually; five-sixths of which amount has been annually applied to the payment of interest and to other objects not included among the ordinary expenses of the State.

The exhibit here made of the amount already liquidated of the public debt, fully corroborates the estimates made in my annual communication of 1850, which looked to its final discharge in 1871.

No intricate machinery has been required for this purpose, but simply an application of the surplus means in Treasury, to the purchase of the debt. And I deem it an imperative duty, while prosperity is all around us, and our other burdens are light, to urge upon you the continuance of this policy, and to make an annual levy of not less than five cents upon the hundred dollars, to be appropriated exclusively for this purpose. With the application of these means, and such other as may be at our command, the last dollar of our public debt will be discharged in 1868. Then will be realized the consummation at which we have so long aimed when the public stocks of Indiana shall no longer be displayed in market to tempt the cupidity of the sharper, but free from debt, with light taxes, an economical administration, our commerce, our agriculture, our manufactures, the pride and strength of our people, Indiana shall truly be the envy and admiration of her sisters of the Union.

Before the next session of the General Assembly, the charter of the State Bank will expire: and, therefore, it devolves on the present Legislature to make some disposition of the interest that the State holds that Institution. It is wisely provided by the constitution that, hereafter, the State shall not be a stockholder in any bank, nor lend her credit to any corporation. With the object of carrying out this principle, and keeping in view the interests which the State holds in the Bank, consisting of stocks, sinking fund, surplus revenue, real estate, and other assets, I recommend the appointment of a Board of Commissioners with full authority to make a settlement of the affairs of the State and the Bank, on the expiration of the charter.

The State is liable for the bonds originally issued for the capital stock, upon which the Bank has promptly paid the interest, and the stock, at this time, commands a premium.

The whole legislation of the state, as well as the letter and the spirit of the constitution, declares the expediency of a separation of the interests of the State from all corporations. I concur, fully, with the Auditor of State in his views as to the propriety of the future investment of the sinking fund in the bonds of the State.

The law upon the subject of General Banking, has failed to accomplish the purpose for which it was enacted. It has not furnished, for the use of the people, a sound circulating medium. The experience of the two past years fully establishes the correctness of my remarks addressed to the last General Assembly on the subject of banking; and I may adopt, in its fullest meaning, the sentiment then expressed, "that past events have clearly shown that the restrictions provided by the law are insufficient to prevent abuses of the privileges granted."

It is a matter of regret that this subject did not engage the attention of the General Assembly at its last session. I again urge upon your consideration, the views expressed on this question at that time.

The country having over-traded, a necessary demand for exchange to meet Eastern liabilities, was created. This state of affairs caused the broker to seek for gold; and, in pursuing this object, he placed himself in the position of the merchant or business man, and was fulfilling one of those vocations not uncommon in such conditions of the country. It was a fortunate circumstance that the broker came early. We had, in less than six months, issued more than six millions of currency—an amount not required for the maintenance of a healthy condition in our monetary affairs; and if the broker had delayed his visit for a year longer, a greatly increased amount of paper circulation would have resulted in greatly increased pecuniary losses to the people.

The practical operation of the law in many instances, has been that the individual has not sought to locate and commence the business of banking to accommodate the commercial community, but to borrow money for himself under the sanction of the law.

Men without capital or with barely credit sufficient to borrow a few thousand dollars of stocks, have been furnished facilities under the law, to become bankers to the extent of millions. With the currency procured upon the first deposit of stocks other securities have been purchased, and other notes procured, and thus a large circulation has been created without a dollar of actual capital.

Directors and Bank Presidents are now issuing this depreciated currency over their own counters without any effort, or, it is believed, intention ever to redeem it. With this currency they purchased bills payable East, and the farmer instead of getting an equivalent for his products, is paid in a circulation which he cannot dispose of without sacrifice, nor retain in his possession without danger. Instances are not wanting where the proprietors of Banks, after suffering their institutions to suspend, having themselves embarked in the business of buying up their own paper at a heavy discount, and thus plundering the laborer of his hard earnings. You will be wanting in your duty to an outraged people if you fail to adopt prompt measures to suppress this practice, which is not only unjust and disreputable, but subversive of public morals.

The indispensable duty of protecting the people of the State from the evils of a depreciated paper currency, requires that no special indulgence should, under any circumstances, be granted to any banking institution that neglects or refuses to redeem its issues in coin. Any bank refusing to redeem its circulation, with the constitutional currency of the country, should be immediately wound up. No state of facts should be allowed to justify any delay in closing the business of such a bank. Every hour's delay affords to the broker and the speculator, a harvest—yielding as the delay continues, richer and more abundant fruits; and always at the expense of the laborers and the business men of the country.

The law itself is not only glaringly defective, but the construction given to it, and consequently the practice under it. It was evidently contemplated by its framers that no Bank should be established with a capital of less than fifty thousand dollars, that it should have a convenient and accessible place of doing business, that it should redeem its issues promptly on demand, and that its proprietors should be at least men of pecuniary ability, and that it should embark in no other than a legitimate bona fide banking business. And yet in how few instances have these requisites been complied with.

Under the 12th and 28th sections of the law it was undoubtedly competent for the Auditor to wind up any bank not doing business at the place where its bills were payable. To give more efficiency to this provision, and to make the duty imperative upon that officer, I called the attention of the Legislature to the subject in my last annual communication, but having failed to procure the required legislation I renew my recommendations on this point.

The great error in the law, is, that the entire responsibility of the system is placed in the hands of a single individual, and he an

officer of the State already charged with duties and trusts of the most important character. This single individual determines upon the validity of the organization, the character and value of the stocks, issues the circulation, holds the securities passes upon the correctness of the reports, delivers powers of attorney for the collection of interest, and in short settles all questions connected with the Banks according to his own unaided judgement. With a bond of only \$10,000 he is the costodian of near \$10,000,000 of the public securities.

If it be the design of the Legislature to continue this system, it will, in my judgement, be necessary, in order to secure the confidence of the people, and to protect their interests, to provide for the organization of a Bank Department, with a Board of Bank Commissioners, with full powers to determine upon the locality of the Bank, the necessity for its creation, the solvency of the securities offered, and who should, also, be charged with their custody.

I also recommend that, inasmuch as the term of the present incumbent is about to close, a committee of the two Houses be appointed to investigate fully the condition of all matters pertaining to the Banks connected with the Office of the Auditor of State. A full report will doubtless do much to allay the apprehensions of the public, and establish confidence wherever merited.

The valuable and interesting report of that officer will present you in detail the operations of the Free Banking system in his hands.

It will doubtless be the policy of the Legislature to provide for the immediate closing, and withdrawal from circulation of the paper, of all such institutions as persist in the violation of the palpable provisions of law. In doing so, due regard should be had both to the interests of the people, and of the banker, so as to prevent undue excitement and apprehensions on the one hand, and loss and insolvency on the other. A contrary policy might involve the solvent with the insolvent, the upright man of business with the dishonest and corrupt.

With the state of things we have had for the last year it was not possible to avoid revulsions and monetary excitements.

The circulation of the State Bank in Oct., 1853, was	\$3,834,765 50
Circulation in October, 1854.....	2,803,648 00

Decrease.....	\$1,031,117 50
The Stock bank circulation July 1st, 1854,.....	\$9,299,575 00
Circulation January 1st, 1855.....	5,565,099 00
Estimated am't in hands of Bankers not in circulation	1,000,000 00
Decreased in six months.....	\$4,734,475 00
The precise amount surrendered at the Auditor's office up to the 1st day of January, 1855, is.....	\$3,734,475 00

Here we have a withdrawal from circulation in twelve months, and the greater part in four months, of \$5,766,123 00, or more than one-half of all the circulation called money in the State. More than three millions of this circulation is depreciated; its value being at the mercy of the broker and speculator. The same facts, in regard to the decrease of the currency, are true, although perhaps in less proportions, in the adjoining States with which we have commercial intercourse. How can any people have stability under this state of monetary affairs?

We shall always have revulsions, expansions, contractions, and derangement in the whole business of the country, so long as we foster any system that makes promises to pay, money, instead of gold and silver. If the inferior circulation were this day withdrawn, I have no doubt we should find a sufficient amount of the constitutional currency among our people for all ordinary business purposes.

We have not only a depreciated currency, issued under the authority of law, but we have a depreciated currency, issued by rail road, plank road, and insurance companies, without the authority of law. Thousands of dollars of this latter kind of depreciated paper have been thrown into circulation, and left to represent an uncertain and variable value in the ordinary transactions of business. The credit of the State, and the interests of the people, demand an abatement of this evil.

No subject of legislation is calculated to awaken more pleasing anticipations for the future than our system of popular education. Indiana, under the auspices of her new Constitution, has, upon the subject of education, adopted a policy that has commanded the admiration of some of the older States of the Union. Let us, by the most judicious course of legislation, prevent a retrograde movement on the part of the State, with respect to this very important interest.

The recent decisions of the Supreme Court, on the constitutionality of the consolidation of the avails of the school sections, and on the township tax for school purposes, while they have settled those questions in a manner satisfactory to the parties that raised them, do not, in the least degree, disturb the broad basis on which our system of public instruction rests.

It will be a task worthy of the exercise of your legislative wisdom, to correct, by some means within the scope of your legitimate powers, the inequalities caused by the first decision, in the annual avails of the local funds. In the distribution of the general fund raised by the school tax, it is believed that the desired results may be obtained as readily as they could have been accomplished had the decision been otherwise.

The second decision, as I understand its import and application, confines the power and limits the responsibility of raising funds, for purposes of adequate and general public instruction, to the Legislature alone. The restricting of the exercise of this power, and the limiting of its responsibilities to the General Assembly

will produce the uniformity contemplated by the constitution. It is not believed, however, that the Supreme Court, in deciding the unconstitutionality of the township tax, intended to declare that the people of the several townships are, by the constitution, deprived of the right of taxation for the purpose of building school houses, and furnishing apparatus, furniture, and fuel for the use of the public schools. They mean, by the construction that they place upon the word "uniformity," as it appears in the constitution, to convey the idea that the tax levied for purposes of education, and to be applied in the payment of teachers, must be levied by the Legislature. If, however, they intend to apply the principle of the decision to all the details of the municipal regulations of the school affairs of townships and towns, the interests of education imperiously demand an early amendment to the constitution. In order to secure efficiency in the operations of any system of public instruction, the action of the people, in townships and in district organizations, is indispensably necessary.

I cannot, for a moment, suppose that corporate towns and cities may be invested, constitutionally, with the powers necessary to manage their municipal affairs, according to their peculiar circumstances, in every department of local interest, excepting only that most important of all interests, the education of youth. It would be a ruinous policy to make an exception so fatal to all prospects of efficient action on the part of one of the most essential elements of human progress.

It is gratifying to know that, where the school law has been carried into effect, according to its obvious import, under the control of efficient officers, and without the disturbing influence of legal questions, its action has been happy and harmonious; and warrants the expectation that, with slight amendments, not affecting its vital principles, but merely correcting some oversights and supplying some deficiencies, it will remain among our statutes, an exponent of the wisdom of its framers, and a blessing and an honor to the State.

The signs of our educational progress may be seen in the increasing number of graded schools—some of established reputation, and others aspiring to that position—and in the large, commodious, and costly edifices that have been erected for purposes of education, in various parts of the State. The building of numerous school houses, and the increasing demand for competent teachers, are additional evidences of the favor with which the people regard our educational interests. The recent organization of a Teachers' Institute, and the later organization of a State Teachers' Association, with its associated lectures, I hail as omens of good: and predict that beneficial and far-reaching influences will flow out from these institutions.

During the past two years, the steady increase of the number of students in our several Colleges, and the manifestations on the part of those who have charge of these Institutions, of an active

sympathy with all the educational movements of the State, have afforded additional and gratifying evidences of the sound state of popular opinion on the subject of education.

It is the duty of the State to extend to all the general educational enterprises of her citizens, the countenance and encouragement of a liberal policy; and, in the maintenance of such a policy, to exempt from taxation at least those funds that have been bestowed by private munificence, for the moral and intellectual training of the youth of the State.

The affairs of the State University, at Bloomington, require some prompt and decisive action on the part of the General Assembly. In the early part of the year 1854, the main college building, and the very valuable library that it contained, were destroyed by fire. The Trustees immediately adopted energetic and economical means to repair the damages; and a new and commodious edifice, designed for the principal department of the University, is now nearly completed.

You are aware that, for some years, the affairs of this Institution have been embarrassed by the progress of a law suit, which involved about sixty thousand dollars of its funds, and which grew out of a controversy between the State and the Vincennes University. The suit has been decided against the State; but no decision has been made in any controversy wherein the State University was a party; and it is believed the judgment of the Court cannot, without further legislative action, be carried into effect by any transfer of the funds in question, to the Vincennes University.

Having no doubt of the power of the State to adjust this difficulty, (in which the rights and liabilities of the parties arose under the old constitution.) by any means at her command, or on time, I earnestly recommend the adoption of measures for the early settlement of this controversy, in some way that will not deprive the State University of its present resources. The suit, to which reference has been made, was instituted under the authority of an act of the Legislature; and whatever opinions may be entertained as to the results of future litigation on the part of the State University, the interests of the people of the State, of the Institution, and of the community in which it is located, require an early and final settlement of the question.

A statement of the condition of the funds of the State University will be placed before you, in the report of the Trustees. These officers, in the course of the past year, obtained a loan of six thousand dollars from the Sinking Fund; and they should be invested with authority to mortgage a part of the college lands to secure the payment of this loan. The whole subject of the sale of the lands granted by Congress and amounting to about twenty-four thousand acres, is respectfully submitted for the consideration and action of the General Assembly.

In the late revision of the Statutes of Indiana, the laws on the subject of the profanation of the Sabbath, were, it seems, unintention-

tionally overlooked, and annulled by general repealing clauses. The observance of this day, as a day of rest from the common secular concerns of life, is not only a religious duty, but it is a political and social interest, which no enlightened people may disregard with impunity. From the past, and from the present, many sad examples rise up before us, to warn us of the inevitable decline of strength and virtue, and prosperity, in nations and States where the Legislators and the people have looked with indifference on the profanation of the Sabbath.

With respect to this subject, the present General Assembly will, doubtless, take into consideration the propriety of re-enacting those laws which, up to a recent period, and through all changes, have stood among our Statutes since the foundation of the State Government.

The law of 1853, on the subject of the traffic in intoxicating liquors, has been rendered inoperative by a decision of the Supreme Court of this State; and an unusual degree of excitement has prevailed among the people, in relation to the laws that should be passed by the General Assembly, for the purpose of restraining the desolating evils of intemperance. The necessity of restraining these evils by the force of law, has been acknowledged by our legislation, from the organization of the Government to the present time; and in the course of the past year, this subject, involving the happiness and prosperity of our race, and rising far above all party considerations, was forced, in some measure, to assume the nature of a political issue.

Some of the best citizens of the State entertain serious doubts, not only as to the constitutionality, but as to the expediency of adopting stringent legal means for the suppression of intemperance; and it is neither prudent nor just to assume from this fact, that such men are among the foes of temperance. All experience shows that very stringent penal laws against privileges and habits long indulged in, are calculated to produce a re-action in public sentiment.

We have, in our State, some counties in which, even under our defective laws, not a solitary dram-shop is to be found, and in which, no person could find a support as a retailer of spirituous liquors to be drank as a beverage. Here, then, are examples of the prevalence of a sound public opinion in communities where agitation, discussion, and moral influences have effected a reformation, and where the people now require only sound legislation to protect them in the enjoyment of their happy condition.

The legislative department of the Government is, unquestionably vested with the right to prohibit the manufacture and sale of ardent spirits as a beverage; but, in framing a law for this purpose, great care should be observed, in order to protect from violation and from annoyance, the constitutional rights of every law-abiding citizen, in the security and sanctity of his own home.

The evils of intemperance are so numerous, so great, and so

destructive, that all good men will rejoice to see them abated. No estimate of the loss of business, the loss of dollars and cents to the manufacturer or retailer, or the loss of trade and commerce to the State, should for a moment rise into importance, in contrast with those terrible realities of poverty, sorrow, wretchedness, moral degradation and crime which darken our land, and fill our alms-houses, hospitals and penitentiaries. Benevolence and public policy alike require a suppression of the evils of intemperance; and if the wails of the widow and the fatherless fail to reach our hearts, and urge us to apply a remedy, considerations of economy in the administration of the law should not be disregarded.

It has always seemed to me, that the individual who sells intoxicating liquors in violation of law, and the person who becomes a drunkard by the habitual use of such liquors, are both guilty. A drunkard should, by law, be disqualified for the making of contracts, or the management of property, thereby protecting his family from the designs of the cunning and cruel, in the waste and destruction of his estate. We shall fail in our duty unless we throw the strong arm of the law around the wife and the children of the inebriate.

No one can doubt that there is a strong public sentiment in Indiana in favor of a change in our laws upon this subject; and it is the duty of the people's servants to carry out that sentiment. It will give me pleasure to co-operate with the Representatives of the people, in the adoption of any constitutional measure, that may be calculated to remove this acknowledged evil from the State.

The Reports of the Trustees of the Benevolent Institutions exhibit the condition and management of these monuments of the benevolence of Indiana. The people willingly pay their taxes to sustain these Institutions. It is, however, essentially necessary to provide additional checks in the expenditure of the public money raised for their support. Their cost, per year, amounts to more than the sum paid annually on account of the ordinary expenses of the State government. As they are now placed upon Treasury proper, to be sustained by direct appropriations, it is hoped that the necessity of borrowing money to support them, will not again arise.

I recommend that the management of the affairs of the three Benevolent Institutions, be place under the control of one set of Trustees, not exceeding five in number; and that the law which governs the expenditures of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, be extended over the other Institutions.

At this time, while financial embarrassments are affecting some of the commercial and manufacturing interests of the country, it is gratifying to observe that there are evidences of industry, prosperity and improvement, among the farmers and mechanics of the State. All classes of our laboring population are turning their attention, as members of various industrial associations, to the consideration, of the best means of promoting the interests of their

several pursuits. Under the authority of the Act of the General Assembly, approved February 17, 1852, about sixty Agricultural Associations have been established in Indiana, and a very large portion of this number held interesting and profitable fairs, in the fall of the year 1854. I suggest that the law under which agricultural societies are organized, be so amended that these associations shall be invested with the right to hold real estate, for purposes connected with the holding of their annual fairs. Many of the societies have purchased valuable grounds, on which they are making permanent improvements.

The State Board of Agriculture is now in session, with a full delegation from various parts of the State. By the operations of this Board, during the past year, more than four thousand volumes on agricultural subjects have been distributed among the people of the State. These volumes contain not only valuable information derived from the experience of some of the best farmers of Indiana, but, also, many useful and interesting facts in relation to the agricultural experience of the most distinguished farmers of other States of the Union.

It is the duty of those who represent the people in the General Assembly, to aid and encourage the efforts of the State Board of Agriculture and its auxiliary societies. By stimulating labor, by rewarding industry and skill, by encouraging the useful arts, and by diffusing, in various ways, useful and practical knowledge, the associations have exerted a most beneficial influence in promoting the agricultural interest and in increasing the amount and the value of the products of our home industry.

I recommend that you appropriate the sum of three thousand dollars for the permanent inclosing of the military grounds at the Capital. This sum, in addition to that which will be furnished by the citizens of Indianapolis and the agricultural society of Marion county, will be sufficient to provide suitable grounds for the periodical display of the most valuable stock of the State, and for the exhibition of the labor and skill of our mechanics and manufacturers.

The correspondence on the subject of acquiring territory in Liberia, for the colonization of our colored population, will be found in the reports of the colonization agent. From this correspondence, it appears that the contemplated quantity of land cannot be acquired in a body. The object in view may, however, be accomplished by such a modification of the law as shall authorize the selections of lands, in smaller quantities, for families and individuals who may emigrate from Indiana to Liberia. The expediency of making such a modification of the law, is worthy of your consideration.

Since the passage of the law authorizing a State organization for the purpose of aiding the cause of African colonization, 48 persons have been sent from Indiana to Liberia. A majority of these emigrants were good mechanics, industrious and intelli-

gent men, and well qualified to exert a good influence in that infant republic.

Time has demonstrated that the scheme of African colonization is practicable, and no enterprise of the age holds out greater promises of good to the colored race. Within the last twenty years, through the influence of the Liberian government, the principles of christian civilization and civil liberty have accomplished more, among the twenty-five millions of that portion of Africa, than had been achieved by the efforts of philanthropists in the course of many preceding centuries. The colored man, in his native land, has established a republic, built towns and cities, founded churches and schools, and adopted a policy calculated to encourage agriculture, mechanics, manufactures, and other industrial pursuits. We must look to this land for the elevation of the African, for the separation of the white and colored races, and for the removal or mitigation of a great source of evil. I recommend that you continue the annual appropriation for the cause of colonization, and that your voice be heard in the National councils asking for the recognition of the independence of the Republic of Liberia.

In former messages, my views in relation to the necessity of making provisions, by law, for a thorough geological and topographical survey of the State, and in reference to the importance of creating a Bureau of Statistics in one of the departments of State, have been laid before the Legislature. Again, earnestly, I invite your attention to these subjects.

In the early part of the year 1854, the State Board of Agriculture, at an expense of five hundred dollars, employed Dr. Brown to make a cursory geological examination of the State, and to publish the result of his labors, in the third annual report of the Board. In that report, which has been placed on your tables, you will find much valuable information on the subject of our undeveloped agricultural and manufacturing resources. We have neglected these interests too long, and the present is a favorable time to correct this error of our home policy. Europe is now convulsed with a contest, the end of which cannot be foreseen, but which will, while it lasts, continue to disturb the commercial and manufacturing interests of the world. While we cannot be indifferent spectators of this terrible conflict among the nations of Europe, we should be admonished of the necessity of cultivating the arts of peace, and of developing those boundless resources of wealth that a bountiful Providence has scattered broadcast over our land. Without depending upon the fluctuating and uncertain influences of national legislation, it is our duty to strengthen and encourage the arms of enterprise and industry, by the strong force of a wise and steady State policy.

With a coal field of seven thousand square miles in extent—with inexhaustible beds of iron ore—with a soil of unfailing fertility—with a central position between the east and west—and with railroads traversing the State in all directions—Indiana, if true to

her own interests, may, within the course of the next ten years, double the present amount of her wealth and population.

If we desire to bring into our State a portion of the now hoarded capital of Europe and the east, we must be able to point with certainty to the places at which it can be profitably invested. To enable us to do this, we want reliable facts, such as the actual investigations of scientific men only can furnish. The expenditure of a few thousand dollars, if authorized by the Legislature, will secure to us the advantages of a thorough geological and topographical survey of the State. While our sister States, by the aid of science, are unfolding their agricultural and mineral wealth, we are trusting these great interests to chance and to individual enterprise.

In view of the facts, that there are in Indiana twenty-five hundred miles of railroads, either now in running order, or approaching a state of completion—that the affairs of some of these roads are controlled by the interests of citizens of other States—that our railroads furnish employment to thousands of hands—and that the policy of these corporations exercises an important influence on the trade and commerce of our State, and on the character of the citizens—it becomes the duty of the Legislature, not only to adopt efficient measures for the prevention of unauthorized and unjust exactions upon the traveling public, but to provide, as far as human foresight can provide, and by any means within the scope of legislative authority, for the prevention of those railroad accidents which so frequently result in the destruction of property and the loss of human life.

Many of the common railroad accidents of the day, which are caused by unsubstantial temporary bridges, defective locomotives, badly constructed railways, improper signals, and carelessness on the part of employees, might be avoided, by subjecting the conduct of railroad companies to the scrutiny of officers deriving their authority from the Legislature. You are therefore invited to take into consideration the expediency of providing for the appointment of General Railroad Commissioners, who shall be practical and scientific men, and who shall be invested with power to visit the different roads, enquire into and report abuses, and require compliance with the provisions of law. The companies having charge of roads that connect with roads in other States adjoining, should be required to keep, in this State, an office for the transaction of business.

It is confidently hoped that the present Legislature will, without authorizing any unreasonable interference with the affairs of railroad companies, provide, by the enactment of suitable laws, for holding to the strictest accountability all persons entrusted with the management of these corporations.

An early consideration of the expediency of creating the office of Attorney General, is pressed upon the attention of the General Assembly. With respect to this subject, the justness of the views

contained in my annual communication of 1851, has been confirmed by the experience of the two past years. The amounts paid and the liabilities incurred by the State, for professional services, during that period, will exceed the sum of five thousand dollars. Constitutional questions that affect the revenues of the State, the common schools, the tenure of offices, &c., are continually arising in the courts, and yet there is, for the State, no legal adviser. Economical considerations clearly indicate the necessity of creating the office of Attorney General.

In the application of the principles of economy, in fixing the compensations of the officers of the State government, we should be careful to avoid a parsimonious policy. The salaries attached to our public offices should not be prodigally large; but they should be sufficiently remunerative to command, in the administration of the public affairs, the services of the most worthy and the most competent men. The very best and most wholesome laws may, in consequence of their incorrect interpretation or improper administration, fail to accomplish the purposes for which they were made.

In order to secure strength, efficiency, and success in the administration of the public affairs, it is the duty and the interest of the State to provide for the payment of fair salaries to public officers. The present salaries of our Judges are not sufficient; and it is absolutely necessary to increase the compensation of these public servants, if we desire and expect to have, in this department, the services of men qualified to administer justice, and to command, for the judiciary, the confidence and respect of the people. These remarks are applicable to other public officers, and to the discharge of other official duties.

During the course of the years 1853 and 1854, the present efficient State Treasurer has received and distributed about three-quarters of a million of public moneys, on account of swamp and wet lands. For the additional responsibilities and labors imposed on him in the discharge of these duties, the Legislature should allow proper compensation.

Before the next meeting of the Legislature, the present lease of the State Prison will expire; and the duty devolves on you to decide whether the present system of selling out the crime of the State to the highest bidder, shall be continued or abandoned. The policy of making periodical sales of the management and labor of the criminals that the State may have in its custody, is highly objectionable. The Penitentiary of Indiana is as well kept, in conformity with the law that governs it, as any State Prison in the Union; but the system is essentially wrong, unworthy of the State.

The State should have the entire control of the Prison, its discipline, its labor, and its internal regulations; and, as far as it may be practicable and expedient a system of rewards for good conduct should be kept constantly before the view of each convict. Do not make the convict a slave without hope, if you expect to

reform him; but let him know that the State regards him, even within the walls of a prison, as a man, in whose reformation and restoration to the rights of citizenship, she feel an interest.

In determining the question of the future management of the State Prison, the idea of making it profitable, in a pecuniary way, should be outweighed by a higher consideration—the duty of adopting the best means for the reformation of the convicts within its walls.

The constitution that you have sworn to support, declares that the General Assembly “shall provide houses of refuge, for the correction and reformation of juvenile offenders.” Of two hundred and sixty-seven men in the State Prison, thirty-six are under twenty years of age; and more than one-half of the whole number are under twenty-five years of age. The youth of sixteen is found by the side of the old offender, and deprived of all associates other than those who are hardened in crime. All prisoners, convicted of the first offence, and all youthful convicts, should be placed in situations where they would receive the kind advice of parents, guardians, or friends. By adopting this policy, our prisons will soon become houses of reformation, as well as places of punishment.

I communicate, herewith, the lists of pardons, fines, and forfeitures, for the last two years, and suggest that they be published with this message; and also, that you provide, by law, for the annual publication of similar lists.

Your attention is specially invited to the interesting Report of the late Visitor to the State Prison, to the Reports of the other officers, and to the views expressed in my former communications upon the subject of the management of this institution.

Early in 1853, appointments of Brigadier Generals were made, with the view of effecting an organization of the military strength of the State; and, at a court martial which was held in the month of October, 1853, rules and regulations were adopted, which, it was believed, were at least sufficient to develop and secure that strength. Commissions have been issued in thousands; letters of instruction have been sent to the proper officers; and every effort has been made to carry the law into effect; yet not one Brigade enumeration has been perfected; and I hesitate not to express the opinion that no organization can be effected, unless the General Assembly gives to the proper authorities the power to impose penalties for the non-performance of official and militia duty.

Although our strength has increased four-fold since 1831, we are drawing our quota of arms from the General Government, upon our strength of that year. Many valuable suggestions are contained in the reports of the Adjutant General, which will be laid before you. The labor of this officer has been greatly increased, and he should receive additional compensation.

Many questions of vital interest to the State, are presented, for your consideration, in the report of the trustees of the Wabash

and Erie Canal. The most of these have been alluded to in my former messages, to which your attention is invited. Since the last meeting of the legislature, the Wabash and Erie Canal has been completed to the city of Evansville; thus forming the longest line of continuous artificial inland navigation on the globe. In the completion of this great work, we may find, taking into consideration the many embarrassing obstacles which have been thrown in its way, causes for mutual congratulation. It opens, for the extensive districts of fertile country lying upon its borders, a cheap means for the transportation of heavy articles of export and import; and, by affording the means of an easy passage to northern or southern market, it promotes, materially, the agricultural interest of the State, and imparts a stimulus to other branches of our home industry.

It is an unpleasant duty to call your attention to the fact, that, in a few instances, in some portions of the State, indications of the existence of a spirit of mob-law and violence have appeared. Secret associations, usurping the prerogatives of law, have, (by means of disturbing the peace of families, injuring property, and inflicting corporal punishment on individuals,) undertaken to regulate the morals of the communities in which such lawless combinations are permitted to exist. Civil officers, and peaceful citizens, fearful of incurring the dangerous hostility of members of these secret associations, allow their lawless acts to pass without punishment, and almost without public censure. The inevitable tendency of these secret associations is to corrupt the morals of the community, and to divest men of their respect for law and order.

In reference to this subject, it seems that some additional legislation is required, in order to insure prompt and efficient action on the part of the civil authorities. If, in cases of unlawful assemblages, riots, routs, affrays, &c., the circuit courts were invested with concurrent jurisdiction with the courts of common pleas, and informants were thus shielded by grand juries, the change would, perhaps, afford to society some additional protection against the violence of lawless men.

No state of facts can ever arise, in a government like ours, that should, for a moment, tolerate private citizens in the usurpation of the right either to redress their own real or imaginary wrongs, or to inflict injuries on the property or on the persons of their neighbors. Wherever such usurpations are tolerated and encouraged, the people are rapidly approaching a state of anarchy, in which laws can afford no protection to life, liberty, or property. It is, therefore, the solemn duty of every citizen of Indiana to aid in the preservation of the public peace, and in the maintenance of the supremacy of the laws. These interests must be preserved, and maintained, at all hazards.

The total amount of money arising from the sale of swamp lands, paid into the treasury, and in the hands of the receivers, is at the present time, about \$500,000. Of this sum, \$340,000 has

been disbursed under the law authorizing the ditching and draining of the lands. In some portions of the State, the expenditure of the funds has produced good results; in other parts, the money has been paid to officers, and nothing beneficial to wet lands has been accomplished.

The operations of the swamp land laws have confirmed the views expressed in my former communications to the legislature. The correctness of the construction that has been placed, by officers of state, on these laws, as they relate to the mode of issuing patents, is, in my opinion, very doubtful. The subject demands your early attention. It is yet possible, by prudent legislation, to secure for the common school fund, a considerable amount of the proceeds of the swamp lands. The very valuable report of the Auditor of State will place before you the details of the management of this trust.

It is the duty of the present General Assembly, to fix by law, the number of Senators and Representatives that shall compose the Legislature, and to apportion such Senators and Representatives among the several counties, according to the number of white male inhabitants above twenty-one years of age, in each. In connection with this subject, your attention is invited to the suggestions that were contained in a previous message, in reference to a reduction of the present number of Senators. In the discharge of the duty first named, and in any action which, in your discretion you may deem proper, in respect to the suggestions concerning a reduction of the number of Senators, you will, no doubt, be controlled by an equitable regard for the interests of the citizens of all portions of the State.

It is your duty to establish all the guards and restrictions that may be necessary for the protection of the purity of the ballot box and the security of the elective franchise. I suggest that you prohibit, under severe penalties, against the separation of all the officers of an election, until the ballots are counted, and the result of the poll is known and declared.

The attention of the legislature is again called to the consideration of the subject of providing suitable buildings for the State offices at the seat of government. The proceeds of the property owned by the State, and the additional aid that the General Government will, doubtless, furnish, will be sufficient to erect a substantial building on the "Governor's Circle," for the accommodation of the National and State officers, without imposing any tax on the State Treasury. The Capitol building should be appropriated only to the uses of the General Assembly, the Representatives of the people, and the State Library.

An appropriation should be made for the inclosing of the capitol grounds with an iron fence. This is rendered absolutely necessary, in order to preserve the building and the grounds.

The loss of some of our State Bonds by a late disaster at sea, suggests the propriety of providing by law, for the relief of the

holders of bonds in similar cases. The law should be well guarded—requiring proof of loss, identification of numbers, dates, and amounts—and made applicable to all cases of loss or destruction of State bonds.

The Secretary of State of the United States has transmitted to the Executive department of this State, a copy of the details of a "Consular Convention between the United States and his majesty, the Emperor of the French," concluded on the 23d day of February last. This document, and an accompanying circular that explains the object of the transmission, are herewith presented for your consideration.

The great inequality now existing in the appraised value of real estate, and the recent rapid progress of improvements demand, it seems to me, a re-appraisement of lands; and the expediency of causing a full and complete census of the State to be taken, for the year 1855, is also worthy of your consideration.

In accordance with the requirements of the resolution of the last General Assembly, authorizing an examination into "the stock affairs of the State, the loss of surrendered bonds, and the excess of scrip, the undersigned, in company with the Treasurer of State, visited the office of our Agency at New York, in August, 1853. The missing bonds having been found a few days previously, were carefully counted, and are now in the office of the Treasurer of State.

The apparent discrepancy between the books of the Agent of State and those of the Auditor, as to the amount of bonds surrendered, was examined, in order to correct this discrepancy, a complete copy of the books of the Agent of State was made, and carefully compared in every particular. This copy is now in the hands of the Auditor of State, who, by reference to it, has corrected the supposed errors; and it is believed that the Report of the Auditor, based upon this examination, presents a correct view of the State debt.

It had been stated that Indiana had not received any part of the three per cent. fund due her, for lands sold at Chillicothe and Cincinnati; and in the course of the official visit to which I have referred, the officers before named, made an examination at the General Land Office, with respect to the amount and condition of the three per cent. fund due the State from the General Government. I submit, herewith, a report obtained from the General Land Office, showing the condition of this fund, up to the date of the report; and accompanying the report is a letter on the same subject, addressed to the Secretary of the Interior, under the date of November 10, 1853.

The subject of the excess of scrip has been carefully examined by two gentlemen under oath. Their report, which is herewith submitted, shows the amount redeemed and cancelled upon the books, by each Treasurer. The question of further action, in relation to this subject, is submitted to your consideration.

The first and second instalments due by virtue of the sale (in pursuance of an Act of the General Assembly, approved February, 1852,) of the interest the State had in the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad, have not been paid. A mortgage was taken upon the road and all its equipments, and duly recorded in the several counties through which the road passes. Upon the failure to pay the first instalment of seventy-five thousand dollars, due the first day of January, 1854, the claim was placed in the hands of able attorneys for collection. The report of the Trustee named in the mortgage, and the correspondence upon the subject, together with a communication from the President of the Company will place before you the condition of this claim.

Many important questions, all of which will doubtless receive your careful consideration, have been raised under the operations of our new constitution and Revised Statutes, since the last session of the General Assembly. Among the subjects that will claim your attention, are, the amendment of the law in relation to the compensation of the Sheriffs for the removal of convicts to the State Prison—the expediency of investing Clerks of Courts with power to order the holding of elections for Justices of the Peace—the decision of the Supreme Court, on the subject of the amendment of Statutes—and the extent to which it will become your duty to revise the laws affected by that decision.

We cannot be indifferent spectators to the action of the General Government and to the political events of the day. The past year has been one of unusual political excitement; and, to the patriot, it must be a source of regret to perceive that this excitement has, in no small degree, evinced a dangerous spirit of sectionalism.

Indiana, as a State, has wisely selected her own domestic policy; and the people feel that they have the right, from time to time, to change or modify that policy. Satisfied with the degree of prosperity that we have attained under our own free institutions, we have uniformly respected the constitutional rights of each member of the confederacy; and no just cause of complaint against Indiana can be made by any State of the Union.

Whatever views may be entertained by others, it is my deliberate opinion that, at this day, the people of no State are more national in their political sympathies than are the citizens of Indiana. Enjoying the privilege of making our own laws, in our own way, on all subjects not prohibited by the constitution of the United State, we acknowledge the existence of a similar right in the people of every other State and Territory in the Union. I know of no other principle but this, upon which we can stand with safety and honor. It is the chief corner-stone on which, under God, the security and perpetuity of the Union rests. If we cannot maintain this position, there is no hope of peace and harmony in the future. Whenever we abandon this stand, we shall lend our influence in invoking that worst of all political calamities, a dissolution in feeling and sympathy of the members of this great

confederacy—thus transforming the moral and fraternal ties that bind us together, into mere galling and oppressive physical forces.

Our only hope of perpetuating our institutions in all their original vigor and purity, rests upon the adoption of that system of legislation that throws the several States and Territories of the Union more and more upon their own resources, and confines the action of the General Government within the limits defined by the constitution. .

Ardently desiring to co-operate with you, in all that will advance the interests of our beloved commonwealth, and looking to that Being who, alone, is able to guide us in the paths of wisdom, you have my warmest aspirations, that all your proceedings, at this interesting and critical period in our history, may have a tendency to increase the strength and maintain the honor of our State, and promote the happiness and prosperity of the people.

JOSEPH A. WRIGHT.

JANUARY 4, 1855.

A LIST of Pardons granted by the Executive from the 1st day of January, 1853, to the 31st day of December, 1854, inclusive.

Date.	To whom Granted	Crime.	Where Tried.	Sentence.	Date of Sentence	REMARKS.
Jan. 7, 1853.	Mary Miller.	Manslaughter.	Randolph county.	2 years to county jail.	August term, 1852.	This pardon is granted upon the application of the twelve jurors, prosecuting attorney, sheriff, auditor, treasurer, county commissioners, and the witnesses for the State, together with four hundred citizens who were familiar with the case, who represent the insanity of the defendant.
Jan. 11, 1853.	John Pherigo.	Grand Larceny.	Jennings county.	2 years to State Prison.	Sept. term, 1852.	This pardon is granted upon the application of ten of the jury, prosecuting attorney, members of the bar, auditor, treasurer, sheriff, recorder, and seven hundred other citizens, who are acquainted with the transaction, from a portion of whom the evidence is furnished, exhibiting the innocence of the defendant of the offense; also, numerous testimonials of citizens of this and other States, where the defendant has resided, of his uniform good conduct from childhood up.
Jan. 12, 1853.	Laudis Coleman.	Manslaughter.	Lawrence county.	3 years to State Prison.	October term, 1851.	This pardon is granted upon the application of ten of the jury, clerk, treasurer, sheriff, recorder, probate judge, and one hundred of the citizens, who are conversant with the facts of the case, among whom are the members of the bar, physicians, senator, merchants and others, of Bedford.
Jan. 13, 1853.	Simon Mayers.	Manslaughter.	Wayne county.	14 years to the State Prison.	March term, 1850.	This pardon is granted on the application of the prosecuting attorney, a portion of the jury, clerk, sheriff, recorder, auditor, jailor, two deputy clerks, and seventy-five of the principal citizens of the county where the case occurred, and familiar with the transaction.
Feb'y 5, 1853	Andrew J. Levi.	Grand larceny.	Ripley county.	3 years to the State Prison.	March term, 1850.	This pardon is granted on the application of the officers of the State Prison, it being within thirty days of the expiration of his term, on account of his uniform good conduct, they believing him a changed man, and that he will make a good citizen; and that said evidence on all occasions given the officers information whereby escapes and evil designs were prevented.
March 12, '53.	David Ackerman.	Grand larceny.	Lagrange county.	4 years to the State Prison.	Sept. term, 1850.	This pardon is granted upon the application of the president judge, prosecuting attorney, clerk, recorder, treasurer, sheriff, representative of the

county, the written request of the person who lost the property, and twenty-five citizens, including merchants, members of the bar, physicians, editors, justice of the peace, and others, who allege the suffering condition of the family, and that his punishment has already been sufficient; that he was the dupe of the principal in the offense charged, but was the dupe of an old and accomplished villain who has incurred in prison.

Granted upon the application of the sheriff, clerk, treasurer, auditor, and recorder of Washington county, the written request of the individual whose property was said to have been taken, the justice of the peace, constable who arrested the defendant, and twenty citizens of the neighborhood familiar with the transaction, together with 90 citizens of the State of Kentucky, who were intimately acquainted with the boy's history, and showing his extreme youth, being about 16 years of age, and that he is not considered very bright, or possessed of much sense from his infancy, all asking for his pardon.

This pardon to take effect on the 16th day of April, 1853, being one-half the time or which Aid Ayers was sentenced, and is granted on the application, in writing, of Robert Kicketts, the party injured, and the principal witness in the case; also, the written requests of the two prosecuting attorneys, and the auditor, recorder, mayor, city marshal, postmaster and numerous other citizens of the county of Ohio, where the offense was said to have been committed, together with the written request of seven of the jury who tried the case; also, thirteen members of the bar of Dearborn county, and divers other citizens, who allege the great uncertainty of the guilt of the defendant and the proof of his good conduct during his confinement.

Granted upon the written request of the owner of the property said to have been stolen the probate judge, prosecuting attorney, county and town sheriff, jailor, clerk, recorder, and one hundred other citizens of the county of Porter, who allege his previous good conduct, that he was the dupe of others, and has a large family dependent upon him for support, and that his general good conduct in prison justifies the opinion that he is a reformed man.

Washington Circuit 12 years to the State Prison.
March term, 1852.
Court.

March 14, '53. Samuel Wilson, a Grand larceny.
alias Harvey Lafon.

Dearborn county. 6 years to the State Prison.
April term, 1850.

March 22 '53. Benjamin Ayres Burglary.

Porter county. 3 years to the State Prison.
Sept. term, 1851.

March 22, '52. Manson W. Pierce. Larceny.

A LIST of Pardons granted by the Executive from the 1st day of January, 1853, to the 31st day of December, 1854, inclusive.—Continued.

Date.	To whom Granted.	Crime.	Where Tried.	Sentence.	Date of Sentence.	REMARKS.
April 27, 1853.	Fred'k H. Brandt.	Assault and battery with intent to murder.	Cass county.	8 days imprisonment in county jail and fine.	April term, 1853.	Granted on the application of the presiding judge, prosecuting attorney, clerk, sheriff, six of the jury, and fifty of the citizens, including members of the bar and county officers.
May 9, 1853.	Edward Kirkbride.	Manslaughter.	Vanderburgh co.	11 years to the State Prison.	Sept. term, 1851.	Granted on the application of the circuit judge, clerk, recorder, sheriff, treasurer, justice of the peace, before whom defendant was examined, former judges of the county, officers of State Prison, fifty members of the Senate and House of Representatives, ten of the jury, and six hundred citizens of the county, who, among other things, allege the extreme youth of the prisoner, his former character, present declining health, and their united opinion in favor of his innocence.
May 13, 1853.	Henry Klossmeier, alias Klossmire.	Larceny.	Vanderburgh co.	5 years to the State Prison.	March term, 1851.	Granted upon the application of a majority of the jury, auditor, sheriff, clerk, treasurer, associate judges, and one hundred and fifty citizens, including members of the bar, physicians, and the business men of the county, together with the dying declarations of the prosecuting witness, that Klossmeier was an innocent man, as certified to by the Warden of the State Prison.
June 3, 1853.	George Atkinson.	Larceny.	Noble county.	2 years to the State Prison.	March term, 1852.	This pardon granted on the application, of which application due publication was made, of the clerk, sheriff, eleven of the jury, and numerous other citizens of the county, who allege their conviction of the innocence of the defendant of the charge on which he was convicted, his uniform good conduct since the trial, the suffering condition of his family, and the desire that he should return and live among those with whom he had resided for many years.
July 6, 1853.	Stephen Cantwell.	Forgery.	Marion county.	2 months in county jail.	May term, 1853.	This pardon is granted on the application of the circuit judge, the person upon whom the forgery was committed, and the prosecuting witness, clerk, sheriff, recorder, a large portion of the grand jury and some fifty other citizens, including members of the bar; all of whom allege his minority, his previous good character, that he is truly peni-

July 13, 1853.	Thomas Vaughn.	Larceny.	Put in county.	2 years to the State Prison.	2 years to the State Prison.	May term, 1853, Court Com. pleas	<p>This pardon is granted upon the application of the judge who tried him, the prosecuting attorney, the individual whose property was said to be taken, the prosecuting witness in the case, the county auditor, treasurer, clerk, recorder, postmaster, and the principal citizens of the county, who were familiar with the history of the transaction, and who allege that the defendant is a minor, about eighteen years of age, having previously sustained a good character, and that he was not in his right mind at the time of the transaction.</p>
Aug. 6, 1853.	William Blaze.	Forgery.	Scott county.	2 years to the State Prison.	2 years to the State Prison.	August term, 1852, Circuit Court.	<p>This pardon is granted upon the application of the circuit judge, prosecuting attorney for Clark and Scott counties, eight of the jury that tried the case, and the affidavit of a citizen of Kentucky, whose character is vouched for by the best citizens of that State, alleging that the money passed by said defendant, was paid to him by aid a giant in the ordinary course of business, and one hundred and more citizens of Scott county, Indiana, who were familiar with the transaction.</p>
Aug. 24, 1853	Leonard Smith.	Manslaughter.	Dubois county.	To State Prison for life	To State Prison for life	February term, 1849 Circuit Court.	<p>This pardon is granted upon the application of the officers of Dubois county judges of the court, justice before whom the first examination was had, seven of the jury who tried the case, being all who now reside in the county, superintendent and wardens of the state prison, and more than three hundred citizens of the county where the transaction occurred, showing the extreme age of the defendant, his uniform good character, particularly during his four and a half years' confinement in the state prison, and the exhibition of evidence that the unfortunate transaction occurred under a high state of excitement growing out of the improper conduct of the deceased to the wife of the defendant.</p>
Aug. 25, 1853.	Horace G Golden.	Grand Larceny.	St. Joseph county.	2 years to the State Prison.	2 years to the State Prison.	March term 1853, Circuit Court.	<p>This pardon is granted upon the application of the judges of the circuit and common pleas courts, all the officers and divers citizens of the county, including the individual who lost the property also, the superintendent of the prison, alleging his extreme age being about 60 years that his health is so bad that he will probably die if not released, and strong doubts of his sanity at the time the offense was committed.</p>

A LIST of Pardons granted by the Executive from the 1st day of January, 1853, to the 31st day of December, 1854, inclusive.—Continued.

Date.	To whom Granted.	Crime.	Where Tried.	Sentence.	Date of Sentence.	REMARKS.
Sept 29, 1853.	John Porter.	Rape.	Dearborn county.	21 years to the State Prison	October term, 1843, Circuit Court.	This pardon is granted on account of the good conduct of Porter, he having been a faithful and obedient convict for ten years, and the application of all of the officers of the prison, and said Porter being now sixty-three years of age.
Oct 17, 1853	Lewis Minich.	Grand Larceny.	Steuben county.	3 years to the State Prison	April term, 1852, Circuit Court	This pardon is granted on the application of the person who lost the property, the jury who tried the case, Judge of the court of common pleas, clerk, Auditor, Sheriff, Treasurer, Senator, Representative, Associate Judge, and divers other citizens of the county, who allege that the prisoner has sustained a good moral character, and they have reason to believe that he was designedly decoyed into the crime; and that he has a helpless family, dependent on himself for their support; and the statement of the Warden of the Prison, that he was a faithful and obedient prisoner.
Nov. 16, '53	George Kappner.	Larceny	Knox county.	2 years to State Prison.	March term 1853, Circuit Court.	This pardon is granted upon the application of the Circuit Judge, Clerk, Sheriff, ten of the jury who tried the case, and some fifty of the principal citizens of the county, who allege that said Kappner was a stranger at the time of his trial, and that the facts that have come to their knowledge since his conviction have satisfied them that he is innocent of the charge.
Jan. 23, 1854	Ros S mart.	Assault and battery with intent to murder.	Jackson county.	2 years in State Prison.	August term, 1852. Circuit Court	Granted on the application of the Prosecuting Attorney, Clerk of the circuit court, the Sheriff, ten of the jury, and 150 citizens residing in the neighborhood where the offense was committed, including the husband of the prosecuting witness, all uniting in the uniform good character of the prisoner, and the helpless condition of a large family,—and entreating some doubt, of his guilt from circumstances that have transpired since his conviction.

March 7, 1854.	Milton Curry.	Forgery.	Madison county.	2 years to State Prison.	February term 1853. Circuit Court.	Granted on the application of the twelve jurors who tried the case, the clerk, sheriff, prosecuting attorney, and the witnesses for the State, including the individual upon whom the order was drawn as charged in the indictment—all of whom allege the youth of the prisoner—that his mother, aged and infirm, needs his services; also, the certificate of the officers of the prison that he is a reformed man.
March 7, 1854.	John Case.	Grand larceny.	Franklin county.	2 years to State Prison.	August term, 1853. Circuit Court.	Granted on the application of the twelve jurors who tried the case, the sheriff, auditor, deputy auditor, coroner, clerk, recorder, justice who committed the defendant, together with the duly authenticated affidavits of several witnesses, all of whom show the innocence of the defendant, by the disclosure of evidence since the trial.
March 14, 1854.	William Cook.	Larceny.	Madison county.	2 years to State Prison.	March term, 1853. Circuit court.	Granted on the application of the individual who lost the property, prosecuting attorney, clerk, sheriff, recorder, auditor, treasurer, and of the judge—who made it a part of the sentence, that if his conduct was good in the prison, in consideration of his youth and ignorance, and that he was enticed into the crime by more practiced criminals, should be pardoned at the end of one year; also upon the recommendation of the Warden of the prison.
March 20, 1854.	William Glibreth.	Arson.	Clark county.	2 years to State Prison.	May term, 1853. Clark Circuit Court.	Granted upon the application of the clerk, treasurer, auditor, recorder, chaplain to the prison, jailor, a portion of the grand jury, nine of the traverse jury, and seventy-five of the principal citizens of the county, who allege that the conviction was based upon the evidence of a convict and that the facts on the trial and subsequent developments satisfy them of the innocence of said Glibreth.
April 13, 1854.	Gath Whitecotton.	Petit Larceny.	Tipton county.	1 year to State Prison.	April term, 1854. Circuit Court.	Granted on the application of the circuit judge, prosecuting attorney, clerk, sheriff, treasurer, recorder, eleven of the jury, the family who lost the property, and the principal witnesses for the State, and about one hundred other citizens of Tipton county, alleging that she is fifty years of age, and infirm, and has several small children that need a mother's care.
May 25, 1854.	John F. Langenbaugh.	Receiving stolen goods.	Elkhart county.	2 years to State Prison.	April term, 1853.	Pardoned on the application of the jury who tried the case, it being a condition on which the verdict was found, that they should make such application; also, of the prosecuting attorney, treasurer, clerk, recorder, and sheriff—the conduct of said defendant being good in prison.

A LIST of Pardons granted by the Executive from the 1st day of January, 1853, to the 31st day of December, 1854, inclusive—Continued.

Date	To whom granted.	Crime.	Where Tried	Sentence.	Date of Sentence.	REMARKS.
May 27, 1854.	George Fike	Receiving stolen goods.	Dekalb county.	2 years to State Prison.	April term, 1853. Court Com. Pleas.	Pardoned on the application of the judge who pronounced the sentence, prosecuting attorney, jury, the individuals who lost the property, and who were witnesses for the State, clerk, heriff, auditor, treasurer, recorder, and one hundred other citizens of the county, who were familiar with the circumstances.
June 2, 1854.	James King.	Assault and battery with intent, &c.	Orange county.	2 years to State Prison.	February term 1853. Court Com. Pleas.	Pardoned on the application of the judge who pronounced the sentence, prosecuting attorney, clerk, jury, clerk, sheriff and some twenty other citizens familiar with the transaction—alleging the extreme youth of the prisoner, his good conduct, having served about two-thirds of his term, and the Supreme court having decided that the court trying the prisoner had no jurisdiction.
June 5, 1854.	Jackson Wise.	Burglary.	Hancock county.	12 years to State Prison.	February term 1847. Circuit Court.	Pardoned on the application of the individual upon whom the crime was committed and who were the witnesses for the State, eleven of the jury who tried the cause, the present prosecuting attorney, the clerk, treasurer, sheriff, recorder, the Associate judge at the time of the conviction, the Attorney who prosecuted the case for the State, one hundred citizens of Wabash county, where the defendant's family reside, and the principal citizens of the county of Hancock, who were familiar with the transaction, and reside in the neighborhood where it occurred—with the state-ment of the officers of the prison, and he has been a faithful and obedient man for the seven years and four months that he has been imprisoned, and that his health is declining.
June 15, 1854.	Jacob Clark.	Assault and battery with intent, &c.	Henry county.	2 years to State Prison.	March term, 1853. Circuit Court.	Pardoned on the application of the present circuit judge, and the judge who passed the sentence, seven of the jury, prosecuting attorney, clerk, auditor, treasurer, sheriff, recorder, the certificate of the Warden of the prison, showing his good conduct—and others other citizens of the county of Henry, who were intimate with the circumstance.

Aug. 8, 1854	Wright Letim.	Grand larceny.	Porter county.	3 years to State Prison.	Sept. term, 1854, Circuit Court.	Paroled upon the application of the party who lost the property. Sheriff Clerk, Recorder, Auditor, Treasurer, Physic and Warden of the Prison, and divers other citizens, who allege his good conduct in the Prison, that he is laboring under a disease that will likely prove fatal, and that, his term having expired with the exception of about one month, he is a fit subject for executive clemency.
Aug. 22, 1854.	Franklin M'Daniel.	Passing counterfeit money.	Morgan county.	2 years to State Prison.	August term, 1853, Court Com. Pleas.	Paroled upon the application of the jury who tried the cause, Judge, Clerk, Sheriff, prosecuting witnesses, judge of jury, the Recorder, County Commissioner, and divers other citizens.
Sept. 23, 1854.	Nathaniel Myers.	Forgery.	Miami county.	2 years to State Prison.	Sept. term, 1853, Circuit Court.	Paroled upon the application of the prosecuting Attorney, the Warden and Lessee of the Prison, Sheriff, and others, showing, from subsequent facts, the innocence of the said Myers.
Oct. 21, 1854.	Nancy Ann Richie.	Assault and battery.	Knox county.	6 months to county jail.	Sept. term, 1854, Circuit Court.	Four months of the imprisonment remitted on the application of the Circuit Judge, County Commissioners, Treasurer, Auditor, Recorder, Sheriff, and some fifty of the principal citizens of the county, who allege, among other things, that said Nancy Ann is a married woman, and that justice and public policy alike demand her release.
Oct. 23, 1854.	John Smith.	Grand larceny.	Morgan county.	2 years to State Prison.	August term, 1853, Court Com. Pleas.	Paroled on the application of the Judge of the Court, the individual who lost the property, the Clerk, Treasurer, Recorder, Sheriff, Senator, and some fifty other principal citizens of the county, who allege the extreme youth of the defendant, being but seventeen years of age, that he was the dupe of another, and that public justice requires his release.
Oct. 31, 1854.	Harvey Moon.	Manslaughter.	Marion county.	3 years to State Prison.	Sept. term, 1852, Circuit Court.	Paroled upon the application of the Judge who pronounced the sentence, Prosecuting Attorney, also the following officers of the county, where the offense was committed, viz: Senator, Representative, Clerk, Sheriff, Recorder, District Attorney, Treasurer, and Sheriff and Clerk of the place of conviction; also the written statement of the Lessee, Warden and Physician of the good conduct during the two years and two months of his confinement in the State Prison, and also seven hundred other citizens of the county.
Nov. 15, 1854.	Preston Paye.	Assault and battery.	Randolph county.	2 years to State Prison.	August term, 1853, Circuit Court.	Paroled upon the application of the Judge, Prosecuting Attorney, Clerk, Sheriff, the entire jury, and more than one hundred citizens who were familiar with the history of the transaction.

A LIST of Pardons granted by the Executive from the 1st day of January, 1853, to the 31st day of December, 1854, inclusive.—Continued.

Date.	To whom Granted.	Crime.	Where Tried.	Sentence.	Date of Sentence.	REMARKS.
Nov. 29, 1854.	Aaron Knight, man of color.	Murder.	Knox county.	Life Prison for life.	August term, 1847, Circuit Court.	Pardoned upon the application of eleven of the jury who tried the case, Clerk, Auditor, and more than one hundred of the principal citizens of the county, who are acquainted with the transaction, and who allege that there was no malice or deliberate intention on the part of Knights, but that the act was committed in defense of his wife; also the statement of the officers of the prison, that his conduct during the seven years of his confinement has been good, and he is worthy of the executive clemency.
Nov. 29, 1854.	Patrick Conway.	Arson.	Laporte county.	2 years to State Prison.	April term, 1854, Circuit Court.	Pardoned upon the application of the Judge who pronounced the sentence, and some one hundred citizens of the county, who allege the extreme youth of the prisoner, being only sixteen years of age, that he was drawn into the commission of the offense by one much older, who was convicted at the same time.

A LIST of Fines and Forfeitures remitted by the Executive from the first day of January, 1853, to the thirty-first day of December, 1854, inclusive.

Date.	To Whom Granted.	Offense.	Where Tried.	Date of Trial.	Am't of Fine.	Amount Remitted.	REMARKS.
1853. Jan. 18	George Durgnan.	Nuisance.	Owen county.	Aug. Term, 1851.	15 00	15 00	Granted upon the application of the Clerk, Auditor, and Treasurer of the county, who allege that the said Durgnan has deceased, without having paid the fine, and having a wife and children who would be distressed by the enforcement of the payment of the fine.
Jan. 19	John Hornberger	Retailing in 29 cases.	Dearborn county	May Term, 1851, & Feb & Aug Terms, 1852	62 00	62 00	Granted upon the application of Senator, Representatives, Mayor of Lawrenceburgh in which city the offense was committed, City Marshal, County Auditor, Sheriff, Treasurer, and Recorder, and numerous other citizens, who allege that the said defendant had paid the sum of one hundred and twenty-five dollars for city license and supposed that he was thereby protected. And likewise that the defendant had paid one hundred and fifty dollars costs, and that justice requires the remission of the fines above said, on the ground that he had complied with the law in the payment of license at resaid.
Jan. 25.	Daniel Hudson.	13 cases. Retailing & keeping gaming house. 1 case.	Warrick county.	April Term, 1852.	26 00 50 00	26 00 50 00	Granted upon the application of the Clerk, Sheriff, Treasurer, Auditor, Recorder Senator, Representative, and thirty citizens of the neighborhood, who allege that the said Hudson has ceased to follow the business of retailing, that he is very poor, and wholly unable to pay said fines, and that he is afflicted and justly an object of charity.
Jan 31.	Charles F Krutz.	Repeiling, 29 cases, \$2 each.	Switzerland county	May Term 1853.	58 00	58 00	Granted upon the application of the Clerk, Sheriff, Auditor, Treasurer, Recorder, Senina y Trustee, Commissioners of the county, Senator, two Representatives of whom one hundred and thirty-three citizens of the township where the offense was committed, who allege that he has quit the business of retailing, is sixty-five years of age, has a large family, and that he has paid his money for the license covering the time in which the offenses were committed

Jan. 31.	Peter Uhel	Recognition bail for Lemuel Uhel.	Carroll county.	April Term, 1851.	25 00	25 00	Granted upon the application of the Prosecuting Attorney, Clerk, Auditor, Treasurer, Sheriff Surveyor, and twenty-five other citizens of the county, who allege that the principal Lemuel Uhel, has been discharged from the offense. Prosecuting Attorney, Treasurer, Clerk, Auditor, and Sheriff, who allege that no injury accrued to either party in consequence of said a sentence, and that justice requires that the same be remitted.
Feb. 5,	John McCormick.	Non attendance as a witness.	Marion county	May Term 1849.	5 00	5 00	Granted upon the application of the party whose property was said to be injured, the Justice who assessed the fine, Recorder, Treasurer, School Commissioner, Auditor, Clerk and twenty other citizens of the immediate neighborhood.
Feb. 9,	James Steele.	Malicious trespass.	Madison county.	8th November 1852 Before Peter H. Leeman, Esq.	25 00	25 00	Granted upon the application of the Clerk of the Circuit Court, Treasurer, Sheriff, Auditor, Recorder and Prosecuting Attorney.
Feb. 23,	Emaline E. Phelps.	Assault & Battery.	Morgan county. Circuit Court.	Nov. Term, 1852.	5 00	5 00	Granted upon the application of the Clerk, Auditor, Treasurer, Sheriff, and one hundred and ten other citizens of the neighborhood.
March 11,	Alexander Masters.	Assault & Battery upon Joseph Waterhouse.	Hendricks co before McAllister Esq., Justice of Peace	Sept. 4th, 1852.	10 00	10 00	Granted upon the application of the Clerk, Sheriff, Treasurer, Recorder, Senator, and fifty other citizens acquainted with the transactions.
March 11,	William Smith.	Assault and Battery & profane swearing.	Jackson county.	Feb. 2d, 1853, before R J Sutherland, Esq.	A & B 3 00 P S 10 50	13 00	Granted upon the application of the Clerk, Treasurer, Sheriff, and one hundred and six of the citizens of the county, a portion of whom were the jury in the case.
March 11,	Henry Reel.	Keeping Gaming House.	Gibson county, Circuit Court.	Sept. Term, 1853.	50 00	40 00	Granted upon the application of the Clerk, Sheriff, present Sheriff, Auditor, Treasurer, Prosecuting Attorney, Mayor of the city at the time of rendering the judgment, and a majority of the Seminary Trustees at the time the judgments were rendered. Foreman of the Grand Jury, and divers others of the good citizens, who allege the inability of the defendant to pay the same, and that he is out of all such business now.
March 11,	W. C. Vanblaricum.	Suffering gaming in house, 2 cases.	Marion Circuit Ct.	June Term, 1851. & Oct. Term, 1851.	150 00 50 00	900 00	Granted upon the application of the Clerk, Prosecuting Attorney, Sheriff, Treasurer, Auditor, the Jury that tried the case and sixty other citizens.
March 23	Jacob Fitzsimmons.	Assault & Battery.	Adams county.	Feb. Term, 1852.	40 00	30 00	Granted upon the application of the Judge of Common Pleas of Fayette county, Clerk, Sheriff, Auditor, Treasurer, Recorder, majority of the jury, Prosecuting Attorney members of the Bar, and one hundred and fifty citizens of the county, who manifested an intimate acquaintance with the facts of the case.
May 9.	H. G. Weibling.	Assault & Battery.	Fayette county.	May Term, 1853. Common Pleas.	80 00 7 days imprisonment in co. jail.	80 00	

A LIST of Fines and Forfeitures Remitted by the Executive from the first day of January, 1853, to the Thirty-first day of December, 1854, inclusive.—Continued.

Date.	To whom granted.	Offense.	Where Tried.	Date of Trial.	Am't of Fine.	Amount Remitted.	REMARKS.
1853. May 23,	E. Warfield.	Nuisance.	Monroe Co., Com. Pleas Court.	April Term, 1852.	35 00	30 00	Granted upon the application of the Clerk, Auditor, Sheriff, Treasurer, and divers other good citizens of the county, who allege a discovery of evidence since the trial, which shows this application to be justifiable, and also that he is an industrious, honest, and quiet man, and has ceased the occupation out of which the offense grew.
May 23,	Franklin Starker.	Retailing.	Dearborn Circuit Court.	Feb. Term, 1853, 20 cases, \$2 each.	40 00	40 00	Granted upon the application of the Clerk, Recorder, Sheriff, Treasurer, Auditor, Mayor, Marshal, together with the principal citizens of Lawrenceburg, who allege that the defendant had paid a corporation license, and was under the impression that such a license would justify him. They also allege that the defendant is a poor man with a large family, and the best of all, he has quit the liquor traffic.
May 27,	Jon'n Wedgewood.	Violation of liquor law, 4 cases, \$50 each, retailing.	Lawrence Co., Ct. of Common Pleas.	Spring Term, 1852.	300 00	192 62	Granted upon the application of the Clerk, Treasurer, Auditor, Sheriff, Recorder, and others who allege that the defendant is confined in jail for the fines aforesaid, that his property has all been sold on the judgments and the sum of \$107 38 realized, leaving the sum remitted, that he is without means and has a family of twelve children dependent on him for support.
May 30,	Asa Frakes.	Failing to return Marriage License.	Sullivan County.	Jan. Term, Circuit Court, Com. Pleas, 3 cases, \$5 each.	15 00	15 00	Granted upon the application of the Clerk, Prosecuting Attorney, county officers, together with some one hundred citizens, who allege that no injury whatever resulted from the failure to make said return, being a mere omission for a few days.
June 2,	J. Gorman, principal, James Kelly, security.	Forfeited Recognizance.	Vigo County.	Sept. Term, 1852, Circuit Court.	50 00	50 00	Remitted upon the application of the Clerk, Sheriff, Treasurer, Prosecuting Attorney, and the affidavit of the said John Gorman, showing the sickness of said Gorman at the time, and his inability to attend, and his subsequent answering to the offense.

June 2,	George A. Luther.	Retailing, 9 cases, \$2 each.	Decatur Co., before Jas A Belmont, Esq.	Date not given.	18 00	18 00	Remitted upon the application of the Probate Judge, Clerk, Auditor, Treasurer, Sheriff, and fifty other citizens of the county, who allege the poverty of the defendant and his inability to pay the same, having a large family to support, the cost being very heavy in the cases and being a sufficient punishment for the offense, and best of all the defendant has quit the traffic and will not do so any more.
June 2,	Sandy Rector and Joseph Henry.	Forfeited Recognizance.	Cass County.	April Term, 1853. Cass Circuit Court.	150 00	150 00	Remitted upon the application of the Circuit Judge, Prosecuting Attorney, late Prosecuting Attorney, Clerk, Sheriff, Auditor, Treasurer, and Recorder, who allege that said defendant, Rector, the principal has been acquitted of the offense for which this forfeiture was taken, at the prior term.
June 7,	Edmund O'Brien.	Retailing, 6 cases.	Marion County, Caleb Snodder, Esq. Mayor Indianapolis.	March, 1853.	20 00	15 00	Remitted upon the application of the Clerk, Recorder, Auditor, Sheriff, and Treasurer, who allege among other things the poverty of the defendant, having a large family dependent on his labor for support, and that the payment already made is ample punishment for the offense.
June 8,	Heber Young, and M. M. Lamerster.	Recognizance Bail for Morgan Young	Bartholomew Co.	October Term, 1851.	50 00	50 00	Remitted upon the application of the Clerk, Auditor, Sheriff, and Treasurer of the county, and several other citizens who allege the poverty of Heber Young, whose property is levied on for the payment of the judgment and if sold will deprive his wife and eight children of a home, and that the indictment against Morgan Young, the principal in the case was non-prosecuted.
June 8,	Benedict Worland.	Replevin Bail for John Worland, in cases of riot and assault and battery.	Shelby County.	Dec. 30, 1850, before Samuel Kirk Esq. Justice of the Peace	Riot 5 00 5 00	10 00	Remitted upon the application of the Clerk, Treasurer, Sheriff, Dept. Auditor, the three County Commissioners, and the Justice of the Peace before whom the cases were tried, who alleges that the principal has left the county.
July 13,	Baustler Pucke.	Assault & Battery.	Brown County.	Jan. 11, 1853, before Wm S Roberts, Esq. Justice of the Peace.	20 00	15 00	Remitted on the application of the Clerk, Treasurer, Sheriff, and twenty other citizens well acquainted with the transaction.
July 13,	Andrew W. Dowd.	Mayhem.	Wayne County.	Cour of Common Pleas, 1853.	300 00	250 00	This remittur is granted on the application of the Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, Prosecuting Attorney, District Attorney, Sheriff, Clerk, Deputy Clerk, Treasurer, Deputy Treasurer, Auditor, and eleven other citizens of the county, who allege the inability of the defendant to pay the fine; that he is now in jail, having a wife and children dependent on him for support, and that unless the above is remitted, he will have to remain in jail for two years, and showing conclusive that the cause of humanity requires the remission of so much of said fine.

A LIST of Fines and Forfeitures Remitted by the Executive from the first day of January, 1853, to the thirty-first day of December, 1854, inclusive.—Continued.

Date.	To whom Granted.	Offense.	Where Tried.	Date of Trial.	Amount of Fine.	Amount Remitted.	REMARKS.
1853. July 15,	Amos Ely.	Burglary.	Wells county.	July Term, 1853. Court of Common Pleas.	15 00 23 days imprisonment.	15 00 & 23 days.	This remittur and pardon are granted upon the application of the Sheriff, Recorder, Auditor, Clerk, prosecuting witness, portion of the jury, and fifty other law-abiding citizens of the county—alleging the defendant, an apprentice boy, to be about sixteen years of age, that he was influenced and controlled by others in the commission of the offense, and the ends of justice, the welfare of society, and the peace and good order of the community would be satisfied by granting his release.
July 21,	Horace R. Morley & B. F. Duman, his surety.	Recognizance for Assault and battery.	Hancock county.	July Term, 1853. Court of Common Pleas.	50 00	50 00	Remitted upon the application of the Clerk, Auditor, Sheriff, Recorder, Treasurer, Prosecuting Attorney for District, and numerous other citizens of the county.
Aug. 8,	John L. Compton.	On Forfeited recognizance on surety of peace.	Bartholomew co.	April Term, 1853. of Circuit Court,	50 00	50 00	Remitted upon the application of the Recorder, Auditor, Treasurer, Sheriff—alleging, among other things, that the defendant had been discharged from the offense upon which the forfeiture was taken, and sickness of said defendant at the time the forfeiture was taken.
O. t. 8,	John S. Allen and Valentin Morgan his surety.	On Forfeited Recognizance for Larceny.	Vigo county.	March Term, 1852. Circuit Court.	300 00	300 00	Remitted upon the application of the Auditor, Clerk, Sheriff, Treasurer, and Prosecuting Attorney of Vigo county; also the application of the Clerk, Auditor, and many of the principal citizens of Franklin co., where the said John S. Allen was raised.
Oct. 18,	Jesse Burris	Malicious Trespass, cutting down telegraph post.	Daviess county.	August Term, 1852. Circuit Court,	25 00	25 00	This remittur is granted upon the application of the Clerk, Recorder, Auditor, and Senator of the county of Daviess.
Oct. 19,	David M. Dryden.	Forfeited Recognizance for Elijah Marshall.	Floyd county.	Nov. Term, 1852.	200 00	200 00	This remittur is obtained upon the application of the Clerk, Auditor, and Treasurer of Floyd county, together with the proof of disinterested witnesses, that Elijah Marshall, the principal, died before the rendering of the judgment.
Oct. 19,	John Longfellow, Reuben Lough, Noah D. Peares.	Forfeited Recognizance.	Tipton county.	April Term, 1853.	150 00	75 00	This remittur is granted on the application of the Prosecuting Attorney, Clerk, Auditor, and Treasurer who, with others, allege that the recogni-

zance was entered into, as they supposed, in the sum of \$25 each, but that the court constructed said cognizance to be joint and several making \$150 in all; that \$75 has been paid on said judgment; the remaining \$75 is therefore not paid. This is stated on the application of the judge who tried the case. Treasurer, Sheriff, Auditor, and some one hundred citizens of the county, together with the substance of the testimony furnished by the judge who tried the cause.

Granted upon the application of the Treasurer, Auditor, Prosecuting Attorney, Recorder, Mayor of the city of Vernon, Late Sheriff, Deputy Sheriff, Senator, and others who have had 300 citizens of the county, a majority of whom reside in the township where the transaction occurred, and who from their knowledge of the circumstances, doubt the guilt of the defendant; many of the principal citizens of the county assert his entire innocence; they all, however, agree that the imprisonment for thirty days, the payment of the fine of \$100, and the costs, is sufficient punishment.

Granted upon the application of the Clerk, Sheriff, Treasurer, Auditor, Recorder, Township Trustees, a portion of the jury and one hundred of the principal citizens of the State, who unitedly allege that his punishment has already been excessive; that he is poor, and has a family dependent upon his labor for support.

This remission is founded upon the application of the Sheriff, Clerk, Auditor, Prosecuting Attorney, and some fifty other citizens, showing the said McCune has paid the costs, and \$150 on said recognizance, and that Lane has entirely reformed, and become a useful citizen.

This judgment is remitted on the application of the Secretary, Trustee, Prosecuting Attorney, Clerk of Circuit Court, Treasurer, Circuit Judges, before whom the judgment was rendered, the present Circuit Judge, the Prosecuting Attorney at the time the judgment was taken, and divers other citizens, who, among other things, allege that the principal has left the country, has not been heard of for some years, and is supposed to have departed this life.

Granted upon the application of the Prosecuting Attorney, Sheriff, Clerk, Auditor, Treasurer, and one hundred other citizens of the county.

Oct. 28.	John Forgy, James Baldwin, Sarah Baldwin, & Poly Thomas.	Riot.	Jennings county.	July Term, 1853, Ct. Common Pleas.	50 00 20 00 50 00 20 00	40 00 10 00 40 00 10 00	
Nov. 11.	W C Lewis.	Assault & Battery.	Jennings county.	October Term, 1853, Court of Com. Pleas.	400 00 & 30 days imprisonment.	300 00	
		Subsequently the riot on the 27th of May, 1855, the remaining \$100 was remitted upon the application of the Judge and the officers of the county alleging that a subsequent disclosure of facts satisfying them of the impropriety of the verdict and from the fact that the Supreme Court has decided that the Court had no jurisdiction.					10 00
Nov. 16.	John Timberman.	Assault & Battery.	Payette county.	October Term, 1853, Court of Com. Pleas, 60 days to co. jail.	30 00	30 00	
Nov. 19.	Archibald McClure, Security for John Camp.	Recognizance for- feited.	Vigo county.	March Term, 1852, of Circuit Court.	500 00	50 00	
Nov. 23.	William Stripp.	Recognizance for- feited, for Jona- than Stripp.	Jackson county.	March Term, 1852, of Circuit Court.	50 00	50 00	
Nov. 25.	James H. McMillan.	Forfeited recogni- zance for John Woliver.	Bartholomew co.	October Term, 1851, Circuit Court.	50 00	50 00	

A LIST of Fines and Forfeitures Remitted by the Executive from the First day of January, 1853, to the Thirty-first day of December, 1854, inclusive.—Continued.

Date.	To Whom Granted.	Offense.	Where Tried.	Date of trial.	Am't of Fine.	Amount remitted.	REMARKS.
Nov. 30.	John Skaggs and Wm Thompson.	Forfeited recognizance for Jas Skaggs charged with perjury.	Morgan county.	May Term, 1852 of Circuit Court.	500 00	500 00	Remitted upon the application of the School Trustees, Auditor, Sheriff, Treasurer, County Commissioners, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, Prosecuting Attorney, Senator, Representatives, and some 250 other citizens of the county, together with proof, duly authenticated, that the charge against the principal was not true.
Nov. 30.	Ahasst Holap.	Forfeited recognizance for Jno Stewart & Robt Stewart Surety of the Peace.	Ripley county.	Sept. Term, 1853, of Court of Common Pleas.	50 00	50 00	Remitted on the application of the Sheriff, Treasurer, Auditor, Clerk, Recorder, and Prosecuting Attorney, who allege that the matter was settled and judgment rendered with ut the knowledge of the parties, and therefore should be set aside.
Dec. 25.	Nathan L. Jones.	Assault & Battery.	White county.	Before Jas Cooper, Esq., Feb. 14, 1853.	15 00	15 00	Remitted on application of the Treasurer, Clerk, Auditor, Sheriff, Recorder, Trustees of the School Fund, Representatives, and other citizens, who allege that the said defendant made his escape while in the hands of the Sheriff, who is liable for the same.
Dec. 26.	Frederick A Delany	Forfeited recognizance.	Knox county.	October Term, 1853, Court of Common Pleas.	50 00	50 00	Remitted upon the application of the Auditor, Clerk, School Commissioner, Recorder, Sheriff, Postmaster, and other citizens, who state that the said defendant, on the day he was fined in another case, was absent a few moments, when his case was called, and afterwards appearing, the court refused to set aside the forfeiture, and they all unite in asking the remission of the forfeiture for the reason aforesaid.
1854. Jan. 23.	Jacob B Moss.	Assault & Battery.	Clay county.	Aug. Term, 1853, of Court of Common Pleas.	80 00	80 00	Remitted on the application of the judge who rendered the judgment, Prosecuting Attorney, six of the jurors, three Trustees of the School Fund, County Treasurer, Auditor, Recorder, Clerk, Sheriff, Representative, ex-Representative, and more than one hundred citizens of the county inimately acquainted with the parties, who allege that the prosecution was brought through malice, for the purpose of extorting money, and who doubt the guilt of the defendant.

January 23,	Benjamin Murphy.	Forfeited Recognizance for John Murphy.	Owen County.	August term, 1852, Circuit Court.	300 00	300 00	Remitted on the application of the Circuit judge who rendered judgment, the present circuit judge clerk, Auditor, district attorney, prosecuting attorney, treasurer, and some fifty of the principal citizens of the county, who allege that the said John has left the country, and never been heard of; that his father, Benjamin, departed this life the past year, having very little property, and a widow and a family of children to be supported, and that the payment of the above sum would deprive her of the means of raising the family.
February 1,	Wm H Rodgers.	Retailing without license.	Jennings County.	Oct term of 1853, of Court of Common Pleas.	10 00	10 00	Remitted on the application of the prosecuting attorney, treasurer, auditor, sheriff and divers other citizens, showing said Rogers is a cripple, and has reformed; he neither drinks nor sells the article.
March 7,	Silas Ball.	Nuisances and Retailing in 4 cases.	Boone County.	January Term 1854 Court of Common Pleas.	10 00 12 01	10 00 12 01	Remitted on the application of the clerk, treasurer, sheriff, auditor, and seventy other citizens—alleging that the defendant has entirely quit the business, and become a sober and industrious man; that he is very poor, and that the full payment in these cases would ruin him and distress his family, the costs in the cases being over one hundred dollars.
March 7,	James Moore.	Forfeited Recognizance.	Clay County.	Fall term 1853, Circuit Court.	50 00	50 00	Remitted on the application of the clerk, auditor, treasurer, justice before whom the recognizance was taken, school trustees of the township, and sixty other citizens, showing conclusively that the testimony upon which this forfeiture was taken was not needed, the case being disposed of before the rendition of this judgment.
March 17,	Henry Davis.	Assault and battery.	Wayne County.	Feb Term, 1854, Circuit Court.	100 00 and 5 mo's imprisonment.	100 00	Imprisonment and fine remitted on the application of the prosecuting attorney, a portion of the jury, clerk, sheriff, treasurer, auditor, recorder, all the officers of the court and members of the bar—showing the imprisonment of the defendant for six months prior to conviction, the rapid decline of his health, his youth, and that he has three orphan brothers and sisters who look to him for protection.
March 20,	Elias C Hart.	Keeping Gaming House.	Noble County.	January Term 1854, Common Pleas.	50 00	50 00	Remitted upon the application of the clerk, Auditor, treasurer, member of the Legislature, and twenty five other business citizens, who allege the age and poverty of the defendant that he is a quiet and orderly citizen, and has ceased to violate the law, and that the payment of this sum would entirely ruin him.

A LIST of Fines and Forfeitures Remitted by the Executive from the first day of January, 1853, to the Thirty-first day of December, 1854, inclusive.—Continued.

Date.	To Whom Granted.	Offense.	Where Tried.	Date of Trial.	Am't of Fine.	Amount Remitted.	REMARKS.
March 21	Hardy Pace	Forfeited Recognizance on charge of Petit Larceny.	Brown County.	Nov Term 1853. Circuit Court.	200 00	200 00	Remitted upon the application of the Clerk, Treasurer, Sheriff, Auditor, Township Trustees, County Commissioners, and six other citizens of the county, who allege the imbecility of the defendant, that he has gone to parts unknown, no doubt being entertained of his acquittal, if tried; that the prosecuting witnesses has also left the country, and that the collection of this judgment would result in the sale of a small tract of land on which the family of said Pace is dependant for a support.
April 22	Amanda Harbison.	Bigamy.	Pike County.	March term 1854. Circuit Court.	160 00	110 00	Remitted upon the application of the Circuit Judge, County Commissioners, Attorney, Clerk, Recorder, Auditor, Treasurer, and other citizens, who allege that she is confined in jail for the payment of said fine, and that it is a fit case for executive clemency.
April 26	Stephen Roach.	Forfeited recognizance for Morris Roach, his son.	Jay County.	April term, 1853. Circuit Court.	100 00	75 00	Remitted upon the application of the Circuit Judge, Prosecuting Attorney, Treasurer, Auditor, Clerk, Sheriff, Represntative and other citizens.
May 13	Peter Strubel.	Retailing in 6 cases.	Warren County.	July term 1853. Court of Common Pleas.	90 00	80 00	Remitted upon the application of the Judge, before whom the case was tried, District Attorney, Treasurer, Auditor, Sheriff, and Clerk, who allege among other things, that defendant has abandoned the business, and guilty of no further violation of the law, that the costs are large, and that he has a large family dependant upon him.
May 27	Charles Beasley.	Forfeited recognizance.	Greene County.	October term, 1852. Circuit Court.	500 00	500 00	Remitted upon the application of the Clerk, Sheriff, Auditor, Treasurer, County Commissioners, and the Trustees of the several townships of the county—showing that the defendant subsequently entered into a new recognizance for the same offense, upon which the judgment was rendered, and the cause is still pending in court.

May 30, 1854.	William E. Willis & Wesley Bussard, John McUTCHEON, Amasa R. Willis & Clark Williams, bail for said Wm. F. Willis.	Forfeited recognizance.	Miami county.	Sept. term, 1853, Circuit Court.	500	800	Remitted on the application of the Auditor, Clerk, Treasurer, Recorder, Prosecuting Attorney, and Senator of Wash county, where the offense was said to have been committed, and one hundred and seventy-five other citizens of said county of Wash, by which it appears that the said William E. Willis gave a subsequent recognizance for the same offense, after the forfeiture and judgment aforesaid, and that on the 5th day of April 1844, said William E. Willis departed this life, before the final trial of the case, leaving a widow and seven minor children, who would be greatly distressed by the collection of said judgment.
May 30, 1854.	Allen S. McNaughten and Samuel B. Seering.	Forfeited recognizance.	Jefferson county.	Sept. term, 1851, Circuit Court.	5,000	5,000	Remitted on the application of the Prosecuting Attorney, three County Commissioners, Clerk, Sheriff, Auditor, Treasurer, late Clerk, Senator, the members of the bar, and two hundred of the principal citizens of the county, who were familiar with the transaction together with numerous letters from various citizens of the county—all of whom allege and show, that through the exertions and at the expense of the bail, two of the persons indicted were subsequently taken, tried, and acquitted, and at the same term the Prosecuting Attorney entered a <i>nolle prosequi</i> as to the third; and also that the principal bail, Allen S. McNaughten, is in declining health, with an interesting family dependent on him for support, and that the collection of this debt would distress and impoverish them.
May 30, 1854.	James B. Stewart.	Forfeited recognizance on 18 cases, \$50 each	Orange county.	Sept. term, 1853, Circuit Court.	900	900	Remitted on the application of the Circuit Judge, County Commissioners, Clerk, Auditor, Treasurer, Recorder, Sheriff, Senator, and divers other citizens, who show that the defendant entered into subsequent recognizances for the same offense, and at a subsequent term of the court, was tried and discharged therefrom.
June 15, 1854.	George Longbine, Bail for Francis M. Wilson.	Recognizance, Bail for Francis M. Wilson.	Vanderburgh co.	April term, 1854, Circuit Court.	500	400	Remitted on the application of the Auditor, Clerk, Treasurer, Recorder, Sheriff, and one hundred and fifty other principal citizens of the county—showing, among other things, the distress that must follow the family of said Longbine, should the whole amount of said forfeiture be enforced, and that the principal has left the country; the said security having used due means to obtain said Wilson.

A LIST of Fines and Forfeitures Remitted by the Executive from the First day of January, 1853, to the Thirty-first day of December, 1854, inclusive.—Continued.

Date.	To whom Granted.	Offense.	Where Tried.	Date of Trial.	Amount of Fine.	Amount Remitted.	REMARKS.
June 15, 1854.	William McCreary.	Retailing in two cases.	Jackson county.	Feb'y term, 1854, Court Com. Pleas.	\$30 95	\$45	Remitted on the application of the Clerk, Auditor, Sheriff, Treasurer, Prosecuting Attorney, and other citizens—alleging the imprisonment of the defendant, his inability to pay, the suffering condition of his family, and that he has entirely reformed and discontinued the business.
June 19, 1854.	Zirach Brown.	Assault and battery.	Jennings county.	June special term, 1854, Ct Com Pleas.	50	45	Remitted on the application of the Judge who delivered the sentence, with a statement of the facts from him, Prosecuting Attorney, Treasurer, Recorder, Sheriff, Trustee of the School Fund, and some twenty other citizens familiar with the transaction—showing the excessive nature of the judgment the imprisonment of the defendant, and his utter inability to pay the judgment.
July 7, 1854.	Prestley P. Hunt.	Assault and battery.	Parke county.	June 10, 1854, before Samuel W. Baker, Justice of Peace.	25	23	Remitted upon the application of the Trustees of the township, Township Treasurer, Justice who rendered the judgment, and divers other citizens who were present when the offense was committed, all of whom allege, that from facts not before the Justice the penalty was excessive.
July 7, 1854.	Tazwell Marsh.	Receiving bail for John S. Weathers.	Jackson county.	Jan'y term, 1854, of Com. Pleas.	35	35	Remitted on the application of the County Treasurer, Clerk, District Prosecuting Attorney, Auditor, and Sheriff.
July 27, 1854.	Isaac Keen, Solomon Kahn, John S. Terry, and Francis A. Sink.	Forfeited recognizance on bail for Eneas McCallister.	Vanderburgh co.	April term, 1854.	2,000	1,700	Remitted on the application of the County Commissioners, Clerk, Recorder, Treasurer, Auditor, Prosecuting Attorney, Probate Judge, Mayor of the city of Evansville, Senator, School Trustees of Evansville, and more than one hundred of the principal citizens of the county—all of whom unite in showing that the bail was excessive and that the amount left to be paid, under the circumstances subsequently developed, would be proportionate to the offense.

Aug. 8, 1854	Levi C. Perkins.	Assault and battery.	Boone county.	Feb'y term, 1854, Court Com. Pleas.	200	200	Remitted upon the application of the Clerk, Treasurer, Auditor, Sheriff, Recorder, Prosecuting Attorney, eleven of the jur., and three hundred other citizens of the county—showing the death of the defendant since the rendering of his judgment that he left a widow and eight children, and that the payment of the judgment would greatly distress the family.
Aug. 9, 1854	John Little.	Forfeited recognizance, as bail for William Cox.	Hendricks county.	Jan'y term, 1854, Court Com. Pleas.	200	175	Remitted upon the application of the Judge of the Court, prosecuting witness, Clerk, Sheriff, Auditor, Treasurer, Recorder, and other citizens in regard of the transaction.
Sept. 22, 1854	Thomas Bell and Barr the bail.	Assault and battery.	Vigo county.	July, 1854, before Lambert Day, Justice of Peace.	25	25	Remitted upon the application of the Justice who assessed the fine, the recorder, Treasurer, Auditor and Clerk of the county—showing the death of the principal, and the suffering condition of his family.
Sept. 22, 1854	Chris. McDrew.	Larceny.	Adams county.	August term, 1854, Circuit Court.	29	28	Remitted upon the application of the Clerk, who is also prosecuting witness, the Judge, Prosecuting Attorney, Sheriff and the jur. who tried the case.
Nov. 27 1854	William Vail.	Replevin bail for John Konaldy.	Marion county.	Mayor's Court, Indianapolis, June 6, 1853.	10	10	Remitted on the application of the Marshal, Mayor, ex-Mayor, Clerk, Sheriff, Auditor, Recorder, and Prosecuting Attorney.
Dec. 6, 1854	John H. Boone	Assault and battery.	Parke county.	October term, 1854, Court Com. Pleas.	30	30	The defendant being but seventeen years of age, the cost being very large, the fine is remitted upon his good conduct, and upon the application of the Judge, Auditor, Treasurer, Clerk, Recorder, District and Township Trustees, Representative, and divers other citizens.
Dec. 14, 1854	Robert B. Wilson, Brown Wilson, James Clark, Paris C. Dunning & John M. Stuss.	Forfeited recognizance.	Monroe county.	May term, 1854, Circuit Court.	500	500	Upon the evidence filed, that the defendant, at the time the forfeiture took place, was sick and unable to attend; also upon the application of the Auditor, Treasurer, Clerk, Sheriff, ex Sheriff, Senator, Representative and six hundred other citizens, who allege the insanity of the party charged, at the time of the commission of the alleged offense.
Dec. 14, 1854	James P. Luse.	Recognizance bail for Aaron E. Hudson.	Fountain county.	Nov. term, 1853, Circuit Court.	200	200	Remitted upon the application of the Prosecuting Attorney, Clerk, Deputy Clerk, Sheriff, Recorder, Treasurer, Auditor, and divers other citizens of Fountain county.

REPORT OF REV. JOHN A. M'CLUNG.

To His Excellency Joseph A. Wright :

SIR:—Having been appointed by your Excellency a Visitor to the State Prison during the year 1854, and having visited the prison twice during that time, the undersigned would respectfully submit the following report as the result of his reflections upon what he saw and heard during the visitations referred to.

The undersigned received every assistance and facility from the Superintendent, Warden, and other officials of the prison, and availed himself largely of the opportunity afforded, of cross-examining the unfortunate convicts themselves, touching all matters upon which he desired correct information, and upon the whole was gratified to find that the condition of things was as prosperous and promising as could reasonably be expected under the present system, and if the present system of administering the affairs of the State Prison is to be regarded as fixed and permanent, like the laws of the Medes and Persians, which could not be altered, then and in that case, the undersigned would content himself with simply recommending the following improvements, which would make the system more perfect and successful :

1st. In the first place, the Prison requires enlargement so imperatively and pressingly that it cannot be deferred long without producing serious consequences. At this moment there are no less than sixty convicts who cannot be accommodated with separate cells, because the cells are not constructed. Crime has apparently outrun the anticipations of the governing powers of our State. The number of prisoners is steadily increasing, and like every other growing community, whether good or evil, it calls for more room. There is at present no better way of disposing of these sixty supernumeraries, than to crowd them together, and place two in a cell. During the winter this is not so objectionable as in summer. But during the hot and sickly months, in the impure atmosphere of the prison, it is distressing to the feelings, injurious to the health, and dangerous to the moral improvement of the

prisoners. Yet if to avoid these injurious consequences they be permitted to sleep in cots outside of the cells, there is but little gained in health, or morals, or comfort; and one of the great objects always to be kept in mind, *security*, is seriously endangered. Sixty outlaws thrown together, without restraint, during the long hours allotted to rest, are powerfully tempted to form plots and conspiracies, for their own release, and are certain to indulge in conversation of a licentious, corrupting and offensive character.

2. In the second place, I would earnestly recommend that the interior of the building be lit up with gas, in such a manner as to allow every convict to read in his cell until ten o'clock at night. In support of this improvement, the undersigned would respectfully call the attention of your Excellency to the following facts which a careful examination of the statistics of this and other prisons of a similar character, will abundantly demonstrate to be of nearly uniform occurrence.

First. It will appear that nearly five-sixths of all convicts confined in our State Prisons are able to *read and write*!

Second. If any period of five years be taken, and the average ages of the prisoners be examined, it will be seen that very nearly one tenth of the whole number are boys under the age of twenty years!

Third. A close and careful examination will show that not only these youths, but a hopeful proportion of all under thirty, (who compose a great majority of the whole number) are by no means irreparably corrupted, but have some elements of good left, upon which solid reform might be built, if proper means and instruments be judiciously employed for that purpose.

Now of all the elements which enter into the *corruption* or *reformation* of character there are few more powerful than the books which are habitually read and pondered. You may throw before the young man Payne's Age of Reason, and the licentious and highly colored pictures of Eugene Sue, or Paul Clifford or Roderick Random, and give him no other reading, and it will be a miracle if he do not turn out a highwayman or a rake. Or if you please, you may tempt him to read works of an opposite character, where all the charms of *incident*, *plot* and *coloring* are employed to give the mind and heart a proper direction; and the original *bias* to crime must be overwhelming, or *long years of villainy* must have hardened the heart and *fixed* the character beyond change, if the mind and heart remain wholly unaffected by these powerful persuasives. In connection with this improvement and forming an essential part of it, I would earnestly recommend that a well selected library be immediately purchased by the State, in which simple but wholesome food for the mind and heart be thrown in the way of the convicts, and light furnished by which, in winter, they may spend four hours out of the 24 in reading, instead of wasting the same period in idle vacuity or licentious thoughts, and destructive solitary vices not fit to be named.

3. I would earnestly recommend, that more attention be paid to the spiritual and moral improvement of the convicts; and in order to affect this, I would suggest that a chaplain be employed to reside with his family on the spot. and to give his whole time to the spiritual improvement of the prisoners. A congregation of nearly three hundred men, all in a wretched state of ignorance and want, would anywhere afford full exercise to any one man's abilities. If all the pastoral charges of Indiana be examined, it will be found that the average number of each is far below three hundred. To preach to two hundred people, and visit them when sick, and converse with them personally at all times in such a way as to benefit them, will occupy the whole time of any faithful pastor. The undersigned recommends that a house be built, connected with the other buildings, for the family of a stated pastor, and that he be allowed a sufficient salary to satisfy the plain and simple wants of life. The present salary is one hundred and fifty dollars, which if taken as a measure of the interest felt by the State of Indiana in the moral and spiritual welfare of her erring children, would naturally suggest reflections too obvious to require comment.

4. It is a matter of pressing necessity that some plan should be devised by which greater cleanliness in the *outward wearing apparel*, and especially in the bed clothes of the prisoners, should be secured. Any person who will visit the cells during the summer months, or even in the month of October, and venture to touch, and lift up the bed clothing, will be satisfied both by ocular and olfactory demonstration, that the human body when unwashed, and allowed to roll for twelve months in a coverlet and bed, *which are also unwashed* during that whole time, is capable of begetting the most *rare* and *powerful* odors that the art of the apothecary has hitherto invented. If all other comforts of life were afforded in superabundance, the punishment of passing the night in the midst of such sickening smells would alone be a greivous burden to any one accustomed to only a tolerable degree of cleanliness. All the prisoners agreed upon separate examinations, that their bed clothes were not washed oftener than once a year, and most of them asserted that but one pair of pantaloons at a time was given to them, and that these *was never washed*. The shirts were regularly and properly washed at all times. This grievance and some others which may be incidentally mentioned hereafter, naturally lead to some remarks upon the present system of leasing the premises to a contractor, who pays the State a stipulated sum, and has all that he can press out of the convicts over and above that amount for his own personal profit.

I would earnestly recommend that this whole system be changed, and that the State shall as soon as the present contract expires, employ the present able and gentlemanly Superintendent at a fair and fixed salary, and then always be at liberty to introduce such reforms as all the *objects* of the system may require. I would

briefly and respectfully present the following considerations bearing on this subject:

First. The present Warden is an independent officer employed and paid by the State at a fixed salary, and the united testimony of *all prisoners without a single exception*, together with that of all others whom I consulted, demonstrates the fact, that he performs his duty at once firmly and humanely. This is the more remarkable, as he is decidedly a disciplinarian, and has inflicted punishment on some seventy during the past year. The Physician also is independent of the Superintendent, and receives a fixed salary, without regard to the number of his visits, or the amount of his labor. Yet every convict bears testimony to his kindness and fidelity, and not a murmur against him was heard. The same remark applies to the Chaplain.

Now when a visitor comes to cross examine the prisoners touching the manner in which the Superintendent discharges his duty, he is assailed at once with a host of petty complaints, all tending to establish the fact that the expenses of the establishment, are *cut down to the very lowest point* which conscience and a regard to public opinion will allow, in order to save the Superintendent from pecuniary loss, in the close and sometimes hard bargain which he has driven with the State! Allow me to ask, sir, can the State of Indiana ask a Superintendent to be more liberal to her own subjects than she herself is? Can she ask the Superintendent, to provide out of his own pocket, for the convicts, when she herself manifests so little care for their spiritual instruction, that she can only spare sixty cents per head for this item during the long period of one year?

I would respectfully invite your Excellency's attention to the *terms* of the *lease*, granted by the State to the present Superintendent. One can always see what stipulations in a lease are regarded as of paramount importance by the *care* and *sometimes* by the *penalties* which guard them. If any reader is asked what clause in the lease was regarded by the State as the "great commandment," the weightier matter of the law, he would not hesitate a moment in saying that the *bonds*, which was to be paid by the lessee, loomed more largely in the eyes of the draughtsman than any other item. Its *punctual* payment is specially insisted on, and if the "rent" should be delayed beyond a very limited time, they retain the stern privilege, of entering on the premises, and ejecting the tenant summarily for this defalcation. No such summary provision is reserved for any other malfeasance or misfeasance. Now, sir, when the State evidently gives so large a space in the mind's eye to the "rent," how can she complain if this specter throughout the whole year should haunt the mind of the Superintendent, and compel him to work out the difficult problem of satisfying the State, then of making a fortune for himself, and at the same time provide in a liberal and fatherly manner for the wretched outcasts who are dependent upon his liberality. Every

indulgence to the sick; every cleanly garment furnished to the well; every washing of the *foul* and *offensive* bed clothing, *must come out of the wages* of the Superintendent himself, and leave so much less out of which to pay the State bonus, and bear the heavy expense of working two hundred and sixty convicts. What wonder is it that you hear constant complaint that the food is corn bread and bacon, and rye coffee without sugar, (molasses is generally though not always substituted,) that the bacon is often so strong that it is unwholesome, that scurvy prevails greatly for want of fresh vegetables, although beans are almost always provided once a day. The food and the washing are the main subjects of complaint, and often the hospital is not supplied with such food as convalescents require. The undersigned feels bound to declare that he does not believe a better Superintendent on the whole can reasonably be procured upon the present plan, and therefore he earnestly recommends that the State retain the present Superintendent at a reasonable salary, and bestow a portion of the many thousand dollars which she now receives as rent, upon the moral and physical amelioration of the prisoners. If this was done, a portion of Saturday could be allowed for improvement in useful knowledge, and greater cleanliness and health, and a higher tone of moral feeling might be expected to pervade the prison. Every system must be wrong, when a public officer has every pecuniary inducement to be pinching and niggardly to those under his direction. Every system must be wrong, when a public officer's profits are exactly in proportion to the amount which he can contrive to abstract from the food and clothing and cleanliness of those who are under his authority. The State, in the contract with the present officer, shows a lamentable disregard to many considerations of high moral bearing, and an unreasonable severity in exacting a profit out of the wretched slaves for crime, who are sold to a Superintendent, with ample provisions it is true, against improper corporeal punishment, but with no adequate provision against other sufferings of a far more abiding and solemn character. The large bonus now enjoyed by the State, shows plainly that other indulgences, both moral and physical, could be given to the prisoners, without pecuniary loss, and in the opinion of the undersigned, the great State of Indiana, whose munificent liberality to her blind and her dumb children, is really an object of pride to all her citizens, whether at home or abroad, should not seek to *extract revenue* out of the miseries of her outcast sons, but should endeavor only to escape *loss*, and should liberally expend all or nearly all the profits which now swell her revenue in the mental, moral, and spiritual improvement of the prisoners. All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN A. McCLUNG.



CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

To the General Assembly of the State of Indiana :

Since my last report to the State Executive, nothing has occurred to materially change the aspect of things, religiously in the Prison. Our services have been regularly attended to at 1 o'clock on every Sabbath, and then a Bible lesson recited in the afternoon. In this latter service, I am happy to believe, there is an increased and growing interest among the convicts. Many of them seem to be truly anxious to study and understand the word of God; and considering the many embarrassments with which they are surrounded, their proficiency is truly gratifying to every christian and philanthropist.

Those who are willing to take a part with us in our Bible Class in addition to a Bible, (which we try to keep in every cell,) are furnished with a copy of the Union Question Book: these they have at all times, and can devote much of their time, when not engaged in labor, to the investigation of these great truths, which are so intimately connected with individual happiness and public good. I am not without hope that by this means some good has been done. A taste for reading has been created in some, and thoughts and feelings in others, which may lead to an ultimate reformation of character and conduct.

I have been acting as Chaplain to the Prison for more than a year—I have tried earnestly and anxiously to understand and appreciate the true character and condition of these unfortunate men. I have watched them in public worship, and have approached them in private conversation, and by every means within my reach have sought to find a remedy for their unhappy condition; and the result of my efforts is that with many, perhaps a majority of them, there is still grounds to hope, that with proper efforts on the part of the State, and those who have the immediate control of them, much may be done towards their reformation.

Punishment, the infliction of bodily pain, and personal privation, is a penalty for injuries inflicted on society; is not and never should be regarded as a leading object or controlling element in the treatment of offenders against public weal. To reform and thus

save the culprit, and protect society too, is certainly the easier and safer plan and should always be kept clearly in view in every measure adopted for the management of the thoughtless and the vicious. The history of all enlightened legislation, as well as the decision of intelligent and candid observation, abundantly prove the truth of this position. Many of the inmates of the Penitentiary, as the Warden's report shows, are young men, some of them very young—many of them are doubtless comparatively innocent, being the victims of the duplicity and malignity of those who are experienced in crime—many of them are here for the first offense, and that perhaps a trifling one. Here they are brought into contact with those who are skilled in the ways of crime, and, as a necessary consequence, without a strong counteracting influence, instead of reforming they become worse, and after a term of one or two years in the State Prison, they go out much more dangerous members to society than they were when they came in. In view of these undisputed facts, the earnest inquiry with every enlightened statesman and every true patriot is, what is the true policy of the State on this subject. Who shall answer this important query?

Without attempting to determine certainly as to what is best, I would most humbly but earnestly suggest that the Legislature make provision for the moral and intellectual cultivation of these unfortunate men, by the employment of a competent teacher the whole of his time. For this purpose, let a sum be appropriated by the Legislature sufficient to maintain him, free from any other care or labor. Let the annual appropriation for the purchase of books be continued. Let arrangements be made to light the cell house, so that the convicts can see to read after night; and let every motive possible be presented to induce them to read and study, and especially to read and study the sacred scriptures, and my firm conviction is that many of the inmates of our prison may be so far reformed that they may not only become harmless and inoffensive, but even respectable and useful members of society.

In conclusion, I am happy to say, that in every measure for the good of these unfortunate men, I have the cheerful co-operation of D. Miller, the Warden, and Mr. S. H. Patterson, the Lessee.

Respectfully submitted,

LE ROY WOODS, *Chaplain.*

Indiana State Prison, Dec. 28, 1854.

REPORT

RELATIVE TO

EXAMINATION OF REGISTERS OF TREASURY NOTES

ISSUED BY

THE STATE OF INDIANA.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY, JOSEPH A. WRIGHT,
Governor of Indiana :

The undersigned, having been appointed by the Governor, Auditor, and Treasurer of State, to examine the Registers of Treasury Notes issued by the State of Indiana, and having been duly sworn truly and faithfully to make said examination, as contemplated by a resolution of the House of Representatives, at the session of 1853, would respectfully submit the following report:

TREASURY NOTES PAID TO STATE BANK.

Redeemed by George H. Dunn—

In 1843	27,557	
In January, 1844	142	
	<hr/>	
	27,699 notes . . .	\$138,495

Redeemed by Royal Mayhew—

In 1844	14,525	
In 1845	15,271	
In 1846	14,650	
In January, 1847	5,524	
Defaced and altered	5	
	<hr/>	
	49,975 notes . . .	\$249,875

Redeemed by Samuel Hannah—

In 1847	11,367
In 1848	7,141
In 1849	13,051

31,829 notes . . . \$159,145

NOTE.—Twenty-one duplicates, dated 1849, are supposed to be a mistake. See Register, Vol. 6, pp. 162-3-4.

Redeemed by James P. Drake—

In 1850	11,547
In 1851	12,653
In 1852	10,362

34,562 notes . . . \$172,810

Those redeemed by E. Newland, but few in number, omitted.

Unredeemed 900 notes . . . \$4,500

Total amount issued . . . 144,720 notes . . . \$723,600

Total amount redeemed . . 144,065 " \$720,325

Total amount unredeemed, 900 " 4,500

724,825

It is to be remarked that all duplicates are credited above as redemptions. We are of opinion that there have been no more duplicate issues of these notes than may be attributed to clerical error; but that many notes have been canceled as duplicates that should have been canceled in some of the blank spaces, counted above as representing unredeemed notes. Hence we think that the discrepancy of 245 bills (\$1,225), apparent above, does not imply an over issue of notes, but only erroneous cancellation; and, consequently, that the amount stated above as unredeemed, is considerably too large.

QUARTER PER CENT. TREASURY NOTES.

Some of these notes were redeemed three times and a large number twice, which made it necessary to compile separate tables of the several redemptions. These tables, owing to their length, are not given, but a succinct statement of their totals substituted instead.

First Redemption.

Redeemed by George H. Dunn	461	notes	\$2,305
Redeemed by Royal Mayhew	221	"	1,105
Redeemed by Samuel Hannah	7,269	"	36,345
Redeemed by James P. Drake	514	"	2,720

Second Redemption.

Redeemed by Samuel Hannah.....	1,553 notes.....	\$7,765
Redeemed by James P. Drake.....	323 ".....	1,615

Third Redemption.

Redeemed by Samuel Hannah.....	33 notes.....	\$163
Redeemed by James P. Drake.....	26 ".....	130

Fourth Redemption.

Redeemed by Samuel Hannah, 1 note.....		\$5
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GRAND TOTAL.

George H. Dunn,.....	461 notes.....	\$2,405
Royal Mayhew.....	221 ".....	1,005
Samuel Hannah.....	8,856 ".....	44,280
James P. Drake.....	893 ".....	4,465
Unredeemed.....	249 notes.....	\$1,245
Total amount issued.....	9,000 notes.....	\$45,000
Total amount redeemed.....	10,131 ".....	\$62,025
Total amount unredeemed.....	249 ".....	1,245
		<hr/> \$53,270

The above explanation touching the treasury notes issued to the State Bank does not apply so fully to these; but even if *none* of the blank lines represent unredeemed notes, but only erroneously canceled duplicates, the difficulty apparent in the above statement is still unexplained.

TREASURY NOTES ISSUED ON ACCOUNT OF INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

Fifties.

Redeemed by George H. Dunn—

In 1843.....	7,616	
In January, 1844.....	128	
	<hr/>	
	7,744 notes ...	\$387,200

Redeemed by Royal Mayhew—

In 1844.....	479	
In 1845.....	433	
In 1846.....	550	
	<hr/>	
	1,762 notes....	\$88,100

Redeemed by Samuel Hannah—

In 1847	533
In 1848	459
In 1849	760

 1,752 notes..... \$87,600

Redeemed by James P. Drake—

In 1850	568
In 1851	196
In 1852	249

 1,013 notes..... \$50,650

NOTE.—The above should be added, for altered and defaced bills.

Royal Mayhew, 3 notes.....	\$150
Samuel Hannah, 35 notes.....	1,750
James P. Drake, 1 note.....	50

Unredeemed, 275 notes..... \$13,750

Total amount issued..... 12,400 notes..... \$620,000

Total amount redeemed..... 12,310 “ \$615,500

Total amount unredeemed... 275 “ 13,750

 \$629,250

The remarks appended to the statement of the notes issued to the State Bank are applicable to these, but not to the same extent.

ONE SET OF TREASURY NOTES ISSUED ON ACCOUNT OF INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

Redeemed by George H. Dunn—

In 1843	33,267
In January, 1844	1,415
Defaced and altered notes....	747

 35,429 notes.... \$177,145

Redeemed by Royal Mayhew—

In 1844	16,814
In 1845	17,650
In 1846	17,291
Defaced and altered	56

 51,811 notes.... \$259,055

Redeemed by Samuel Hannah—

In 1847.....	7,086
In 1848.....	6,730
In 1849.....	7,348
Defaced and altered	145

21,309 notes.... \$106,545

Redeemed by James P. Drake—

In 1850.....	4,079
In 1851.....	2,856
In 1852.....	2,568
Defaced and altered	95

9,598 notes.... \$47,990

Redeemed by Elijah Newland—

In 1853.....	80
Defaced and altered	2

82 notes.... \$410

Unredeemed, 33,943 notes\$169,715

Total amount issued.....150,000 notes..... \$750,000

Total amount redeemed.....118,229 " ...\$591,145

Total amount unredeemed...33,943 " ... 169,715

\$760,860

The remarks apprehended to the statement of the notes issued of the State Bank are applicable to these, but not to the same extent. We have been informed that the notes redeemed during the official term of Nathan B. Palmer, as Treasurer of State, amounting to \$147,700, were destroyed without being canceled upon the registers. If this be true, that amount should be deducted from the amount unredeemed, as above stated.

TREASURY NOTES PAYABLE IN TWO YEARS, ISSUED ON ACCOUNT OF
INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

Redeemed by George H. Dunn—

In 1843	2,774
In January, 1844.....	1,327

4,101 notes.... \$20,505

Redeemed by Royal Mayhew—

In 1844.....	2,252
In 1845.....	6,358
In 1846.....	3,856

12,466 notes.... \$62,330

Redeemed by Samuel Hannah—

In 1847.....	1,750
In 1848.....	1,089
In 1849.....	1,761

4,600 notes.... \$23,000

Redeemed by James P. Drake—

In 1850.....	3,107
In 1851.....	656
In 1852.....	606

4,369 notes.... \$21,845

Redeemed by Elijah Newland—

In 1853, 70 notes.... \$350

Unredeemed, 789 notes.... \$3,935

Total amount issued.....	16,000	notes.....	\$130,000
Total amount redeemed.....	26,606	" ...	\$128,030
Total amount unredeemed...	789	" ...	3,935
			—————\$131,965

The remarks appended to the statement of the notes issued to the State Bank are applicable to these.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

FRANCIS KING,
GORDON TANNER.

Indianapolis, Dec. 23, 1854.

RECAPITULATION OF THE REVISION OF THE INDIANA FUND ACCOUNT UP TO 31st DECEMBER, 1845.

DISTRICT,	NET PROCEEDS.
Indiana lands sold at Cincinnati,.....	\$1,081,404 45
Indiana lands sold at Vincennes,.....	3,456,538 82
Indiana lands sold at Jeffersonville,.....	2,563,925 92
Indiana lands sold at Indianapolis,.....	2,993,269 40
Indiana lands sold at Crawfordsville,.....	3,201,493 21
Indiana lands sold at Fort Wayne,.....	3,548,464 11
Indiana lands sold at Laporte (now Winnemac)....	1,889,524 01

Aggregate\$18,734,619 92

Deduct repayment on Treasury draft on lands erroneously sold under Act 12th of January, 1825, from that date to 30th June, 1844.....	\$12,538 59
Ditto from 1st July to 31st Dec., 1844,	403 75
Ditto during the year 1845,.....	700 80
Deduct amount paid for advertisement of President's proclamation of In- diana land sales during the years 1844 and 1845,.....	313 05
	<u>13,956 19</u>

Aggregate net proceeds\$18,720,663 73

Three per cent on \$18,720,673 73, amounts to \$561,619 91.

By amount of three per cent. on \$18,720,663 73, the net proceeds of lands sold, situate within the limits, received from the 1st of December, 1816, to the 31st December, 1845, as per preceding statement,\$561,619 91.

The State stands chargeable as follows, viz.:

To payment by the Treasury on said account to the 31st December, 1829, per certificate of the Register of the Treasury, filed with report No.——, dated 7th November, 1830.....	\$129,294 32
Ditto per Register's certificate filed with Report No. ——, dated 25th April, 1831,.....	2,957 57
To warrants on the Treasurer, for amt. of warrant No. 4495, dated 7th January, 1832,.....	14,550 84
Warrant No. 4,801, per Register's certificate with report 2274.....	8,019 63
Warrant No. 5,769, dated Sep. 29, 1832,	12,687 34
Warrant No. 7,506, dated July 12, 1833,	19,903 07

Warrant No. 8,164, dated Nov. 23, 1833,	8,172 40
Warrant No. 9,799, dated Sep. 10, 1834,	11,933 13
Warrant No. 397, dated March 28, 1835,	9,940 37
Warrant No. 991, dated June 17, 1835,	14,458 15
Warrant No. 2,695, dated April 5, 1836,	13,685 79
Warrant No. 3,043, dated May 30, 1836,	47,500 00
Warrant No. 3,049, dated June 1, 1836	25,500 00
Warrant No. 3,697, dated Aug. 25, 1836,	31,000 00
Warrant No. 4,156, dated Oct. 31, 1836,	35,500 00
Warrant No. 4,792, dated Feb. 17, 1837,	24,300 00
Warrant No. 5,519, dated June 1, 1837,	19,200 00
Warrant No. 6,505, dated Sep. 29, 1837,	13,950 00
Warrant No. 8,571, dated May 16, 1838,	16,000 00
Warrant No. 619, dated M'ch 25, 1839,	18,530 00
Warrant No. 4,632, dated May 26, 1840,	23,709 20
Warrant No. 3,400, dated Nov. 19, 1842,	4,808 15
Warrant No. 3,490, dated Nov. 29, 1842,	3,497 25

512,097 21

Bal. due State of Indiana December 31, 1845... 49,522 70

\$561,619 91

Bal. due State, as previously shown, Dec. 31 1845,	\$49,522 70
Amount which accrued during the years 1846, 1847,	13,602 44
Amount which accrued during the year 1848....	20,457 57
Amount which accrued during the year 1849.....	7,808 28

\$91,390 99

Deduct payment by Treasury warrant	
No. 6,521, dated Dec. 20, 1848.....	23,050 00
Deduct payment by Treasury warrant	
No. 6,883, dated Jan. 9, 1849..	50 00
Deduct payment by Treasury warrant	
No. 220 dated July 11, 1849.....	47,699 53

70,799 53

Balance due the State December 31, 1849....	\$20,591 46
Add amount which accrued during the year 1850,..	4,272 37
Add amount which accrued during the year 1851,..	4,147 35
Showing a balance due the State on December	
31, 1851, upon audited accounts, of.....	\$29,011 18
Estimated amount which accrued during year 1852,	1,250 00

Approximate balance due State, December 31, 1852, \$30,261 15

Of the foregoing debits to the State, the following were on account of interest due by the State to the United States, viz :

Per Warrant No. 6,521, dated Dec. 20, 1848,..... \$23 050 00

Per Warrant No. 6,883, dated Jan. 9, 1849.	50
Per Warrant No. 320, dated July 11, 1849.	47,699 53

\$70,799 53

To which add the approximate balance due the State on December 31, 1852, as before shown, of.	30,261 18
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Would leave an amount due the State, inclusive of pay- ments on account of interest, of.	\$101,060 71
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JOHN WILSON, *Commissioner*.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE, Sept. 6, 1853.

COMMUNICATION FROM DR. ELLIS.

OFFICE OF M. I. & P. R. R. Co. }
Indianapolis, Dec. 18, 1854. }

*To his Excellency, Joseph A. Wright,
Governor of the State of Indiana.*

SIR:—On behalf of the organization heretofore known as the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad Company, the undersigned presents the following statement of facts.

On the 28th day Feb., 1852, the Legislature provided for the sale of the interest of the State in the M. & I. R. R. to the remaining stockholders of the Company, for the sum of \$600,000 payable in the 2½ per cent. bonds of the State, or for the sum of \$300,000 payable in cash, in annual quarterly payments with interest, the first of which became due on the 1st day of January, 1854. To secure this debt, a mortgage was executed upon the entire line of the road, according to the condition of the Statute. See General Laws of 1852, chap. LIX.

The leading consideration for assenting to this arrangement on the part of the State, is expressed in the preamble to the act itself and which is as follows:

“**WHEREAS**, It has been necessary and expedient to avoid, by the construction of a new termination of the Madison & Indianapolis Railroad, the inclined plain on said road at the city of Madison;

“**AND WHEREAS**, The State of Indiana will become vested with an interest in said road in January, 1853, which interest must necessarily bear its portion of the expenditures in the construction of said new termination.

"AND WHEREAS, It is considered inexpedient for the State to make expenditures for works of internal improvements, or to be connected directly or indirectly with corporations therein; therefore, to enable the Madison & Indianapolis Railroad Company to make the desired change, and obviate an obstacle to said work, and also to relieve the State from any liability thereto or connection therewith, &c."

Under this requisition, and in compliance with what was understood to be a compulsory stipulation, the Company proceeded to the expenditure, upon the new terminus, of over \$300,000, and before any portion of it could be made in any respect available or of any utility whatever, were compelled from the embarrassment of the times, to abandon it. Should the work ever be resumed, it will require for its completion, a further expenditure of not less than \$150,000.

At the date of the purchase of the State's interest, the M. & I. R. R. was without any very considerable competitor. It was the pioneer Railroad enterprise of the West; had been undertaken by an association of the citizens of the State after her abandonment of it, and was by them prosecuted to completion, after enduring great difficulties and sacrifices. During its progress, and after its completion, many of the Stockholders were compelled to part with their stock at a depreciation of 60 per cent. upon its par value.

The opening of the road was, however, productive of the most beneficial results upon the prosperity of the State. It stimulated the agriculturists of the interior, erected manufactories and built up cities and villages; adding to the value of the taxable property of the State, probably not less than twenty times its cost of construction. For some years it was the only outlet for the products of the interior to the markets of the South and East, and its friends confidently predicted for it an uninterrupted tide of prosperity.

But the very success of the road, by prompting the construction of rival and competing works, has proved its greatest calamity. After the sale of the interest of the State, the Legislature on the 11th day of May, 1852, enacted a General Railroad Law, which opened the door for the construction of other Railways wherever business or capital seemed to require, or enterprise was competent for their construction. Accordingly other lines of road have been constructed, one of them running directly parallel with this road within a space of twenty feet for a distance of eleven miles, and threatening an extension of thirty miles further, and another opening a direct communication with Cincinnati, the great commercial mart of the West, by which the business of the road has been largely diminished, and its prospective value to a great extent destroyed.

With the view of protecting themselves against the ruinous effects of this competition, and preserving their property from utter destruction, the Company, in addition to the expenditure on the new terminus above stated, were induced to expend a further sum

of near \$400,000, in the construction of the Columbus & Shelby road, a lateral branch leading from Columbus to the town of Shelbyville, which so far, has proved entirely worthless.

These heavy expenditures have involved the road so deeply in debt, as to render it utterly impossible for the Company to meet its liabilities to the State. The receipts of the road since its purchase and the opening of competing lines, have rapidly declined. In 1852 they amounted to \$516,000, in 1853, to \$460,000, and in 1854, to about \$250,000. Allowing 50 per cent. of the earnings for the current expenses of the road, we have the sum of \$125,000 net surplus per annum, on this amount of earnings. Of this sum, about \$75,000 per annum will be required for interest on the funded debt of the road, leaving \$50,000 applicable to repairs, payment of floating debt, and other liabilities, and leaving the Stockholders without any income whatever upon their large investment.

It will thus be seen, that through the acts of the State in subjecting the Company to these extraordinary expenditures, and in granting facilities for the construction of competing lines, it is placed beyond the power of the Company to fulfil its engagements for the purchase of the State's interest. Indeed, for a period to come, the demands of individual creditors, citizens of the State, will imperatively and justly require all its earnings for their liquidation.

In this state of the case, it is competent for the State to take possession of the road under the terms of the mortgage, but her past experience in the management of this and other public works, will probably deter her from the attempt. The question of what *can* or *ought* to be done for the adjustment of this matter, becomes of importance, and in the settlement of which, the Company looks with confidence to the justice and magnanimity of the Legislature.

In view of all the circumstances, the undersigned regards the matter as a fair subject for compromise. It is not the policy of the State either to oppress any portion of her citizens, or to discourage and prohibit the introduction of capital from abroad, for the development of her resources, and the prosecution of public works which have already filled the treasury, by rendering that capital valueless.

He therefore invokes for this subject, the careful consideration of His Excellency and of the Legislature.

Very respectfully,

E. W. H. ELLIS,
Pres't M. I. & P. R. R. Co.

COMMUNICATION FROM ADJ. GEN. TOMLINSON.

MARIETTA, GEORGIA, December 9, 1854.

To Joseph A. Wright, Governor of Indiana :

SIR:—Ever since I have held the commission of Adjutant General of the State of Indiana, I have felt very strongly the want of military knowledge and of military spirit in the citizens of our State, and my attention has been directed to the most feasible means of securing a correction. While I freely admit that genius of our people, and the characteristics of our government is more in accordance with the cultivation of the arts of peace than of war, yet it must be as freely admitted that the jealousy and envy of rival governments may embroil us at any time in difficulties that may have their issuance in war. I deem it therefore, highly important that while the chief energies of our State is directed to the cultivation of our internal resources, and the enlargement of the courses of commerce, that the duties of self-defence should not be neglected. These views appear to me especially, the more important, when I call to mind, that the purpose and administration of the Federal Government admits of so small a standing army, for the protection of the borders of our country, extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and forming as it declaredly does, “the nucleus around which the volunteer forces of the nation can promptly gather.” The general government relies thus upon the people as the main arm of defence, and the salvation of the nation may at any time rest upon the militia. And yet, in the intervals between exigencies that may at any time arise, we utterly neglect the cultivation of any military knowledge or of military spirit among those whose patriotism may at any time be appealed to, for the protection of the rights of the masses, which we each individually hold dearer than life.

I acknowledge that difficulty in these premises, has ever been to me a problem of difficult solution; that the people have always viewed militia trainings and field exercises with distaste, and that they would resist any effort to embody them into companies, regiments, and brigades, for the purposes of discipline. The laborious, yet futile efforts put forth during the past year, tending as they did, alone to the enrollment of our citizens into companies, &c., the ac-

tive opposition of the people in some parts, with the passive connivance of many holding commissions under re-organization, are to me sufficient evidence that difficulties here mentioned are not temporary in their character, nor are they easily to be subdued.

I have always been of impression, that the only method of encountering this difficulty, would be in making the military art a subject of school education, but never having had an opportunity to judge of schools to such an end, I could not give the subject that fair consideration it was entitled to.

Marietta, in Georgia, where I am at present sojourning on account of my health, contains the Georgia Military Institute, an academy established under the partial patronage of the State. I visited this institution first as a casual visitor, and subsequently by invitation of the principal, Col. A. V. Brumby, a graduate at West Point. An examination of the course of instruction, which comprehends the usual courses of literary institutions, has perfectly satisfied me of the compatibility of civic and military instruction; and, also, of the very great advantage to be gained where the two are combined, over any institution where attention is solely given to the cultivation of the civic sciences. This conviction of the propriety of associating military and scholastic learning in the same institution is so strong, as to induce me to recommend to the Indiana Legislature, though you, to engraft a military professorship on the State University at Bloomington. This may be effected by the election of a "commandant," who as a professor, in his hours, gives appropriate instruction, and under whose superintendence the students are enrolled, and officered from among themselves, are practised in the manual of military exercise, during recesses and morning and evening.

Proper attention to this matter, will annually throw out, in each graduating class, a number of young men, from use and habit, competent to the command of our citizen soldiery. And furthermore, the additional and scarcely less important advantage will be secured, of stated and uniform exercise in the intervals of study. Students have ever been noted for bodily ailments and disabilities, that arise from the sedentary habits acquired by study, and a growing indisposition to improve the physical faculties by exercise. In this particular alone, apart from the other and more important, the advantage to be secured will be very great should the Indiana Legislature in its wisdom see fit to place her students under military discipline. The stooping posture, narrow chests and consumption tendencies that mark our young collegians, and that so often destroy the active energies of those who are well fitted by nature and education to occupy the high places of the State, will be exchanged for a well cultivated physical structure, that will enable them to bear an increased application to their studies.

Respectfully submitted,

S. D. TOMLINSON,
Adj't Gen. Indiana Militia.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S REPORT.

*To his Excellency, Joseph A. Wright,
Governor of the State of Indiana:*

Usage, I believe, sanctions the propriety of reports from all the officers of the State, to the executive officer. And although both the constitution and the law by which the office of Adjutant General is created, are silent on the subject, I venture to lay before you the following apology for a report:

In accepting the commission of Adjutant General of the State of Indiana, it was with a resolution to effect so far as in my power under the militia law, a thorough and efficient re-organization of the militia of the State. Under militia laws existing prior to the Legislative session of the winter of 1853, it had been found by my predecessors impossible to sustain the militia organization, because the election of officers depended upon voluntary assemblages of the people as militia men, and the election by them of their officers. But the moral sense of the people, not dictating to them the propriety of such assemblages, the militia system, in point of fact was a dead letter, and from the year 1831 up to 1853 no enumeration of the militia force of the State was made.

The stirring events of the last or Mexican war, it was hoped, had begotten a different and better military spirit; and the last Legislature in its wisdom, having conferred upon the Governor the power to appoint the superior officers, who, in their turn, had the power to appoint the minor officers: I entertained the reasonable expectation that the way would be readily opened for an early enumeration, as well as an efficient re-organization of the militia. My desires tended more particularly towards a new enumeration, because the portion of public arms assigned to the State, is yet founded upon their turns for the year 1831; and as the population of the State according to the census of 1830 amounted only 343,031, while the year 1850 exhibits an increase to 988,416, it is apparent that the population being three-fold of 1830, we are entitled to a proportional increase of public arms. Conceiving the liberties of a people are safer in their own hands, and are best to be preserved by a familiarity with the means to defend them, as well as the positive possession of arms; to secure these ends during the summer of

1853, summons were issued to each of the Brigadier Generals appointed to appear in Court Martial in the city of Indianapolis, on the 11th and 12th days of October of that year. Accordingly on those days a Court Martial assembled in the Supreme Court Room, on whose session owing to a severe illness, I was unable to attend. The result of their session was a code of "Rules and Regulations," which were published in the public newspapers and in pamphlet form, and sent to the officers appointed along with their commissions. Not being able because of my illness, to attend the Court Martial, all points were not provided for as I should have desired, to enable me to attain the ends to which my attention was particularly directed.

Thus far my efforts have been a complete failure, and notwithstanding the different brigades of the State, excepting only the sixth district, are entirely officered. No brigade enumerations have been forwarded to me. Commissions have been by thousands, and letters of instruction and advice without number written, so far as my office is concerned, matters remain *statu quo*.

I am fully impressed that all the labors of all the officers will amount to nothing, unless the next Legislature will give us a law imposing penalties for the non-performance of official and militia duty; that the militia law will ever remain a dead letter, unless the Legislature interposes by the enactment of a law, that will make the performance of militia duty respectable, by securing it from outrage and ridicule.

Respectfully,
S. D. TOMLINSON,
Adj't. Gen. Indiana Militia.

INDIANA THREE PER CENT. FUND.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, INDIANA, {
Indianapolis, November 10, 1853. }

SIR :—You will recollect our conversation in July last, on the subject of the outstanding bonds held by the General Government against the State of Indiana, the principal amounting to \$210,000; and also the views I expressed concerning the withholding by the General Government from the State, of the amount due her from the three per cent. fund, so called. That amount on the 31st day of January, 1853, was \$101,060 75, and is withheld by the General Government as an offset for the non-payment of interest on the bonds of the State.

I am desirous you should call the attention of Congress to these subjects. And as that body is soon to meet, and you are about preparing the annual communication of your Department, I desire to state some facts and views which I trust you will press upon the consideration of the Government.

Sometime in 1837 or 1838, the General Government became the purchaser of the bonds which she now holds against the State of Indiana. She purchased them, not directly of the State, or its Agent, but in the market, and has theretofore no claim to be considered in any more favorable light than that of an ordinary purchaser or speculator.

Though the bonds were originally sold by the Agent in violation of the law upon which their issue was based, and were, therefore, by legal and equitable presumption, held by the first, and all subsequent purchasers with a knowledge of the fraudulent issue and sale; and although the State was thereby subjected to great loss, and an enormous increase of a debt for which she never received an equiv-

alent—still it is with pride that the citizens of Indiana reflect that they have never seized upon a seemingly just occasion therefrom to forswear the claims thus fraudulently held against her. She has never refused payment of principal or interest to the extent of her ability. An infant State loaded down by these unjust transactions with a crushing debt, which could not be met save at the sacrifice of that food, clothing and shelter which the merciless law always allows the debtor, she suspended for a season the payment of her liabilities; but only to resume them so soon as she could make an equitable arrangement with her creditors—an arrangement fairly promising ultimately to liquidate her liabilities for principal and interest to all who availed themselves of it. Like an honest debtor she surrendered her internal improvements. She divested herself of a munificent grant of public lands from the General Government, and for the balance of her indebtedness issued new and legal bonds wherewith to redeem those that were old and illegal. She did all that she could—nearly all of her creditors attested the sincerity and honesty of her efforts, and in the exercise of the ordinary principles of commercial sagacity and forbearance, entered into the new arrangement. The General Government has not yet elected so to do, preferring still to hold her original bonds, and to exact the interest, at least, in her own way.

These remarks indicate the essential circumstances of our indebtedness to the General Government, and of the relations of the parties thereto. You will allow me now to speak of the indebtedness of the General Government to the State of Indiana.

By the terms of admission into the Union of the States, the people of Indiana became entitled, through the State Government as their Trustee, to what is familiarly known as the three per cent. fund, being a per centage on the net proceeds of land sales within her borders, to be distributed to the people of the various counties of the State, for the purpose of constructing highways and bridges. This arrangement then became an article in the fundamental compact between the General Government and the new State. The General Government reserved no more right to annul it, than to remand the State to its original condition of a territory. And the State, or the people thereof, reserved no more right to pervert the funds thus granted from their stipulated purpose, than to withdraw themselves from the federal compact.

This concession to the people of the various counties, of moneys derived from land sales was not made in the light of a gratuity to a new State, but from an original sense of justice, and of interest:—of *justice* because as a large landholder within the State, it became her *duty* to share with the lesser and poorer landholders, the burden of those improvements so mutually indispensable: of *interest* because the establishment of highways and bridges opened and enhanced the value of the General Government.

These considerations were of themselves enough to induce the General Government to stipulate the payment of a small per cent-

age on the net proceeds of land sales. But it inserted still another provision into the compact, more exclusively to her own benefit, to-wit: that all lands sold by the United States within the limits of the State, should be for the space of five years, exempted from taxation. This became an inducement to purchasers, tending to increase the competition, enhance the value, and expedite the sale of the public lands. So that, in addition to the claims of *justice*, that she should share the burdens of her neighbor landholders, and in addition to the fully compensating benefit accruing to her from the construction of highways and bridges, it may be truly said that she has received a *second* full remuneration for all the per centage she stipulated to pay, in the provision of the compact exempting her lands from taxation.

Indiana has fulfilled her part of the compact. She has continued to exempt the lands from taxation, until now the great body of these lands are sold, though for year after year, she has failed to receive her stipulated per centage. The poor settler, unaided by the covenanted help of the General Government the proffer of which in part attracted him to the wilderness, has pushed on his improvements alone, and has taken upon his weary shoulders not only the burdens incident to a frontier life, but the burdens also properly belonging to the owners of the national domain around him, and out of his own sufferings, and sinews, and poverty, has added wealth to the General Government, by every highway he has constructed, and by every rude bridge, which his homely implements and skill have reared. Thus it is that her people have been ever mindful of and faithful to the indefeasible obligations of their compact. And they cannot but ask, emboldened in view of the four-fold equivalent they have rendered in the premises, why the General Government should continue to withhold the small per centage of land sales she has solemnly stipulated to pay—not as an ordinary stipulation between individuals—but as a *condition precedent* to the very *creation* and *co-ordinate* with the very *existence of the State*.

They cannot but ask whether they in turn, suffering under some imagined or real wrong of the General Government touching a foreign matter, would be justified in retaliating by appropriating the moneys received from the three per cent. fund to some other end than that to which they are pledged. And yet they are slow to see any more virtue in like action on the part of the General Government than on their own part, and they find it hard to believe that the General Government will persist in a course on the one part, which the people of Indiana could never for one moment think of adopting on the other.

We are well aware that the action of the General Government in withholding the three per cent. fund, amounting on the 31st day of January, 1852, to \$101,060 75 was adopted, as an offset for the non-payment of interest by the State of Indiana, on her bonds, which had fallen into the possession of the Federal Treasury.

But in regard to this matter we respectfully submit,

1. That if the State has been guilty of an alleged act of bad faith in one transaction, it is a very doubtful justification, either in law or morals, for the United States to violate her good faith in another and distinct case.

2. That even if such offset is ever allowable, it is at least fitting that regard should be had to the analogy of cases.

In the transactions alluded to, no such regard is seemingly had. The relation of creditor or holder of State bonds, is one voluntarily assumed by the General Government, in assuming which, by purchase from second or third hands, she stands only on a par with other like purchasers or speculators, and cannot be *justly* recognized by the State in any other light, or be made the recipient of peculiar favor. The General Government became a party to an ordinary commercial transaction, subject to commercial contingencies, and simple commercial rules. Whereas the relation of indebtedness of the General Government to the State is one subsisting between *original parties*—a matter of *deliberate compact*—a compact proscribed by the one party as the very creative *condition of the other*. In its *form, circumstances, and essence*, it possesses more of *legal solemnity and obligation*, and one with regard to which, no violation of faith is alleged against the State.

And again, in the former case, there are no correlative duties and obligations, they being simply and solely upon the side of the debtor to the creditor, while in the latter there are important correlative duties, and the refusal of the one party to fulfil, absolves the other. A view upon which, we have stated before, the State has honorably and meritoriously refused to act.

3. But independent of the preceding points, we submit that it is an act of *power*, merely to punish for alleged bad faith, without giving the accused *party a hearing*. We assert that the State has done all that she could do—that she has never sought nor proposed to repudiate her bonds, even though she might not be without pretext for so doing—that, finding herself on the verge of bankruptcy, she offered to her creditors the best arrangement she could make, which the United States in still refusing to accept, acts contrary to that sense of commercial fairness and sagacity which has governed the vast majority of her co-creditors.

Allow me now, sir, to call your attention to some supplementary considerations of importance to the full understanding of the equity of our case.

From a statement furnished me by the Commissioner of the Land Office, I learn that the amount of cash realized by the General Government from the proceeds of the sales of public lands in the State of Indiana, to the 31st day of December, 1845, was \$18,734,619 92
From 31st of Dec. 1845, to 31st Dec., 1852. . . . 1,717,933 00

\$20,452,552 92

A considerable portion of these lands were sold to early settlers at \$2 per acre, and in very many instances from as high as

\$5 to even \$10 per acre. At our land sales, twenty, thirty, and forty years ago, there were no combinations on the day of sale, a practice which, in the more western States has contributed to a large reduction of the net proceeds realized by the General Government from sale of their lands. On the other hand, our people frequently paid two-fold the government price for their homes, purchasing honestly at public sales in full competition, with speculators. This cannot be said of any other State admitted into the Union since 1816; and hence it follows that the net proceeds realized by the Government have been materially enhanced by the orderly and honest behavior of our citizens—those hardy pioneers who felled the forrests, opened the highways, and studded the bosom of this great State with the centers of civilization and culture which now adorn it. They have dealt liberally and faithfully with the General Government, and demeaned themselves quietly and peaceably.

But for this, her simple duty, in which she claims to be behind none of her sister States, she has never demanded or received a reward. The General Government has made liberal grants of lands to Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, Wisconsin, and other States, for the purpose of constructing their great systems of railways. To Indiana she has made none, though her central position among the north-western States render her lines of Railways of vital importance on either hand. Alone, she has struggled on until she has as many or more miles of Railway completed, or in progress as any State in the Union, every mile of which has enhanced the public domain within her borders, and expediated its sale until not over 200,000 acres remained unsold.

We are not unmindful, that the General Government aided the State, by a grant of lands to construct the Wabash and Erie Canal—a work of immense magnitude—being 464 miles in length, and in its present completion uniting the waters of the lake with the waters of the great valley of the Mississippi. The prosecution and completion of this work has added to the wealth of the United States, enhancing the value and increasing the sales of their lands. And as a further remuneration for said grant it is, "Provided that the said canal when completed, shall be and forever remain a public highway, for the use of the Government of the United States, free from any toll or other charge whatever, for any property of the United States, or persons in their service, passing through the same."

We submit however, that the State never received for the building of this canal, the amount of lands contemplated by the grant. By the construction given to the law by the Commissioner of the Land Office, she received only the *pro rata* of lands for the measurement of the direct route of canal. No computation was made for the increased length occasioned by the sinuosities of alignments &c. If a computation of these items were fairly made, the State would still be found entitled to a quantity of land not less than

500,000 acres. And it is pertinent here to re-state, that even the gift she did receive, was in due time brought forth, in the days of her embarrassment and adversity (as the Roman matron surrendered their jewels to the State) and honorably given to her creditors, rather than the least imputation should rest upon her good faith.

In view of what has been above suggested, we respectfully submit, that Congress should pay to the State the amount due her by solemn compact, from the three per cent. fund, so called; that the obligation viewed by itself, is unfringed and in full force. And further, that the excess of equivalent rendered to the General Government by the honest demeanor of her citizens in the purchase of the public lands without combinations; and consequently at advanced prices; by the stipulated exemption from taxation of all lands sold; by the faithful construction of highways, and bridges; and the super-added and unaided construction of highways, fairly entitle her to the generous treatment of the Government with reference to the bonds of the State which she holds. And when in addition to these considerations it is remembered that a large balance due the State, as above suggested, under a generous and equitable construction of the Act granting lands to her canal, we respectfully submit, that the bonds referred to, should be surrendered without further equivalent.

I have the honor to be

Most respectfully yours. &c.,

JOSEPH A. WRIGHT.

Hon. ROBERT McCLELLAND, Secretary of the Interior, Washington City.

CIRCULAR.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, }
Washington, 19th Oct., 1853. }

To His Excellency, the Governor of the State of Indiana, Indianapolis:

SIR:—I have the honor to transmit to your Excellency a copy of the Consular Convention of the 23d of February last, between the United States and France, and to invite your Excellency's attention to the second paragraph of its seventh article. Pursuant to the stipulation therein contained, the President engages to recommend to those States of the Union by whose laws aliens are not permitted to hold real estate, the passage of such laws as may be necessary for the purpose of conferring that right. In accordance with the stipulation adverted to, the President directs me to communicate to your Excellency his recommendation, that if, pursuant to existing laws French subjects should not be allowed to hold real estate in Indiana, that right may, by law, be conferred upon them.

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully,

Your Excellency's obedient serv't.

W. L. MARCY.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A P R O C L A M A T I O N .

Whereas, a Consular Convention between the United States of America and His Majesty the Emperor of the French, was concluded and signed, in this city, by their respective plenipotentiaries, on the twenty-third day of February last, which Convention as amended by the Senate of the United States, and being in the English and French languages, is, word for word, as follows:

Consular Convention between the United States of America and His Majesty the Emperor of the French.

The President of the United States of America, and His Majesty the Emperor of the French, being equally desirous to strengthen the bonds of friendship between the two nations, and to give a new and more ample development to their commercial intercourse, deem it expedient, for the accomplishment of that purpose, to conclude a special convention which shall determine, in a precise and reciprocal manner, the rights, privileges, and duties of the consuls of the two countries.

Accordingly they have named—

The President of the United States:

The Honorable Edward Everett, Secretary of State of the United States:

His Majesty the Emperor of the French:

The Count de Sartiges, Commander of the Imperial Order of the Legion of Honor, &c., &c., his Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Washington;

Who, after communicating to each other their full powers, found in good faith and due form, have agreed upon the following articles:

ARTICLE I.

The consuls general, consuls, and vice-consuls, or consular agents of the United States and France, shall be reciprocally received and recognized, on the presentation of their commissions, in the form established in their respective countries. The necessary exequatur for the exercise of their functions shall be furnished to them without charge; and on the exhibition of this exequatur, they shall be admitted at once, and without difficulty, by the territorial authorities, federal or State, judicial or executive, of the ports, cities, and places of their residence and district, to the enjoyment of the prerogatives reciprocally granted. The government that furnishes the exequatur reserves the right to withdraw it on a statement of the reasons for which it has thought proper to do so.

ARTICLE II.

The consuls general, consuls, vice-consuls, or consular agents of the United States and France, shall enjoy in the two countries the privileges usually accorded to their offices, such as personal immunity except in the case of crime, exemption from military billetings, from service in the militia or the national guard, and other duties of the same nature: and from all direct and personal taxation, whether federal, State or municipal. If, however, the said consuls general, consuls, vice-consuls, or consular agents, are citizens of the country in which they reside; if they are, or become, owners of property

there, or engage in commerce, they shall be subject to the same taxes and imposts, and with the reservation of the treatment granted to commercial agents, to the same jurisdiction, as other citizens of the country who are owners of property, or merchants.

They may place on the outer door of their offices, or of their dwelling-houses, the arms of their nation, with an inscription in these words: "Consul of the United States," or "Consul of France;" and they shall be allowed to hoist the flag of their country thereon.

They shall never be compelled to appear as witnesses before the courts. When any declaration for judicial purposes, or deposition, is to be received from them in the administration of justice, they shall be invited, in writing, to appear in court, and if unable to do so, their testimony shall be requested in writing, or be taken orally at their dwellings.

Consular pupils shall enjoy the same personal privileges and immunities as consuls general, consuls, vice-consuls, or consular agents.

In case of death, indisposition, or absence of the latter, the chancellors, secretaries, and consular pupils attached to their offices, shall be entitled to discharge *ad interim* the duties of their respective posts; and shall enjoy whilst thus acting, the prerogatives granted to the incumbents.

ARTICLE III.

The consular offices and dwellings shall be inviolable. The local authorities shall not invade them under any pretext. In no case shall they examine or seize the papers there deposited. In no case shall those offices or dwellings be used as places of asylum.

ARTICLE IV.

The consuls general, consuls, vice-consuls, or consular agents, of both countries shall have the right to complain to the authorities of the respective governments, whether federal or local, judicial, or executive, throughout the extent of their consular district, of any infraction of the treaties or conventions existing between the United States and France, or for the purpose of protecting informally the rights and interests of their countrymen, especially in cases of absence. Should there be no diplomatic agent of their nation, they shall be authorized, in case of need, to have recourse to the general or federal government, of the country in which they exercise their functions.

ARTICLE V.

The respective consuls general, and consuls, shall be free to establish, in such parts of their district as they may see fit, vice-consuls, or consular agents, who may be taken indiscriminately from among

Americans of the United States, Frenchmen, or citizens of other countries. These agents, whose nomination, it is understood, shall be submitted to the approval of their respective governments, shall be provided with a certificate given to them by the consul by whom they are named, and under whose orders they are to act.

ARTICLE VI.

The consuls general, consuls, vice-consuls, or consular agents, shall have the right of taking at their offices or bureaux, at the domicile of the parties concerned, or on board ship, the declarations of captains, crews, passengers, merchants, or citizens of their country, and of executing there, all requisite papers.

The respective consuls general, consuls, vice-consuls, or consular agents, shall have the right, also, to receive at their offices, or bureaux, conformably to the laws and regulations of their country, all acts of agreement executed between the citizens of their own country and the citizens or inhabitants of the country in which they reside, and even all such acts between the latter, provided that these acts relate to property situated, or to business to be transacted, in the territory of the nation to which the consul or the agent before whom they are executed may belong.

Copies of such papers, duly authenticated by the consuls general, consuls, vice-consuls, or consular agents, and sealed with the official seal of their consulate or consular agency, shall be admitted in courts of justice throughout the United States and France. in like manner as the originals.

ARTICLE VII.

In all the States of the Union, whose existing laws permit it, so long and to the same extent as the said laws shall remain in force, Frenchmen shall enjoy the right of possessing personal and real property by the same title and in the same manner as the citizens of the United States. They shall be free to dispose of it as they may please, either gratuitously or for value received, by donation, testament, or otherwise, just as those citizens themselves; and in no case shall they be subjected to taxes on transfer, inheritance, or any others different from those paid by the latter, or to taxes which shall not be equally imposed.

As to the States of the Union, by whose existing laws aliens are not permitted to hold real estate, the President engages to recommend to them the passage of such laws as may be necessary for the purpose of conferring this right.

In like manner, but with the reservation of the ulterior right of establishing reciprocity in regard to possessions and inheritance, the government of France accords to the citizens of the United States the same rights within its territory in respect to real and personal property, and to inheritance, as are enjoyed there by its own citizens.

ARTICLE VIII.

The respective consuls general, consuls, vice-consuls, or consular agents, shall have exclusive charge of the internal order of the merchant vessels of their nation, and shall alone take cognizance of differences which may arise, either at sea or at port, between the captain, officers, and crew, without exception, particularly in reference to the adjustment of wages and the execution of contracts. The local authorities shall not, on any pretext, interfere in these differences, but shall lend forcible aid to the consuls, when they may ask it, to arrest and imprison all persons composing the crew whom they may deem it necessary to confine. Those persons shall be arrested at the sole request of the consuls, addressed in writing to the local authority, and supported by an official extract from the register of the ship or the list of the crew, and shall be held, during the whole time of their stay in the port, at the disposal of the consuls. Their release shall be granted at the mere request of the consuls made in writing. The expenses of the arrest and detention of those persons shall be paid by the consuls.

ARTICLE IX.

The respective consuls general, consuls, vice-consuls, or consular agents, may arrest the officers, sailors, and all other persons making part of the crews of ships-of-war or merchant vessels of their nation, who may be guilty or be accused of having deserted said ships and vessels, for the purpose of sending them on board or back to their country. To that end, the consuls of France in the United States shall apply to the magistrates designated in the act of Congress of May 4, 1826—this is to say indiscriminately to any of the federal, State, or municipal authorities; and the consul of the United States in France shall apply to any of the competent authorities and make a request in writing for the deserters, supporting it by an exhibition of the registers of the vessel and list of the crew, or by other official documents, to show that the men who they claim belonged to said crew. Upon such request alone, thus supported, and without the exaction of any oath from the consuls the deserters, not being citizens of the country where the demand is made, either at the time of their shipping or of their arrival in the port, shall be given up to them. All aid and protection shall be furnished them for the pursuit, seizure, and arrest of the deserters, who shall even be put and kept in the prisons of the country at the request and at the expense of the consul until these agents may find an opportunity of sending them away. If, however, such opportunity should not present itself within the space of three months, counting from the day of the arrest, the deserters shall be set at liberty, and shall not again be arrested for the same cause.

ARTICLE X.

The respective consuls general, consuls, vice-consuls, or consular agents, shall receive the declarations, protest, and reports of all captains of vessels of their nation in reference to injuries experienced at sea; they shall examine and take note of the stowage; and when there are no stipulations to the contrary between the owners, freighters, or insurers, they shall be charged with the repairs. If any inhabitants of the country in which the consuls reside, or citizens of a third nation, are interested in the matter, and the parties cannot agree, the competent local authority shall decide.

ARTICLE XI.

All proceedings relative to the salvage of American vessels wrecked upon the coasts of France, and of French vessels wrecked upon the coast of the United States, shall be respectively directed by the consuls general, consuls and vice-consuls of the United States in France, and by the consuls general, consuls, and vice-consuls of France in the United States, and until their arrival by the respective consular agents wherever an agency exists. In the places and ports where an agency does not exist, the local authorities, until the arrival of the consul in whose district the wreck may have occurred, and who shall be immediately informed of the occurrence, shall take all necessary measures for the protection of persons and preservation of property.

The local authorities shall not otherwise interfere than for the maintainance of order, the protection of the interests of the salvors, if they do not belong to the crews that have been wreched, and to carry into effect the arrangements made for the entry and exportation of merchandize saved.

It is understood that such merchandize shall not be subjected to any custom-house duty if it is to be re-exported, and, if it be entered for consumption, a diminution of such duty shall be allowed in conformity with the regulations of the respective countries.

ARTICLE XII.

The respective consuls general, consuls, vice-consuls, or consular agents, as well as their consular pupils, chancellors, and secretaries, shall enjoy in the two countries all the privileges, exemptions, and immunities which may at any future time be granted to the agent of the same rank of the most favored nation.

ARTICLE XIII.

The present convention shall remain in force for the space of ten

years from the day of exchange of the ratifications, which shall be made in conformity with the respective constitutions of the two countries; and exchanged at Washington within the period of six months, or sooner, if possible. In case neither party give notice, twelve months before the expiration of the said period of ten years of its intentions not to renew this convention, it shall remain in force a year longer, and so on from year to year, until the expiration of a year from the day on which one of the parties shall give such notice.

In testimony whereof, the respective plenipotentiaries have signed this convention, and hereunto affixed their respective seals.

Done at the city of Washington the twenty-third day of February, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three.

EDWARD EVERETT,

[L. S.]

SARTIGES

[L. S.]

And whereas the said Convention, as amended, has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged at Washington, on the eleventh instant, by William L. Marcy, Secretary of State of the United States, and the Count de Sartiges, Commander of the Imperial Order of the Legion of Honor, &c., &c., &c., and Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of his Majesty the Emperor of the French near the Government of the United States, on the part of their respective Governments:

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, FRANKLIN PIERCE, President of the United States of America, have caused the said Convention to be made public, to the end that the same and every clause and article thereof may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

[L. S.] Done at the city of Washington, this twelfth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, and of the Independence of the United States the seventy-eighth.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

By the President:

W. L. MARCY, *Secretary of State.*

REPORT

OF

THE COMMISSIONERS

OF

THE SINKING FUND,

TO THE LEGISLATURE.

LAI'D ON THE TABLE, AND FIVE HUNDRED COPIES ORDERED TO BE PRINTED

INDIANAPOLIS:

AUSTIN H. BROWN, STATE PRINTER.
1855.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND, /
Indianapolis, January 9, 1855. }

HON. DAVID KILGORE,

Speaker of the House of Representatives :

SIR:—Herewith please receive and lay before the House the
Annual Report of the Board of Commissioners of the Sinking
Fund.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

EBENEZER DUMONT, *President.*

R E P O R T .

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND, }
Indianapolis, January 6, 1855. }

HON. DAVID KILGORE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives :

SIR :—The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund herewith respectfully submit their annual report of the condition of the Fund on the 4th day of December last.

The net increase of the fund, since the last annual report, over and above paying the interest on the bonds of the State issued for banking purposes, and all other expenses, as will be seen by exhibit marked "A," has been one hundred and fifty-two thousand five hundred and five dollars and ninety-nine cents, (\$152,505 99.) The whole condition of the fund will be seen by exhibit marked "B."

The means of this fund arise from the excess of the loan made by the State for Bank capital in the State Bank, the profits on the stock of the State in the Bank, over paying the interest on such loan, and the accumulation of the fund by loaning.

Its management is committed to a Board of Commissioners, elected by the Legislature, by whom it has been controlled since the organization of the Bank ; who are charged also with the payment of the interest on the bonds of the State for bank capital, and with the general oversight of the rights and interests of the State, arising from her connection with the Bank. The members of this Board, holding their offices from the Legislature, and having no personal interest in the Bank, have steadfastly held in view the safe and productive accumulation of the fund committed to them, and its faithful application to the beneficent object of common school education, to which it is, under the charter of the Bank, appropriated. Notwithstanding the varied changes in financial affairs since the organization of the Bank, it is very gratifying to be enabled to state that the object and expectation of the Commissioners seem to be secure of accomplishment ; that the profits

realized for the State, for the noble object of common school education, will considerably exceed one and a-half million of dollars, over and above discharging in full the bonds of the State issued for her bank loan.

The resources of the fund are as follows :

Stock in the State Bank of Indiana.....	\$1,013,754 27
Loans of the Fund.....	1,021,998 45
Bonds of the State issued for Bank capital, purchased by the Fund, ..	86,000 00
Bonds of the State issued for Internal Improvement purposes, paid off by the Fund, from the Wabash College, under a special law, with interest allowed.....	10,400 00
Treasury notes of the State issued for Internal Improvement purposes, redeemed, as a loan to the State, by law,.....	\$588,360 00
Interest allowed in redeeming such Treasury notes.....	133,185 06
	<hr/> 721,545 06
Cash balances due the fund at the East, and in the Branches of the State Bank.....	\$51,931 20
Which are subject to the Interest for January 1, 1855, with commission and premium,.....	33,418 77
	<hr/> 18,512 43
	<hr/> \$2,872,210 21

The liabilities of the fund are as follows :

Bond of the State, issued for Bank capital,.....	1,390,000 00
To the State for surplus revenue,	114,532 87
To the State for Saline and Bank Tax Fund, invested in Bank Stock,.....	5,716 27
For excess of bids on sales of forfeited lands,.....	2,697 01
	<hr/> \$1,512,946 15
Leave an excess of means over all liabilities, including payment of State Bonds,.....	\$1,359,264 06

This is the excess, if the bonds of the State issued for Bank capital are discharged at their face; whereas, being only five per cent bonds, and not falling due from the State until the years 1864,

1865, and 1866, they have been purchased by the Commissioners, so far as they have been offered to them, since they were authorized by law to purchase them, at from eighty to ninety cents on the dollar.

When bonds issued by other States, bearing six per cent. interest, are worth par, of course these bonds, bearing only five per cent. interest, are only intrinsically worth eighty-three and one-third cents on the dollar: the interest on that price, at six per cent., yielding five per cent. As the business of the State Bank will finally close in January, 1859, and as she must begin the business of winding up January 1, 1857, being eight years before the average period of the State bonds falling due, and the means will be realized from the stock and profits of the Bank, it is expected, without much delay thereafter, the Commissioners do not entertain a doubt of being able to purchase a large part of the bonds, at the above relative value, of a five per cent. bond eighty-three and one-third cents, compared with a six per cent. State bond at par. Therefore it has not been deemed sound policy by the Commissioners, to stimulate the price of the bonds to an unnatural cost, by paying more for them than the value in the money market of bonds of other solvent States bearing five per cent. interest. These bonds, within a short time past, since there has been a pressure for the redemption of the bank notes issued on them, have been offered to us at par, but declined. Although we may sympathize with those who have paid par, or even over par, for these bonds, under the inflated value given to them by past legislation, when for the redemption of their notes they can only realize about eighty cents on the dollar for them in the money market, we could not feel it to be our duty, acting as trustees for the accumulation of a fund devoted to the excellent object of advancing common school education in the State, to sacrifice the fund committed to us, to make up these losses. Much less could we feel called upon to do it, when so large a portion of these bonds are owned by speculators in stocks and bonds. The Commissioners of this fund have now ample authority to purchase these bonds, in their sound discretion. In the purchase of the \$86,000 of them, by giving their market value, in place of their nominal value, they saved \$11,508 27—more than one-half having been purchased at between eighty and eighty-five cents on the dollar: whereas, if by law we had been compelled to invest all the means of the fund, as it is now purposed should be provided to be required to be done, in their purchase, they probably could not have been bought for less than their face. It is difficult to see who is benefitted by such legislation, except the speculators in State bonds. The harvest just reaped by them, in getting par for Indiana bonds, for investment as securities for banking, which were previously only worth what they now are, a fifth or a fourth below par, ought to be an admonition that the interest of such speculators may be different from that of the State or the people, and that any legislation which tends

to inflate their price above the market value, compared with the bonds of other solvent and interest paying States, that gives them a fictitious value, or that will prevent the Commissioners from getting them at their intrinsic worth, should be considered in all its bearings. To purchase these bonds at the price they have at times rated at, since they were adopted as at par for banking uses, and the price at which we have bought them, would cost the State over \$150,000, without benefitting any person except the stock speculator. It may be safely stated that nine-tenths, if not ninety-nine hundredths, of the bonds that have been surrendered by the Auditor, on return of the circulation of the Free Banks, have gone back into the hands of the brokers; and that of the bonds still unsurrendered, a large portion are subject to a like ownership.

They are, it may be, a *very meritorious class of men, and have strong claims upon our regard*, and it would not be so objectionable to bestow upon them a gratuity, if it could be done without diminishing a fund that has been consecrated to a sacred purpose, and depriving orphan children of the means of learning to read and write.

But when two such important interests as the claims of the broker and the claims of common schools come in conflict, it seems but reasonable that the former should yield to the latter, unless it had a better foundation than it seems to have in the present instance.

The Sinking Fund is entitled, under the engagement made by the State under the act of February 6, 1841, not only to a return of the \$721,545 06 it has advanced for the redemption of the Treasury notes, and the \$10,400 of Internal Improvement bonds the fund has received from the Wabash College, subject to the credit to the State for 114,532 87 on Surplus Revenue account, but also to the interest thereon, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, from the date of such redemption; which interest will largely add to the fund, and compensate for any losses it may sustain.

The stock of the State also in the Bank is only computed in the above statement at par, while it is reasonably to be expected, in view of the large surplus fund it has accumulated, that with ordinary success in the remaining two years business of the Bank, and a judicious closing in the subsequent two years allowed them by the charter, that a very considerable addition will be realized above the par of the stock, exclusive of all losses: so that in every point of view the Commissioners do not entertain a doubt but that, with the same care and prudence that has been thus far bestowed, in the affairs and management of the Bank and of the Sinking Fund, continued until the business entrusted to each is closed to the best advantage, as contemplated by the charter, in the year 1859, the highest expectation of the friends of common school education in the State will be amply realized.

In the loaning out of the Sinking Fund, besides taking a mort-

gage, a bond is also taken from the borrower, for the payment of the money. A bond is also taken on the sale of Sinking Fund land, from the purchaser, for the payment of the purchase money. It has been found, up to this time, but seldom necessary to bring suit on these bonds, to fix the individual liability of the borrowers; but as instances may now exist, or may hereafter occur, from bad title, false appraisement, fraud, or other causes, that the land is inadequate, and a suit necessary, it is believed that the interest of the fund would be promoted if the suits found necessary to be brought on these bonds could be brought in the circuit or court of common pleas of the county of Marion, where access could be easily had to the record and documents necessary to its maintenance. The remedy is now enforced by a sale of the land at Indianapolis, and he who has rendered it necessary, by procuring a false appraisement, or by any other fraud, that a suit should be brought on the bonds, cannot complain that it is brought where the debt was contracted, where the money is due, and the fraud committed. The inconvenience and loss of valuable papers, arising from withdrawing them from the file, and sending them to different parts of the State, need only to be named to be fully comprehended.

When the Legislature met annually, a Commissioner of the Sinking Fund was elected at each session. As it now meets but once in two years, it will be necessary at the present session to elect two Commissioners. It is believed that some legislation is necessary to compel purchasers of Sinking Fund lands to comply with their purchases, and that some other amendments are necessary to render the machinery of the department more efficient, and to render some enactments now in force less ambiguous and more intelligible.

It is hoped that the present Legislature will make provision for the payment of the debts due this fund on account of moneys advanced to the Benevolent Institutions and to the Bloomington College--the amount of which will doubtless be stated in their report.

EBENEZER DUMONT,
JOHN F. CARR,
P. M. PARKS,
BEATTIE McCLELLAND,
WILLIAM DAILEY,
Commissioners.

A,
Exhibit of the Income and Appropriations of the Sinking Fund, from November 7, 1853, to December 4, 1854.

INCOME.	EXPENDITURE.
Interest received on Loans..... \$62,193 66 Dividend on Stock in State Bank..... 191,567 48 Damages on sales of forfeited lands..... 290 87 Excess amount realized over balance due on forfeited lands..... 53 40	For Interest, Exchange, and Commission on State Bonds for Bank loan..... \$105,804 60 For Commissioners' services and expenses..... 2,359 85 For Clerk's and Assistant Clerk's salaries..... 1,000 00 For Rent, Printing Commission, and all other items of expenditure..... 1,833 97
----- \$264,104 41	----- \$111,598 42
TOTAL INCOME.	
Income, as above..... \$264,104 41 Principal of stock mortgages paid..... 2,340 46 Principal of other loans..... 58,689 81 Means on deposit in branches, &c., appropriated during the year..... 77,585 27	Leaving net income, over expenditure..... \$152,505 99 Expended, as above..... \$111,598 42 Loans made..... 297,121 53
----- \$408,719 95	----- \$408,719 95

Condition of the Sinking Fund, December 4, 1854.

557

MEANS.

Bank Stock.

Stock in the State bank of Indiana, under the charter.	\$880,000 00
Stock in the State Bank of Indiana, from investments of the Sinking Fund.	128,028 40
Stock in the State Bank of Indiana, from Saline Fund.	4,934 20
Stock in the State Bank of Indiana, from Bank Tax Fund.	792 07
	<u>\$1,013,757 27</u>

Loans on Mortgage for paying Bank Stock.

In Lawrenceburgh Branch.	\$3,251 16
In Madison Branch.	44 53
In Evansville Branch.	2,845 52
In Vincennes Branch.	1,450 51
In Bedford Branch.	1,397 32
	<u>8,980 14</u>

Loans on other Mortgages.

Loans to borrowers on mortgages.	\$891,327 45
Loans by sale on credit of forfeited mortgaged property.	\$121,681 26
	<u>1,013,009 31</u>

Balances in Branches of State Bank of Indiana.

Indianapolis Branch.	\$5,210 43
Lawrenceburgh Branch.	111 70
Richmond Branch.	3 38
Madison Branch.	5,827 63
Madison Branch, for Coupon Fund.	1,827 29
New Albany Branch.	3,933 74
Evansville Branch.	3,971 12
Vincennes Branch.	4,906 56

LIABILITIES.

For excess of the State issued for Bank capital, under the charter.	\$1,390,000 00
For excess of Bids on sales of forfeited lands, over balances due on loans.	2,697 01
To State of Indiana on account of surplus revenue.	\$114,532 87
To State of Indiana, for Saline Fund invested in Bank stock.	4,924 20
To State of Indiana, for Bank Tax Fund invested in Bank stock.	792 07
	<u>120,249 14</u>

Other Sources of Receipt.

Dividends on Bank Stock under the Charter.	\$1,825,986 83
Dividends on surplus revenue Bank Stock.	129,444 30
Dividends on Bank Stock, 1839.	7,503 66
Dividends on Bank Stock, 1841.	508 33
Dividends in Sinking Fund Treasurer Notes.	37,414 97
Interest on mortgage loans for Bank stock.	\$171,863 91
Interest on other loans.	773,436 14
Interest on State loans, on forfeited lands.	83,375 10
Interest on State Bonds.	150 00
Interest on Coupon Fund.	33 10
Premium on State Bonds sold.	1,027,858 25
Damages on forfeited lands, on sales.	29,496 92
Rebates from forfeited lands.	7,038 20
Blank forms of mortgages.	537 15
Gain in purchase of Sinking Fund Bank Stock.	116 17
Gain in purchase of Bank Bonds.	671 34
South Bend Branch.	11,508 27
	<u>8 23</u>

2,000,268 09

Condition of the Sinking Fund, December, 1854.—Continued.

MEANS.	LIABILITIES.
<p>Bedford Branch..... \$1,692 87</p> <p>Terre Haute Branch..... 3,630 84</p> <p>Lafayette Branch..... 3,723 29</p> <p>Fort Wayne Branch..... 4,889 73</p> <p>Michigan City Branch..... 4,506 19</p> <p>Winslow, Lanier & Co., New York..... \$43,526 77</p> <p>Ebenezer Dumont, President and acting Treasurer, deposited in Bank..... \$393 81</p> <p>State Bonds for Bank loan—purchased..... 8,010 62</p> <p>Indiana Bonds and interest received from Wabash College..... 8,404 43</p> <p>Internal Improvement Treasury Notes redeemed by Sinking Fund..... 86,000 00</p> <p>Interest on Internal Improvement Treasury Notes redeemed by Sinking Fund..... 10,400 00</p> <p>..... 588,361 00</p> <p>..... 133,155 00</p>	<p>For interest on State Bonds, issued for Bank Capital, under the charter..... \$1,280,678 67</p> <p>For interest on Bonds of 1839..... 589 05</p> <p>For premium on the purchase of Exchange and Interest..... 31,953 50</p> <p>To Treasurer of State, Act of January, 1841..... \$16,773 63</p> <p>To Treasurers of State, Act of February, 1841..... 59,636 60</p> <p>To Fund Commissioners, on account of Surplus Revenue..... 164,465 21</p> <p>To Fund Commissioners on account of loan of 1839.... 2,959 00</p> <p>For Commissioner, on payment of interest in N. York, for expenses of State loan, for banking purposes..... \$5,883 35</p> <p>For transportation of specie for State Bank capital..... 4,799 14</p> <p>For current expense, including rent, advertisements, salaries, Commissioners, and loans from the commencement..... 3,391 15</p> <p>For engraving filing, and all expense of issue of Sinking Fund Treasury Notes..... 63,896 61</p> <p>..... 3,338 47</p> <p>..... 243,824 41</p> <p>..... 1,313,521 23</p> <p>..... 81,308 12</p>

Disbursements.

For application of Dividends of Surplus Fund of surplus revenue Bank stock.....	\$11,302 27
For application by the Branches of dividends to the liquidation of surplus revenue bonds.....	24,963 60
For application of interest and dividend to State Bank stock.....	6,700 00
For contribution to surplus fund in Branches, in investment of Sinking Fund capital.....	380 00
	<u>\$43,315 87</u>
For loss on sales of forfeited mortgaged lands.....	3,979 53
	<u>\$47,295 40</u>
	<u>\$4,591,578 77</u>

JAMES M. RAY, *Clerk.*





DOCUMENTS

OF THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF INDIANA

AT THE

THIRTY-EIGHTH SESSION,

BEGUN ON THE 4TH DAY OF JANUARY A. D. 1855.

PART SECOND

INDIANAPOLIS.

AUSTIN H. BROWN, STATE PRINTER.

1855.



ELEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

TRUSTEES AND SUPERINTENDENT

OF THE

INDIANA INSTITUTION

FOR THE

EDUCATION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB.

TO THE LEGISLATURE.

INDIANAPOLIS:

AUSTIN H. BROWN, STATE PRINTER.

1855.



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MISS LUCINDA L. GILLETT.

MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT.

E. MONTGOMERY.—*Cooper.*
JAMES DAVIS.—*Shoemaker.*
L. WETZEL.—*Gardener.*



TRUSTEES' REPORT.

To the Honorable, the General Assembly of Indiana:

The Board of Trustees of the Indiana Asylum for educating the Deaf and Dumb, in obedience to the requirements of existing laws providing for the government and support of said Institution, have the honor to submit their eleventh annual report.

We acknowledge with gratitude the blessings of God, which have been conferred on the Institution so abundantly, and in so many forms during the past year. Death has not entered its doors. General good health has prevailed. Entire harmony and zealous co-operation in the great objects of the Asylum, have marked the conduct of the officers; the pupils have been generally obedient, apt to learn, and prompt in their attendance; all conspiring to secure, as we trust has been done, a year of usefulness, whose beneficent results will reach far into the future.

The policy of the Board has been, as it will continue to be, to make the mental and moral education of the mutes, and their instruction in useful trades, the great and leading features of the Institution. The other benefits conferred upon the pupils, though most important, are merely incidental. It will give us pleasure to have the members of the Legislature test the success of the Institution in these respects, in such manner and at such time as may be chosen by themselves.

We have to congratulate the Legislature and the people of the State, that the Superintendent, Mr. MACINTIRE, has continued to meet the high hopes and expectations which we expressed of him

in our last report. The report of this officer is herewith submitted. It will be found to contain a full statement of the operations of the Institution for the past year in detail. Your favorable attention to the suggestions therein contained is requested.

The seventh section of the act of 14th June, 1852, R. S. Vol. 1, p. 245, makes it the duty of the Superintendent, bi-ennially, to report to the Board an estimate of the "probable sum necessary to defray the current expenses of the Institution until the ensuing session of the General Assembly." This estimate will be found in the Superintendent's report, and is as follows:

For current expenses from the present time to April 1, 1855, besides the balance now in the Treasury.....	\$5,000
For current expenses from April 1, 1855, to April 1, 1856.....	20,000
For current expenses from April 1, 1856, to April 1, 1857.....	20 500
For lighting the Institution with gas.....	2,500
For the completion of the verandas.....	2,500

This estimate has been carefully examined, and is believed to be as near correct as can be approximated in advance. The considerations in favor of making those desirable improvements—the verandas and gas—are well stated by the Superintendent, and need not be repeated here. Both are necessary to make the establishment complete. We submit it to the sound discretion of the Legislature to determine whether or not it is expedient to make the necessary appropriations for them now.

The several statements required of the Superintendent by the section of the law before referred to, have been accurately made up, and will be found in his report. It is believed that an examination of these exhibits will show that the domestic concerns of the Institution have been carefully and economically administered.

The only change in the laws for the government of the Institution desirable at present, is that mentioned by the Superintendent, in regard to the time at which the annual appropriations are made payable.

The system of disbursing and accounting, under the law of 1852, has worked well in its practical operation, and we see no necessity for amendment. This system places the burden of the accountability for most of the expenditures for the support of the Institution

directly upon the Auditor of State and the Superintendent. You are therefore referred to the reports of these officers for a particular statement of the disbursement of the amounts appropriated by the Legislature for the past two years.

The following list of officers, &c., and their annual compensation, is submitted in compliance with the requirement of the third section of the act of the 14th of June, 1852, to-wit:

W. H. Latham, Teacher,	1,000
W. H. Dymotte, Teacher,	800
Wm. Willard, Teacher,	800
C. W. Moores, Teacher,	600
P. G. Gidditt, Teacher,	600
J. S. Lattin, Monitor,	300
Samuel Dunlap, Monitor,	300
Livingston Dunlap, Physician,	300
Mrs. M. E. MacIntire, Housekeeper,	200
Miss Lucy Jamson, Matron,	400
John Tarlton, Steward,	600

The above are the salaries paid for the year ending 30th of September, 1854. Mr. LATTIN's salary for the present year has been fixed at \$500 per annum by special action of the Board.

A rule adopted by the Board of Trustees on the 6th of July last, will increase the salaries of several of the teachers for the present year, as follows:

"Ordered, that the salaries of teachers be fixed at five hundred dollars for the first year's service, and an increase of one hundred dollars for each year's experience, until the amount reaches one thousand dollars per annum. This rule to take effect from and after the close of the present session." (This order does not apply to the Monitors.)

The report of Dr. LIVINGSTON DUNLAP, physician to the Asylum, is appended. It gives us satisfaction again to commend his skill and faithful attention to the pupils, particularly during the prevalence of the small pox in March and April last.

There will be three vacancies in the Board to be filled by the present General Assembly, the terms of Messrs. W. J. Brown, J. P. Drake and L. B. Srockton expiring on the 15th of April next: Mr. L. H. JAMESON's term being subject to the provision of sec. 3, of the act of 1st March, page 14, Acts of 1853.

In conclusion, permit us to commend this Institution and its interests to your favor and protection. Indiana has much to be proud of, but nothing of which her people speak with greater satisfaction than her noble Public Institutions, wherein the blind are made to see, the dumb to speak, and the insane to be clothed again with reason.

Respectfully submitted in behalf of the Board,

JOHN S. SPANN, *Secretary.*

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Board of Trustees :

GENTLEMEN:—At the close of another year I have the honor again to present to you a report of the condition and wants of the Institution, the affairs of which are entrusted to my administration.

In reviewing the events of the past year, much is found to yield satisfaction and to call forth thankfulness, and but little to awaken regret. Through the blessing of God, the Institution has enjoyed during the year almost uninterrupted prosperity, for which we record our most profound and grateful acknowledgments.

The pupils, although not entirely exempt from sickness, have enjoyed, generally, better health than usual. No deaths have occurred among them, nor any protracted or severe cases of sickness.

Early last Spring, however, the small pox, in its mildest form, was communicated to some of the pupils, and was the occasion of much uneasiness and alarm to their friends. A visitor unwittingly brought her child, infected with the malady, to the Institution, and thereby communicated it to the pupils. Twenty-six in all took the disease. But, fortunately, the physician to the Institution had a short time previously vaccinated every member of the household, and the disease, therefore, in every case, manifested itself in the form of varioloid. By a timely separation of those infected from those who had not been exposed to the disease, the contagion was checked; and by judicious medical treatment, and careful nursing, in a few weeks all recovered. The credit of this favorable result is due, under Providence, to the skill and careful management of Dr. L. Dunlap, the physician to the Asylum, who was constant and assiduous in his attendance during the whole of this trying season. It gives me great pleasure to record that he not only in this instance, but in all others in which his services have been needed, has promptly,

skillfully, and satisfactorily discharged his whole duty to the pupils. The number of pupils in the Institution is considerably larger than at any former period, being, at the present time, one hundred and thirty-nine. Including those who left at the close of the last term, having completed the prescribed course of study, and those belonging to the regular classes who are now absent, there have been under our instruction during the past year one hundred and sixty-four, in all.

The pupils have been diligent and assiduous in the prosecution of their studies, and it is very gratifying to see the rapid progress they have made in the acquisition of useful knowledge as well as improvement in manners and deportment. They have, with few exceptions, been obedient and teachable, orderly and industrious; and have shown by their conduct their high appreciation of the privileges they enjoy.

A list of the present officers and teachers accompanies this report. Few changes of importance have taken place among them the past year. Mr. P. A. Emery, who a year ago resigned his situation as Monitor, in order to prosecute his studies further, and thus qualify himself more thoroughly for teaching, has been re-appointed this fall, and now has charge of one of the younger classes. Mr. Samuel F. Dunlap, a graduate of the Ohio University, who, during last session filled the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Emery, has been elected a teacher, a step made necessary by the increased number of classes. Miss Lucy Jameson, who for a number of years has served the Institution faithfully and efficiently as Matron, found herself at the commencement of this session, in consequence of severe and protracted illness, unable to enter upon the discharge of the duties of the office. The charge of this department has been assigned for the present, by the Board of Trustees, to Mrs. Mac Intire, who also has the general supervision of the household affairs. Thus, an assistant matron became necessary, and Miss Lucinda L. Gillett, who had been employed as assistant matron in the Hospital for the Insane, was elected, and has entered upon her new field of labor; and will, I doubt not, when she learns the language of signs so as to communicate with the pupils freely, make a most efficient assistant in the department to which she is called. In all other respects the officers and teachers remain the same as at the publication of the last report; and I most heartily commend them one and all to you for their ability, faithfulness and zeal in the per-

formance of their several duties. I have always found them ready and willing to give their entire time and energies to the attainment of the ends aimed at by the establishment of the Institution, and heartily to co-operate in the execution of any suggestions made for the good of the cause. All now engaged in the intellectual department have chosen this as their profession, and are using all the means in their power to qualify themselves fully for their work.

It is a source of very great gratification to me to be able to report that the finances of the Institution are in a much better condition than they ever have been before in the history of the establishment. For the first time in many years, it is entirely free from debt and has a surplus of funds on hand. Notwithstanding the price of almost every article of consumption has been greatly enhanced, since the estimates were made two years ago, yet, by the practice of the most rigid economy in every department of expenditure, we have been enabled to pay off all our old debts, make all the improvements contemplated by the Legislature, meet every reasonable want of the Institution, and still have on hand at the end of the year, an unexpended sum of three thousand, two hundred and fifty-one dollars and ninety-three cents. Three hundred and thirty dollars of this are in the hands of the Steward, the remainder is still in the Treasury, as will appear from the following statement of the Treasurer.

Statement of the finances of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum.

November 1, 1853, Balance on hand.....	\$6,875 09
Appropriation for 1854.....	22,500 00
Delinquent Revenue, 1857.....	3,200 00
Miscellaneous Receipts.....	727 29
	<hr/>
	\$33,302 38
Deduct warrants paid during the year.....	30 380 45
	<hr/>
Balance on hand November 1, 1854.....	\$2,921 93
	<hr/>

ELIJAH NEWLAND, *Treasurer.*

Below is exhibited a full statement of the amount of money received from all sources during the year, and a detailed account of all the items of expenditure for the same period.

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand at date of last report...	\$1,561 39	
From warrants on State Treasury....	30,380 45	
From paying pupils.....	354 00	
From sale of sundries.....	149 70	
From rent of house.....	125 00	
From clothing advanced pupils.....	80 67	
Amounting to.....	<hr/>	\$32,651 21

DISBURSEMENTS.

I.

On account of Old Debts.

To B. I. Blythe for provisions.....	\$80 69	
To J. M. Ray, balance of loan from the sinking fund of the State.....	7,875 00	
Amounting to.....	<hr/>	\$7,955 69

II.

On account of Buildings and Improvements.

For the erection of shops.....	\$1,847 00	
For double flight of iron stairs.....	603 18	
For building green-house.....	127 27	
Amounting to.....	<hr/>	\$2,577 45

III.

On account of Shops.

For stock for cooper shop.....	\$492 64	
For tools for cooper shop.....	338 37	
For wages of master cooper.....	400 00	
For overwork.....	5 12	
For stock for shoe shop.....	167 04	
For tools for shoe shop.....	92 53	
For wages of shoemaker.....	9 24	
Amounting to.....	<hr/>	\$1,504 94

IV.

ON ACCOUNT OF CURRENT EXPENSES.

1.—*Provisions and Groceries.*

Flour, 27,035 lbs	\$853 33
Flour, 56 barrels	436 25
Corn-meal, 112 bushels	58 50
For fresh meat, 24,936 lbs	1,351 73
For salt meat, 2,914 lbs	272 45
For salt fish, 2½ barrels	38 50
For fresh fish, 597 lbs	47 42
For chickens, 610	76 77
For turkeys, 35	21 45
For eggs, 2,218 doz	191 16
For butter, 5,142	775 08
For cheese, 412 lbs	41 15
For lard, 3,074 lbs	290 92
For vinegar, 4 barrels	19 86
For dried apples, 12 bushels	12 10
For green apples, 245 bushels	83 47
For hominy, 13 bushels	20 07
For bread and crackers, 698 lbs	42 39
For candles 353 lbs	53 14
For lard oil, 323 gallons	262 82
For lamps and lamp-wick	7 70
For salt, 8 barrels	24 50
For dried beans, 13½ bushels	20 89
For coffee, 1,741 lbs	216 86
For tea, 41 lbs	23 32
For brown sugar, 6,180 lbs	350 09
For white sugar, 333 lbs	31 63
For molasses, 45½ gallons	17 19
For rice, 797 lbs	48 77
For potatoes, 415 bushels	202 27
For turnips, 28 bushels	7 00
For dried peaches and berries	50 97
For ice, 4,635 lbs	37 10
For pickles, 1 barrel	3 40
For soap, 1,066 lbs	64 64
For starch, 184 lbs	14 52
For matches, 2½ gross	1 30
For honey, 28 lbs	4 95
For indigo, 1 lb	1 00
For hops and yeast	6 00
For pepper sauce, 3 bottles	50
For black pepper, 58 lbs	7 29
For soda and cream of tartar	10 15
For nutmegs, ½ lb	75

For cinnamon, 13 lbs.....	4 14	
For mustard, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb	50	
For ginger	99	
Amounting to		\$6,106 98

2.—Salaries and Wages.

For salaries of superintendent, physician, steward, matron, and house-keeper	\$2,600 00	
For salaries of five teachers	3,650 00	
For salaries of two monitors	600 00	
For per diem and mileage of trustees	117 36	
For salary of Secretary of the Board	50 00	
For wages of domestics and laborers	2,002 28	
Amounting to		\$9,019 64

3.—Furniture and Bed-Clothing.

For 26 bedsteads	\$39 00	
For 25 chairs	11 50	
For set of cases for library	125 00	
For 176 brooms	34 59	
For 80 hair brushes	14 72	
For 50 woollen buckets	13 05	
For 7 washtubs	6 20	
For 1 washboard	25	
For 16 mops	8 25	
For 6 cloth s baskets	4 95	
For woollen vessels	8 45	
For 48 window blinds with fixtures	50 50	
For 142 yds carpet	122 82	
For 8 manilla door mats	7 00	
For 1 table cover	1 80	
For 1 clock	9 00	
For table linen, toweling, and oil cloth	62 30	
For 99 yds calico for comforters	12 47	
For 22 blankets	41 50	
For 2 coverlets	2 50	
For 6 comforters	13 50	
For 21 mattresses	66 00	
For 570 lbs cotton batting	82 65	
For 56 lbs feathers	25 00	
For 391 yds ticking	48 10	
For 153 yds sheeting	30 66	
For 99 yds linen toweling	24 88	
Amounting to		\$916 64

4.—*Hardware, Tinware and Queensware.*

For hardware	\$51 89	
For tinware	21 69	
For queensware	133 43	
Amounting to	<hr/>	\$211 97

5.—*Providence, Live Stock, Farm Implements and Seeds.*

For oats, 9 bushels	\$2 71	
For corn, 414 bushels	137 87	
For straw, 2 loads	3 00	
For wheat bran, 443 bushels	63 55	
For 1 cow	25 00	
For 1 horse	115 00	
For 2 plows	21 25	
For manure, 23 loads	2 20	
For garden seeds and plants	30 92	
For 1 spade	65	
For 1 wheelbarrow	4 00	
For repairing harness	8 64	
For blacksmithing	95 17	
For repairing wagon and cart	9 25	
For lumber for fence	12 50	
Amounting to	<hr/>	\$534 71

6.—*Wood and Coal.*

For 120 cords of wood	\$192 55	
For chopping wood	9 10	
For 1,575 bushels of coal	90 56	
For freight on 10 loads of coal	70 00	
Amounting to	<hr/>	\$362 21

7.—*Clothing advanced to Pupils.*

For materials for clothes	\$100 27	
For ready-made clothing	144 30	
For shoes	75 55	
For men's shoes	38 12	
For notarial fees on accounts sent to counties	5 50	
Amounting to	<hr/>	\$363 74

8.—*Books, Stationery, Apparatus, Postage, Insurance, Medicines, &c.*

For school books	\$139 45	
For stationery	14 47	
For American "Annals"	86 22	
For books on heating and ventilation .	4 60	
For Edinburgh Encyclopedia, 20 v. 4to.	45 00	
For set of Holbrook's C. S. apparatus.	16 00	
For philosophical and chemical apparatus	75 00	
For 1 seal press	5 25	
For postage	61 98	
For premium on \$10,000 insurance . .	253 50	
For engraving view of building	150 00	
For paper and printing views of building	71 88	
For printing blanks	45 65	
For paper and ruling blanks	21 60	
For medicines	24 85	
Amounting to		\$1,015 45

9.—*Repairs and Minor Improvements.*

For lumber and wages of carpenter . . .	\$105 48	
For plastering and whitewashing . . .	72 40	
For paints and oil	36 92	
For painting and glazing	46 24	
For brick and repairing sewers, pavements, &c	97 80	
For re-building furnaces	200 00	
For repairing spouts, gutters and roof.	89 59	
For plumbing	119 65	
For 2 wooden pumps and sinking wells.	48 25	
For 1 set of buggy harness	23 00	
For repairing wagon, cart, &c	12 95	
For sash for hot beds	12 00	
For repairing chairs	26 50	
For 1 coal grate	12 50	
Amounting to		\$903 28

10.—*Miscellaneous Items of Expense.*

For traveling expenses	\$71 85	
For freight on sundries	41 78	
For dentistry	9 21	
For recording deed	1 00	
For tuition refunded	15 00	
For collections paid treasurer	709 67	
Amounting to		\$848 51

RECAPITULATION.

Amount of receipts brought down.....		\$32,651 21
Paid old debts	7,955 69	
Paid for buildings.....	2,577 45	
Paid on account of shops.....	1,504 94	
Paid current expenses... ..	19,573 46	
Paid State Treasurer amount of col- lections	709 67	
Total payments	<hr/>	32,321 21
Balance on hand		<hr/> <hr/> \$330 00

From the foregoing statement it will be perceived that the ordinary expenses of the Institution during the last year, have been nineteen thousand five hundred and seventy-three dollars and forty-six cents, which is as low a rate of expenditure as has been made for this object in any previous year; especially considering the large number of pupils who have been supported by it, and the very high price of almost every article of consumption. It has been, and is, my desire to conduct the Institution, so far as depends upon me, upon the most economical basis possible, without sacrificing to this end any of its legitimate objects.

It is incumbent upon me to make out an estimate, to be laid before the Legislature, of the amount of money that will be needed to sustain the Institution for the next two years. Before doing this, I would beg leave to present to the Board of Trustees a few words of explanation upon the subject.

The cost of provisions may be less the coming year than it has been, but it would not be safe to count upon any very great reduction of the expenses on that account. Last year the number of pupils supported exclusively by the State was on an average one hundred and twenty. This year the number of State pupils has already reached one hundred and thirty-three, and a further increase may be expected next year. Therefore, in making out an estimate of the amount that will be needed, the probable number of pupils to be supported forms a very important part of the calculation.

It has been customary heretofore to charge upon the building fund all repairs and minor improvements, as well as all furnishing goods. But these form a part of the ordinary expenses, and should be included in the estimate.

The financial year of the State begins on the first day of November, and ends on the thirty-first day of October. The estimate of the current expenses of the Institution has always heretofore been made out in accordance with this division of time. Consequently, money appropriated by the Legislature is not made payable at the treasury until about the first of April; so that there is annually a hiatus of about five months for which no provision is made. The result has been that the Institution has had to anticipate the appropriations, by borrowing, and by buying upon credit, for a period of four or five months of the year. This is a source of no little inconvenience, and of considerable loss to the Institution. It is much better in every way, and more economical to buy for cash, and in no case to go in debt. I therefore respectfully suggest to the Board of Trustees, to ask the General Assembly to provide for this omission, and to make the appropriations to the Institution for each year, from the first day of April instead of the first day of November.

In the erection of the buildings, the plan adopted included verandas on the west of each of the lateral wings, extending from the central building to the tranverse wings. Part of the work on these has been done, and it seems very desirable that this improvement should be as speedily as possible completed. Without these the building is in an unfinished state. They would add very much to the appearance of the Institution, and no little to the convenience and comfort of the pupils.

I would also call the attention of the Trustees to the subject of lighting the Institution with gas. This ought to be done on the ground of economy, if for no other reason. Our present mode of lighting the buildings costs annually about four hundred dollars. It can be demonstrated that the amount of gas necessary to be used would not cost over half that sum per year. The deaf and dumb receive all their knowledge through the eye, and therefore need, above all others, a good, steady light. Lamps and candles, for lighting large rooms, serve but poorly at best. They are also very uncleanly on account of the smoke and drippings, very unsafe in the hands of the pupils—very inconvenient, requiring the greater part of one person's time to trim them and keep them in order—and above all, give but an imperfect light compared with that which is afforded by gas. Should this measure be approved, an appropriation will be required to carry it into effect.

Hence I conclude, that to meet all the wants of the Institution for the two years and four months from the present time there will be needed the following sums :

For current expenses, from the present time to April 1, 1855, besides the balance now in the Treasury..	\$5,000
For current expenses from April 1, 1855, to April 1, 1856.....	20,000
For current expenses from April 1, 1856, to April 1, 1857.....	20,500
For the completion of the verandas,	2,500
For lighting the Institution with gas.....	2,500

The success of the mechanical department of the Institution has been such as to meet the just expectations of its most sanguine friends. Coopering was begun the first of last session, and although we met with some difficulty in the outset, in procuring a supply of suitable materials to work with, such as hoop poles and seasoned staves ; yet the result of the year's operations has been as favorable as we had any reason to expect : as is shown by the following statement of accounts for the year ending November the first :

STATEMENT OF THE OPERATIONS OF THE COOPER SHOP.

Dr.

To stock on hand November 1, 1853...	\$85 21	
To 16 sets cooper's tools	308 32	
To 8,000 hoop poles.....	128 49	
To 14,100 pork barrel staves	288 65	
To 4,300 slack hh. staves	41 82	
To 2,106 feet heading.....	31 59	
To wages of cooper ten months.....	400 00	
To over work.....	5 12	
To 64 feet lumber.....	1 14	
To tools extra.....	31 00	
Amounting to.....		\$1,321 34

Contra—Cr.

By tools on hand at this date	\$339 32
By 18,800 pork barrel staves, \$9 per 1,000	169 20
By 12,026 slack hh. staves, \$10 per 1,000	120 26
By 2,106 feet heading, \$15 66 per 1,000	31 59
By 2,100 hoop poles.....	35 00
By 140 pork barrels, \$1 each	140 00
By 22 larl barrels, \$1.25 each	27 50

By 479 pork barrels, 70 cents each.....	335 50	
By 160 lar.l barrels, 90 cents each.....	144 00	
By cash from sales	82 70	
Amounting to.....		\$1,425 07
Amount brought down		1,321 34
Profits		\$103 73

During the last summer another building, large enough to accommodate two or three other branches of mechanical business, has been erected. One part of it is intended for a shoe shop, and is now used as such; another part for a tailor shop, and a third for a carpenter shop. On account of the supposed constitutional unsuitableness of the deaf and dumb to the prosecution of any sedentary occupation, I formerly entertained some doubts as to the propriety of confining any of the pupils to shoemaking or tailoring. But I find, on inquiry, that these trades have been adopted in most of the older institutions, and have been practiced for years by many of this class of persons without experiencing any ill effects from it more than other individuals. I am now convinced that my fears were groundless, and that these trades are as well adapted to them as to any other class of persons.

At the first of this term, arrangements were made for commencing shoemaking. Tools for twelve or fourteen hands, and a small amount of stock were purchased, and the services of a competent workman, one who understands the business in all its parts, was secured. Out of a large number of pupils who were anxious to learn the trade, we selected ten and set them to work. We shall add others to their number after these shall have gained some experience in the employment, and as circumstances may seem to justify it. Of this shop, should we meet with no misfortune, we have no doubt but that we shall be able to give a good account at the end of the year.

We have not yet been able fully to make arrangements for carrying on the tailoring business as we could wish. We have employed a lady, who understands cutting and making boys' clothing, to instruct such of the female pupils in this art as may wish to learn it. We propose to manufacture at least all the clothing needed by those pupils whom the Institution supplies. After a while, when we can engage a suitable foreman, we intend to offer an opportunity to some of the male pupils to learn this trade.

At present Miss Wilson has charge of this department; she also gives instruction to the female pupils in other kinds of plain, as well as ornamental needle work.

The Institution is now provided with all that is needed in the way of buildings for shops; and is prepared to afford a sufficient variety of employments to the pupils. We can now offer our pupils farming, gardening, coopering, shoemaking, or tailoring. There are other occupations besides these, which some of the pupils perhaps would prefer to follow; but we are firmly persuaded that there are none more appropriate, that could be prosecuted successfully in connection with this Institution.

The condition of our heating apparatus deserves some notice. For some time past the subject has been forced upon my attention by the imperfection of the furnaces in use in the Institution.

In the erection of the buildings the method of warming them was, in a measure, an after-thought, and the one finally adopted was by means of Walker's hot air furnaces. But both the smoke flues and the hot air flues were badly constructed, and the furnaces put up in violation of some of the most obvious principles applicable to the subject, as regards the admission of a supply of cold air, and the radiation, transmission, and distribution of the atmosphere when heated. For example, the supply of cold air was admitted at the top of the hot air chambers, and passed up into the rooms, especially when the wind was strong, almost as cold as when it entered from without. Of all the different kinds of hot air furnaces, Walker's, for the use of wood, are perhaps the best; and had the buildings been properly constructed with reference to them, and they properly adjusted to the buildings, they would have answered the purpose tolerably well. As it was, they have been a constant source of trouble and discomfort; have required the most assiduous labor and pains to make them answer at all; and they have exhausted fully double the amount of fuel that ought to have been consumed in producing with proper apparatus the required quantity of heat. Therefore, when they were examined at the close of last winter, it was with feelings closely allied to pleasure that we found the fire chambers burnt out, and the furnaces no longer safe or fit for use.

Thereupon I was inclined at once to recommend the introduction of steam or hot water, as a means of warming the establishment. On advice, however, a trip to the East was made, and an exami-

nation into the different methods in use in similar institutions prosecuted. From the observations made, it was evident to my mind that a cheap, durable, and effective apparatus for warming public buildings, if it were not still a desideratum, was at least a thing not easily obtained. Many theories have been proposed, and many plans tried, but in every instance, so far as I could learn, the results have been unsatisfactory. In some of the eastern institutions they have been experimenting for years on this subject, and have spent sums of money almost incredibly large upon it. In one Asylum I was told that \$70,000 had been expended; in another I found four different kinds of furnaces; in a third there was in operation both a steam and a hot water apparatus for warming; and neither of them had proved to be all that was expected of it. It was estimated that, to warm our buildings by means of steam or hot water, would cost six or eight thousand dollars. But, judging from the experience of others in this matter, in other institutions, I was persuaded it would cost ten thousand dollars, and might even exceed that sum. The enormous cost, therefore, or at least the indefiniteness of the estimates made, to say nothing of the uncertainty of the results that would in all probability be obtained, excluded the possibility of entering upon any improvement of the kind.

Under the circumstances, the best that we could do was to repair the old furnaces. This was done by reconstructing the hot air chambers, and by inserting entirely new cast iron fire chambers, and by adapting them to the use of both coal and wood. From the trial we have given them, we are in hopes they will serve our purpose better than they ever have before.

As this Institution has now passed through its formation period, and as we are beginning to reap some of the full fruits of the labors bestowed upon it; it is thought a brief history of it from its commencement to the present time, would not be inappropriate as a part of this report. I therefore beg leave to submit the following sketch to the board, together with a catalogue of all the pupils who have been connected with it; also such statistics respecting the pupils as could be obtained.

HISTORY OF THE INSTITUTION.

There are not very many incidents of a character to interest the public at large, connected with the organization and early history of an institution like this, limited as it is in its benefits, to such a comparatively small number of individuals. It is hoped, however, that the few statements which we propose to make concerning the origin and progress of this Institution may not prove wholly destitute of interest. For, brief as has been the period of its existence, its advancement has been so great, its development so rapid, and its success so marked, that a narration of the steps taken and the measures adopted, by which it has reached its present high degree of prosperity, may serve, if for no other purpose, at least in some degree as an encouragement to those engaged in or about to enter upon similar enterprises of benevolence.

Only about ten years have elapsed since the first movement was made in this State toward the establishment of an Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb; yet under the smiles of a Divine Providence, as much has been accomplished as has usually required in other States a quarter of a century to effect. In buildings, in the number of beneficiaries, in the character and qualifications of instructors, and in all the essentials of a well organized institution, ours has taken its stand by the side of the oldest and best in the Union.

The Institution owns one hundred and twenty acres of land, worth sixty thousand dollars. From the commencement to the present time, there have been appropriated to this object two hundred and ten thousand dollars. About one-half of this sum has been expended on buildings and permanent improvements, and the remainder devoted to the support and instruction of pupils. The people have cheerfully permitted themselves to be taxed to this extent, and that too when the State was suffering under the most oppressive pecuniary embarrassments. The merit of this liberality, unparalleled on the part of so young a State, is very much enhanced, not only by the fact alluded to above, but more especially by the circumstance, that during the same period, an amount nearly equal has been expended on each of the Institutions for the Insane and the Blind.

But without further preface, we will proceed hastily to sketch a few of the most prominent events embraced in the history.

James McLean made the first attempt in Indiana to give systematic instruction to the deaf and dumb. He was a deaf mute, who reported himself to have been educated in the Institution in New York city. He came here in 1842, and opened a school for the deaf and dumb in the county of Parke. The number of his pupils never exceeded five or six; and having been poorly qualified for the task he had undertaken, and, as a consequence, not having met with much encouragement, the school languished from the first, and after a precarious existence of a little more than a year, was finally abandoned. Notwithstanding very little immediate good was effected by this attempt, yet the movement proved an important one, inasmuch as it brought the subject before the legislature, and led to the first of that series of enactments on the part of the people's representatives, for the benefit of the deaf and dumb, the blind and the insane, in which every citizen of the State now so justly prides himself. This took place at the session of the legislature in the winter of 1842-3, and consisted in the passage of a joint resolution, which appropriated two hundred dollars to McLean for his services.

As the preamble and resolution are brief, and as they contain the first acknowledgment of the obligation of the government to provide the means for educating this unfortunate class of her children, we insert them here in full.

"WHEREAS, It has been represented to this General Assembly that James McLean is a deaf and dumb school-teacher, and as such has been teaching deaf and dumb orphans and indigent children of Indiana for fifteen months past, without any adequate compensation: and, WHEREAS, it has been further represented to us, that the said McLean is poor, and, believing as we do, that due encouragement should be given to such laudable efforts to ameliorate the condition, as far as possible, of this unfortunate portion of our people, and that efforts of that kind on the part of a deaf and dumb citizen of Indiana, should not be received as a gratuity by the State.

Be it resolved by the General Assembly of Indiana, That the Treasurer of State be, and he is hereby authorized to pay to the said James McLean the sum of two hundred dollars, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, as a compensation for services rendered as aforesaid."

The discussion elicited by the above resolution, drew the atten-

tion of a number of persons particularly to the subject, and left them to make inquiries as to the number of this class in the State, their actual condition, and the means necessary for their instruction. Among the more intelligent part of those having children suffering under this great misfortune, the interest taken in the subject was very general. The cause was also promoted in no slight degree, by the influence exerted by the educated deaf and dumb, found here and there throughout the State. Some of these had sought instruction in the institutions in neighboring States, and others had enjoyed this inestimable blessing to a greater or less extent before removing here. Wherever a case of this kind was met with, the contrast between it and the condition of the uneducated deaf mute was so strikingly in favor of the former, that every one who had an opportunity of witnessing it, at once became an advocate of the cause. In this way the public mind was to a considerable extent prepared to adopt the proposition to establish an institution at the expense of the State for their especial benefit; and no sooner was the measure proposed, to tax the people for this purpose than it met with a hearty and favorable response from all classes of citizens.

Accordingly, at the next session of the legislature, in the winter of 1843-4, although the State was embarrassed to a degree bordering almost upon bankruptcy, a law was enacted with great unanimity, as a preliminary measure, by which a tax was levied of two mills on each one hundred dollars worth of property, for the purpose of supporting an institution for the education of the deaf and dumb. The State was so deeply involved in debt that a direct appropriation from the treasury was out of the question. There was no other recourse but to resort to direct taxation. This was done, and the people cheerfully assumed the burden and bore it without a murmur. The assessment was small at first, but it was increased from time to time, as the wants of the Institution made it necessary, until in 1851 it yielded a revenue of more than forty thousand dollars. In this incipient measure, more than any subsequent act, we are firmly persuaded, was laid the foundation of the permanent prosperity of this Institution. We see no other course by which it could have been sustained.

After the assessment of the tax, the next incident worthy of notice was the visit of William Willard to this State. He came in the May following the adjournment of the General Assembly.

His purpose was to attempt the establishment of a private school for the deaf and dumb in anticipation of further legislation. After consulting with a number of the most influential citizens of Indianapolis, it was suggested that a meeting should be called to adopt measures to accomplish the object. This was accordingly done. The friends of the cause from different parts of the State assembled in Indianapolis, on the 30th of May, and organized by the appointment of the Hon. John Law, of Vincennes, chairman, and the Rev. P. D. Gurley, secretary. Mr. Willard laid before the meeting his testimonials, and a statement of his plans. After these had been carefully considered, H. P. Thornton, Esq., of New Albany, offered as the sense of the meeting the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted :

“Resolved. That the successful example of Ohio and other sister States, in providing for the instruction of the deaf and dumb within their bounds, is in the highest degree creditable and worthy of our prompt imitation; and that, as citizens of Indiana, we are gratified with the interest taken in it by the last General Assembly in the enactments contemplating provision for an Asylum for deaf mutes in this State, of whom there are, according to the last census, three hundred and twelve.

“Resolved, That the testimonials submitted by Mr. William Willard from his excellency, Governor Shannon, H. N. Hubbell, Esq., Superintendent of the Ohio Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Rev. Dr. Hoge, and other distinguished gentlemen of Ohio, showing that Mr. Willard has been for many years an instructor of deaf mutes in that State, and has justly gained for himself a high reputation as a teacher—that he is a gentleman of good moral character, of the first respectability, and every way worthy of the most favorable consideration in reference to the instruction of deaf mutes are highly satisfactory; and we are gratified with the visit of a gentleman, himself deaf and dumb, so highly recommended by those who have been connected with an institution of such distinguished repute as the one at Columbus, Ohio.

“Resolved, That we approve of Mr. Willard's proposed visit to different parts of the State for the purpose of communicating with deaf mutes and their friends in relation to their instruction in this State; and that we recommend that he should, after such a visit, commence a school for deaf mutes on a small scale at Indianapolis, preparatory to such further action of the Legislature and other

encouragement as may be given for the establishment of an Asylum ; and that in such visit we cordially recommend Mr. Willard to the kind attention and hospitality of the citizens of Indiana."

At the same meeting a committee, consisting of G. H. Dunn, J. S. Bayless, L. Dunlap, S. Merrill, and J. P. Chapman, was appointed to aid Mr. Willard in accomplishing the object aimed at in the foregoing resolutions. And under the direction of these gentlemen he embarked in the undertaking with the most commendable zeal and energy. The greater part of the summer was spent in traveling over the State in search of pupils, in explaining to their friends the methods and advantages of instruction, and in eliciting the sympathy and confidence of the public in behalf of the cause. Being a gentleman of no ordinary intelligence, of pleasing manners and affable address, he was eminently successful in the object of his tour. It was no part of his plan, however, to solicit pecuniary aid. The whole expense of the undertaking was borne by himself. No assistance in this respect was asked or received from any quarter. The pupils were expected to pay the cost of boarding, but nothing was charged for instruction.

Having received the promise of a number of pupils sufficient to form a class, Mr. Willard rented a suitable house and supplied it with the necessary furniture and apparatus. By the first of October he had so far completed his arrangements as to be ready to open the school. During the first month twelve pupils were admitted, and shortly after the number was increased to sixteen.

The General Assembly met in the following December. The course which had been pursued was approved. The members of the Legislature frequently visited the school, and became deeply interested in its prosperity. A joint resolution was passed directing the Treasurer of State to pay to Mr. Willard what might be deemed right as a compensation for his services. Thus they not only sanctioned what had been done, but they also assumed the responsibility of supporting the Institution. Soon after (January 15th, 1841,) an act of incorporation was passed, and a board of trustees formally appointed. This board was composed of the following gentlemen: James Whitecomb, Royal Mayhew, William Sheets, Henry Ward Beecher, P. D. Gurley, Love H. Jameson, Matthew Simpson, Livingston Dunlap, and James Morrison.

So well satisfied were the new trustees with the management of the school by Mr. Willard, that they did not deem it best to make

any change in the arrangements until after the close of the session then in progress. Accordingly the school was continued without interruption until the first of August, when the session terminated.

The trustees then proceeded to organize in conformity to the terms of the charter. Mr. William Willard was appointed principal of the intellectual department, and Mr. William Campbell and his lady to the charge of the domestic concerns. The first session under the new arrangement was commenced on the first day of October, 1844. It has been usual to date the origin of the Institution from this period, because it was then formally taken under the control of the State. It had been in successful operation for a year previously, and its history really dates from October, 1843. Then the Indiana Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb was *de facto* commenced.

But from the first it was foreseen by the trustees that it would be necessary to appoint a person who could both hear and speak, to superintend the affairs of the Asylum. They very properly thought that however intelligent and well qualified a mute might be to give instruction to his brethren in misfortune, yet by his infirmity he would be separated at a great distance from the talking community, and thereby in a great measure disqualified for transacting successfully and with dispatch the miscellaneous business of an Institution like this. In this opinion Mr. Willard most heartily coincided, and used his influence to consummate the arrangement.

For the purpose of procuring a suitable person, a correspondence was entered into with the officers of the different eastern Institutions, and after some time, James S. Brown, who had for several years been an instructor in the Ohio Asylum, presented himself as a candidate for the place. Bringing with him the most satisfactory testimonials, he was, on the 30th of June, 1845, unanimously elected and entered on the discharge of his duties in the following October.

The appointment of Mr. Brown proved a most fortunate one. With a zeal untiring, and an energy unconquerable, he labored constantly for the highest prosperity of the Institution. The amount of work actually performed by him was almost incredible. Besides the general supervision of the establishment, he regularly taught a class, superintended the erection of the buildings, performed the duties of steward, made all the disbursements of money, and kept all the accounts. By intense application he managed all these difficult and complicated affairs with a skill and success sel-

dom equaled. Blessed with a firm constitution and good health, endowed with rare qualities of intellect and heart, with an unbounded ambition to do much and to do it well, and full of resources, he shunned no responsibility nor shrank from the performance of any duty. Whether as superintendent, or as the teacher of a class, or as a member of the building committee, or as the advocate of the cause of the deaf and dumb before the people or their representatives in the legislative hall, he was equal to any emergency, and seldom failed to carry his point by answering objections, by removing obstacles, and, if need were, by crushing opposition. Cautious in the formation of his plans, when once formed, he never allowed the possibility of failure to be written on any of his efforts. He was just the man to build up an institution of the kind in a new country like this.

But a person of such positive and decided character as Mr. Brown, must have his enemies. His, perhaps, were as few as any other man's similarly situated and they were generally those whose interest ran counter to that of the Institution, or such as were actuated by a feeling of envy at his success. From first to last he possessed the unbounded confidence of the board of trustees, the respect and esteem of the public, and the affection and gratitude of the deaf and dumb throughout the State. His name is written in such legible characters on the hearts of so many, that it can never be erased, but will remain embalmed in grateful remembrance as long as Indiana shall continue to be a State, or there shall be found a deaf mute within her borders. So completely was he enshrined in the confidence, respect and affection of the friends of the Institution, that it scarcely seemed possible to many of them that a person could be found competent to fill his place, and when he retired from the field, the feeling was very general that the cause must in other hands very materially suffer. How far these fears have been realized or disappointed, it is not appropriate for us to say.

Allusion has already been made to the organic law of the Institution. Most of its provisions experience has proven to have been in the highest degree founded in wisdom and benevolence. One feature, however, copied from the law on this subject in Ohio and the custom then prevalent in all similar institutions in the country, was found in practice to be very objectionable: the requirement, that, in order to the admission of their children into the Asylum as

State pupils, all applicants should certify to the trustees their inability to pay the necessary expenses of boarding and instruction. This provision of the law clearly seemed to the trustees to be invidious, and not only unnecessary, but a serious obstacle in the way of usefulness, by practically excluding from these benefits many of those, who, of all others, were the most needy. They therefore early urged upon the Legislature the repeal of this provision of the law, and asked that all the deaf and dumb in the State, of suitable age and capacity to receive instruction, should be admitted to the privileges of the Institution free of charge. This was readily granted, and the change had a most salutary effect upon the prosperity of the cause. To this is to be attributed mainly the rapid increase in the number of pupils, an increase unprecedented. And for the same reason there has been but little difficulty in procuring the consent of parents to send their children to the Asylum, a difficulty loudly complained of in some other States where an opposite state of things has existed. After several years' experience, the trustees expressed their conviction of the wisdom and propriety of the change in the following language:

“Every year's experience demonstrates more plainly the wisdom of the legislative enactment by which all the deaf mutes of the State are alike entitled to the privileges of the Asylum free of charge. Indiana has the proud distinction of being the first State in the Union to adopt this principle. The paltry pittance obtained on account of the few paying pupils under the old system, was not worth the mortification occasioned to the manly spirit of the poor men who were compelled to procure certificates of poverty, or consign their children to all the miseries of hopeless ignorance. It would seem misfortune enough to have a child deaf and dumb, without being compelled to go before any body of men and plead poverty as the only condition upon which that child could be educated.”

It seems to us a little singular that any such humiliating and injurious distinction with reference to the education of the deaf and dumb should ever have been made by any legislature, when no such difference as to other children was made between the rich and poor, and stranger still, that it should be continued in some States which have systems of common schools free alike to all who choose to avail themselves of their advantages. The parents of deaf mutes are taxed equally with others for the support of education, and

they have a right to expect, on this ground, if no other, that their children should be put at least on an equal footing with those who have the use of all their senses. If any class of persons should have this blessing without cost, they above all others ought to have it, not as a *charity*, but as a right; not on unnecessary and humiliating conditions, but on the broad ground of justice and equity. Such, we are proud to know, is eminently the case in Indiana.

At first, funds to support the Institution were raised by a direct tax. This plan was continued until the new constitution was adopted in 1852, when the assessment law was repealed, and the current expenses of the Asylum made chargeable directly upon the State Treasury, the same as any other of the necessary expenses of the government. The existence of the Institution is guaranteed in the constitution, and its maintenance is made as much a legal necessity as that of the legislative, executive, or judicial department of the commonwealth.

As has been mentioned above, the individuals composing the first board of trustees were named in the act of incorporation. At the next session of the Legislature, in 1844-5, the board was reorganized, and the number of members reduced from nine to five, and their appointment vested in the Governor. At the following session, in 1845-6, the law was further amended, so that it was made the duty of his Excellency to classify the trustees and fix the term for which each should serve, so that the longest term should be five years and the shortest, one, and so that the term of one trustee should expire each year. Again, in 1853, the law was altered so that they were made elective by the General Assembly, one added to their number, and, in accordance with the constitution, the term of service fixed at four years, three to be elected by each succeeding Legislature.

In all these changes very little inconvenience has been experienced, because fortunately, good and true men have been appointed to the trust, men who have uniformly had the best interests of the Institution at heart. We are persuaded, however, that in a State Institution like this, deriving its whole support from the government, a board of trustees, with power to perpetuate its own existence by filling vacancies as they occur, would not operate well for any great length of time. Such an arrangement separates too widely the Institution from the people and their representatives, and opens the door to favoritism, extravagance and other abuses.

Our present method would undoubtedly be the best, were it not for the danger there is that, in the height of that party spirit too often found in legislative bodies, men might be selected for this important trust, not on account of their qualifications, but for their political preferences, and thus the Institution in all its interests be made the spoils of party. The result of our experience is, that the method of appointment by the Executive is liable to the fewest objections and is upon the whole safest and best.

In organizing the Institution, the trustees experienced great difficulty in digesting and establishing an efficient and harmonious system of internal economy and government. For a number of years this seems to have been to them a source of continual trouble and vexation. Of this their minutes and reports of that period give abundant proof. Thrown entirely upon their own resources, they were compelled to resort to a series of experiments and many expedients, and some of them not the most happy; but in the main each step was an improvement upon the last and better adapted to the increased size of the household. Doubtless the same difficulties to some extent have been experienced in the commencement of other similar establishments. Here there were several circumstances which at first and for a considerable time operated very unfavorably to the adoption of any complete system, and compelled the resort to expedients and temporary arrangements. Among these may be mentioned the very rapid increase in the number of pupils, the inconveniences of rented buildings, and a want of appreciation of the principles of subordination as applicable to the internal economy of an institution of this class. The trouble consisted usually in a want of harmony between the different departments, and the mistake committed was in making each officer appointed, responsible directly to the trustees, thus not only excluding unity of action among the officers, but creating the necessity for a constant interference and personal supervision on the part of the board of trustees, which was very annoying. Experience, however, corrected this error and the office of superintendent was created. As the agent of the board and executive head of the establishment, to him was committed the management of all its internal affairs. The instruction, the exercise of government and discipline, the management of the farm and shops, as well as all minor matters, were placed under his control, and he alone was held accountable by the trustees for the manner in

which they were conducted, all the other officers were made responsible to him. These changes relieved the trustees very much, and were eminently conducive to bringing about a unity of purpose and action among the officers in the attainment of the great and ultimate end had in view. Thus a system was worked out, which, if not the best that could have been devised, proved nevertheless in the main well adapted to the circumstances. The result of the last year's experience has been satisfactory.

At the time the act of incorporation was passed by the General Assembly, on account of some difference of opinion on the subject, the permanent location of the Asylum was not settled; the question was left open. A warm contest sprang up between different sections of the State. The rivalry was, however, principally between Bloomington, the seat of the State University, and Indianapolis, the seat of government. With the view of securing the location of the Asylum at the former place, the citizens of Monroe county made an offer of donations in land and cash subscriptions amounting to nearly four thousand dollars, and the commissioners of the county proposed on the same condition to appropriate as a revenue to the Institution one cent on each one hundred dollars' worth of real and personal property in the county. This offer, though deemed very liberal under the circumstances, was not of sufficient weight to determine the minds of the members of the Legislature in favor of the place. There were still weightier reasons for its location at the capital. The Committee on Education, to whom the subject was referred, reported in favor of Indianapolis, and they assigned as some of the reasons which induced them to make the choice, the following:

First. The capital is the point most easy of access from all portions of the State, and as it is near the geographical center of the State, it will equalize the amount of travel necessary in conveying the pupils to and from the Institution.

Second. From this point information in regard to the Institution could be the most easily disseminated, as here all the public business is transacted, and in consequence, citizens from all parts of the State most numerously congregate.

Third. As the deaf and dumb improve much by observation, it becomes highly important that the Institution for their instruction should be located at or near some large town or city. Indianap-

olis being the largest town in the central portion of the State, as well as the seat of government, should therefore be preferred.

Fourth. And as relates to health, it can not, from the report of the trustees of the Institution now lying on senator's desks, be reasonably expected that a more salubrious location can be found within the limits of the State.

Fifth. In consequence of the fertility of the adjacent country, and the abundant supply of the markets in this place, it is believed to be within the power of the trustees to provide boarding at as *low* a rate as it can be furnished at any considerable town in the State.

Sixth. In consequence of the expense of the furniture and school-room fixtures rendered necessary for the accommodation and instruction of more than *thirty pupils*, the Institution could not now be removed without great sacrifice of its property, or a heavy expense to the State.

Seventh. But the most important argument in favor of its location at the seat of government is, that it will thus be placed in the vicinity of the Legislature, and under the immediate observation and control of the people's representatives. It is feared that the people will not willingly submit to be taxed for the support of any institution—however worthy its object—over which they could exercise no supervisory care or control. And it is also believed that it is highly important, in order to secure the ultimate success of the Institution, that the members of the General Assembly may have it within their power to witness the annual exhibitions of the pupils in their various pursuits, and justly to appreciate the importance of the education of this unfortunate class of our fellow-citizens.

After a warm discussion, the question was decided in accordance with the recommendation of the committee. It is impossible now to determine what would have been the result had the Institution been located elsewhere. It might have prospered, and doubtless would, but it would have been under difficulties from which it has here been free. The greatest advantages derived from its location here have been from its central position and facilities of access from all parts of the State. There is scarcely a county which is not directly connected with the capital by railroad, by means of

which an easy, quick and cheap method of conveyance is afforded to the pupils in coming to and returning from the Asylum, and thus we are able to secure a fuller and more punctual attendance than we otherwise could do.

At the same session of the Legislature at which the Institution was permanently located at Indianapolis, provision was made for the purchase of a site on which to erect buildings suited to its necessities. The school was then kept in rented buildings of too limited capacity to afford accommodations for the number of pupils even then in attendance, and the trustees were satisfied that a large increase might be expected annually, and that all practicable dispatch should be used in making provision for them. They felt that much depended on the location, and, therefore, they used all due care in making the selection. They examined a number of sites in and around the city, and at last negotiated for a lot of eighty-four acres, situated on the south side of the National Road and about half a mile east of the corporate limits of the town. It was secured on the most favorable terms, and if they had had all the property in the vicinity to choose from, they could not have selected a more eligible situation, or one surpassing it in beauty or adaptation to the purpose. Subsequently, thirty-six additional acres adjoining the former were purchased. The whole cost of this land was six thousand dollars, but such has been the almost incredibly rapid rate at which the price of property in this vicinity has since risen, that it is estimated now to be worth, independent of improvements, fully sixty thousand dollars; and, should improvements in and about Indianapolis continue to progress as they have done during the last few years, the day is not far distant when it will be worth more than double that amount. When the purchase was first made, the situation was looked upon as being in the country; but already the town has approached near our western border. It is a question, whether at some future day it may not be advisable to dispose of a portion of this land, say one hundred acres, and realize a permanent fund, with the proceeds of which to defray the current expenses of the Institution. That such a thing could be done, is altogether probable. The wisdom and forethought of the trustees in the selection are abundantly manifested. In whatsoever way this property may be managed, it is a noble patrimony, solemnly consecrated to the education of the deaf and dumb of this State.

After securing a site, the next thing which claimed the attention of the trustees was the erection of buildings. This matter began to press with increasing urgency upon their attention. The number of pupils increased so rapidly that it began to be very difficult to provide accommodations for them. The house at first rented soon proved too small and was given up, and one much more commodious secured. Shortly afterward these accommodations had to be supplemented by renting rooms wherever they could be had in the neighborhood. No funds for buildings had yet been provided. But, relying on the liberality of the State legislature, the trustees prepared their plans and estimates, and, laying them before that body, confidently asked for the requisite appropriations to enable them to begin the work. This was in December, 1846. In their report of that period they use the following language:

"We do not feel that it is necessary to say anything in the way of argument or animated appeal on this or any other part of the subject. The object contemplated in the founding of the Institution, is, doubtless, as dear to you as it is to us, and your past munificence toward it is an ample pledge for the future. In establishing an Institution for the education of the deaf and dumb, you have reflected great honor upon yourselves and upon the people whose wishes and interests you represent. You have given birth to an enterprise as purely benevolent as ever warmed the hearts or occupied the hands of mortal man. Providence thus far has signally smiled upon it, and everything in its present condition and prospects is calculated to make you regard it with livelier interest and urge it forward with an increasing liberality. Of appropriations made for the sustentation and enlargement of such Institutions the people are never heard to complain. Nor will the recollection of having voted for such appropriations ever produce a pang of regret in the hearts of those who act as the people's representatives."

Owing to the low and embarrassed condition of the State Treasury, a direct appropriation for this purpose was simply impossible. But the application was so far successful as to secure at the session of 1847-8, an increase in the assessment of the tax specifically for the Asylum, sufficient to supply a revenue to cover this expense. This was the best that could be done in the circumstances, and, owing to the rapid increase in the value of taxable property throughout the State, proved in the end much better than what

then would have been considered a very large direct appropriation from the treasury would have been. The only drawback in the arrangement was that at least a year must elapse before funds would accrue under the law. The trustees, however, considered the necessities of the case so pressing that they ventured to assume the responsibility of borrowing money to enable them to begin the work at once and to carry it on without delay. This they generously did from time to time, as the case required, on their own individual responsibility; sometimes to a very large amount, and often at very great inconvenience to themselves and no little risk to their own credit. By this means they were enabled to begin the work immediately. In the spring and summer of 1848 the foundation was laid, and the undertaking pushed forward with all possible dispatch. So fortunate were they in all their contracts, that by the commencement of the session in 1850, the buildings were so far completed as to allow the school to be transferred to them from the city. This was a happy day to both officers and pupils. The buildings were by no means finished, but the accommodations they afforded were infinitely better than any they had ever before enjoyed in rented premises. All the improvements absolutely essential to comfort were soon completed. The improvement of the grounds, the stuccoing, the erection of verandas, the introduction of gas, and things of an ornamental nature, were left to be done as convenience and the state of the funds would admit. Some of these have been effected; others of them are still deferred. The main building is two hundred and fifty-six feet long by seventy-four feet in its greatest width, and consists of a central building, two lateral and two transverse wings. In the rear of the main building is an edifice one hundred and thirty-four by fifty-two feet in its greatest dimensions, and two stories high, designed and used for the chapel and recitation-rooms. There are ten large school-rooms, and the chapel will seat comfortably three hundred persons. But we will not enter into a detailed description of the buildings. This has been done in all the minutiae in the eighth annual report of the superintendent published in 1851, where any one who wishes can see it. Taken as a whole, the buildings are plain and substantial, and are designed to accommodate two hundred pupils. Other institutions for the deaf and dumb have buildings which are more elegant and have cost more than

this, but we know of none in the United States which are more completely adapted to the purpose.

The training of pupils to habits of industry and to the practice of useful trades or occupations, has ever been considered by the trustees second in importance only to intellectual and moral culture. It has always been looked upon as an essential part of the plan of the Institution. With this end in view, the farm on which it is located was purchased. But besides this, they have from the first had in contemplation the establishment of shops and the introduction of trades, and it is not because their importance was underrated that they were not long ago put in operation. While the school was kept in rented buildings in town, it was out of the question to carry out this intention with any reasonable hope of a favorable result; and for a considerable time after removing to the new buildings the improvement of the grounds and the completion of the various arrangements more immediately connected with the convenience and comfort of the school and household occupied so much of the attention of all concerned as a prelude, for the time being, the adoption of this measure. In these occupations, and in the chopping of wood—about four hundred cords a year—and in labors connected with the farm, the male pupils have found an abundance of profitable employment during the intervals of study. But most of the improvements mentioned above have been completed. The cultivation of the farm and garden will afford a very suitable business for a number of boys; but the largest part of them, it has been intended from the first, should have the opportunity of acquiring a knowledge of some mechanical branch, by the practice of which they could support themselves after they leave the Institution. As early as the session of the Legislature which met in 1851, an appropriation specifically for this purpose was made of \$3,500; and at the following session an additional sum of \$3,000. But for the reasons intimated above, the trustees were compelled to delay the matter until recently. During the summer of 1853 a commencement was made; a large cooper shop was erected and put in full operation at the beginning of the last term. The past season three other shops have been built, and shoemaking commenced. Other branches of business will be introduced as soon as circumstances will justify, or as the necessities of the case seem to demand.

In concluding this hasty sketch, we will only add, that the course

of the Indiana Institution for the Deaf and Dumb has thus far been one of almost uninterrupted prosperity. But just having completed the formation period, there has not yet been time to gather the full fruits of the labors which have been expended. Very much of that which has been done has been in the nature of the case merely preparatory, but none the less difficult, and none the less important on that account. Still, great good has been accomplished already, not only in the provision made for the future, but also in the actual and substantial benefits conferred upon the deaf and dumb. More than three hundred have been admitted to the privileges of the Asylum. One hundred and seventy-five of these have left, not to return; and although while they were here they were subjected to all the disadvantages of a new organization, yet the blessings conferred upon them are incalculably great. All of them have been more or less made acquainted with the truths of Christianity, and many of them brought to a practical knowledge of the Savior. With very few exceptions, they have been qualified for earning an independent support, and for maintaining a respectable station in society. They have been rescued from darkness and ignorance, and restored to light and knowledge, and made happy and useful members of community. To have done this for so many is a great and glorious achievement, the fruits of which more than compensate for all the time and labor bestowed upon it. While we thus revert to the events of the past and contemplate the prosperity of the present, we are animated with hopes for the future of a still more widely extended usefulness in dispensing in greater measure the inestimable blessings of light and knowledge to this most needy class of persons.

THOMAS MAC INTIRE,
Superintendent.

Nov. 1, 1854.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum :

GENTLEMEN—The undersigned has the pleasure of stating to your honorable body, that notwithstanding we have been afflicted with a variety of sickness in the Asylum, the result has been exceedingly favorable. The pupils were comparatively healthy the first quarter of the session, which we have just passed. About the first of January, some alarm was manifested among the citizens in regard to the appearance of the small-pox in a number of localities. Upon learning the fact, the Superintendent of the Asylum immediately took active and stringent measures to preserve the pupils from contracting the contagion, by limiting the visiting to the Asylum, (except from the parents and guardians of the pupils,) and by timely vaccination. The condition of the pupils was examined, and but few showed evidence of having, previous to their entering school, had the disease in any form, some showed marks of previous vaccination, and many had been entirely neglected—consequently every scholar was vaccinated between the second and third week in January; and all those that did not give satisfactory evidence of receiving the disease, were re-vaccinated from fifteen to twenty days thereafter; which was repeated until it proved in most cases successful. In spite of all the care and vigilance that was adopted, a thoughtless woman came with a child laboring under genuine variola to the Asylum—and in a few days, the 23d of March, five girls showed evidence of having varioloid; it spread immediately among the girls and boys until twenty six were down with the disease, and continued until the 26th April, at which time they were all capable of attending to their duties in school.

By the timely application of the vaccination, we were enabled to ward off the small-pox and have the varioloid, which has terminated so favorably, that no deformity was left upon the face, nor any other undesirable result.

The lung fever and influenza prevailed to a considerable extent during the winter and summer months; also a few cases of erysipelas and rheumatism. Ophthalmia frequently made its appearance throughout the year. The summer months were marked by frequent cases of cholera-morbus and dysentery.

In concluding this brief sketch of the indisposition of the pupils for the last year, it is with unfeigned satisfaction that we can announce to the public, that no fatal cases have occurred under our immediate charge.

I would respectfully suggest the propriety of erecting a bath house for the use of the pupils. Frequent bathing is very desirable as a preventive to disease as well as for its treatment, particularly in the warm months. They are, at this time, entirely deprived of this important auxiliary, by being too remote from any running stream of water; and the danger attending river bathing would quite forbid the experiment. In a former report, it was recommended that the pupils be required to sponge or wash the body once or twice a week. This suggestion was not carried out in consequence of the inconvenience attending its accomplishment.

The cost of a suitable establishment that would accommodate the whole school, would be but a trifle, when compared with the beneficial results that would be accomplished by it.

LIVINGSTON DUNLAP,

Nov. 1, 1854.

Physician.

APPENDIX.

CATALOGUE OF THE PUPILS OF THE INDIANA INSTITUTION,

From its Commencement in 1843, to November 1, 1854

NAME.	RE S IDENCE.			State.	Time of Admission.	Age.	Nativity.	Cause of Deafness	Deaf Mute Relatives.	Time under In-struction.	REMARKS.
	City.	County.	Post Office.								
Alley, Enoch.....	Clifty.....	Decatur.....	Ind.	1853 14	Ind.			Scarlet fever at 6 years.	Sis and 1 cous.	Now a pupil.	Lo-t one eye, semi-mute.
Alt y, Mary.....	Clifty.....	Decatur.....	"	1851 16	Ind.			Scarlet fever at 6 years	"	"	"
Ammerman, John W.....	Cosburn.....	Decatur.....	"	1851 13	Ky.			Congenital.	"	"	Semi-mute.
Anderson, Abner Ann.....	Spring Hill.....	Decatur.....	"	1851 9	Ind.			Spasms	A d cousin.	"	"
Anderson, Martha.....	Lebanon.....	Boone.....	"	1851 13	Ind.			Water fever at 4 year.	"	Three years.	Now a pupil.
Angel, Ann Eliza.....	Huntsville.....	Madison.....	A a.	1847 21	Ind.			Cold and infl. at 2 yrs.	"	8 months.	Drowned.
*Appleton, Christopher.....	Wabash.....	Wabash.....	Ind.	1849 10	Ind.			Congenital	Father & aunt	2 1/2 years	"
Arrett, Mar E.....	Parkersburg.....	Montgomery.....	"	1852 11	Ind.			"	1 br. and sister	Now a pupil.	"
Ariotti, John Mastin.....	Carroll.....	Carroll.....	"	1852 16	Ind.			"	1 br. and sister	"	"
Armstrong, T. J.....	Delphi.....	Carroll.....	"	1853 12	Ind.			Inflammation at 1 year.	Aunt and cous	"	"
Bales, De Witt Clinton.....	Highland.....	Vermillion.....	"	1849 9	Oh o.			Congenital.	"	Five years.	Parents third cousins,
Balt, Elizabeth.....	Evansville.....	Vanderburgh.....	"	1851 15	Ind.			Inflammation at 9 yrs.	A br and sister	Three years.	formerly f O Inst Far-er.
Ballinger, William.....	Marionville.....	Va derburgh.....	"	1847 17	Ind.			Congenital.	"	Now a pupil.	Parents cousins; m'd D. M.
Banks, Jesse.....	Pearsonville.....	Jackson.....	"	1850 23	Ind.			Unknown.	"	One year.	Farmer.
Banks, Nancy.....	Alexandria.....	Madison.....	"	1851 23	Ind.			Inflammation at 5 yrs.	A brother.	Three years.	"
*Banks, Thomas.....	Madison.....	Madison.....	"	1851 23	Ind.			Inflammation at 3 yrs.	A sister.	1 year, 8 mos.	"
Bannon, John Dickey.....	Woburn.....	Warren.....	lowa.	1851 10	Ind.			Scarlet fever.	A sister.	Now a pupil.	"
Barber, Eleazer.....	Indianapolis.....	Indiana.....	lowa.	1847 16	Ind.			Congenital.	A sister.	Five years	(sister blind.
Barker, Mary Jane.....	Madison.....	Madison.....	lowa.	1847 14	Ind.			"	A brother.	Four yrs	"
Batches, Mary S. C.....	Darlington.....	Jefferson.....	Ind.	1848 23	Scot'd			Cold at 10 1/2 years.	"	Now a pupil.	Semi-mute; near-sighted; a
Benne, Harnet.....	Evansville.....	Montgomery.....	"	1853 37	Ind.			Scarlet fever.	"	"	"
*Bischman, Peter.....	Beverfield.....	Vanderburgh.....	"	1852 12	Ind.			Congenital.	"	Nine months	"
Bodel, Car.....	Amberfield.....	Madison.....	"	1852 21	Ind.			"	"	Now a pupil.	"
Bottin, Elias.....	Amberfield.....	Madison.....	"	1852 13	Ind.			Scarlet fever at 6 years.	"	13 months.	Formerly of O. Inst; printer.
Bowes, Edwin N.....	McLean City.....	Grant.....	"	1848 13	Ohio.			Intermittent fever.	"	Now a pupil.	Parent-second cousins.
Braun, Wash F.....	Marion.....	Grant.....	"	1853 19	Ind.			Inflammation at 1 year.	"	2 years, 8 mos.	Married
Brookbank, Mary Ann.....	Delphi.....	Carroll.....	"	1843 20	Ind.			Unknown.	"	Now a pupil.	"
Brown, Ezra W. William.....	Connersville.....	Fayette.....	"	1851 11	Ind.			Scarlet fever.	"	Five years.	"
Brown, Lafayette.....	Conne swill.....	Fayette.....	"	1847 23	Ind.			Measles.	"	Now a pupil.	Semi-mute; printer.
Brown, William W.....	Warsaw.....	Kosciusko.....	"	1851 15	N. Y.			Congenital.	A brother dead	"	Semi-mute.
Bruner, Mahinda.....	Nicholsville.....	Putnam.....	"	1851 15	Ind.			Inflammation at 4 yrs.	"	Now a pupil.	Near-sighted; parents coun-
Buchanan, E. en.....	Pleasant.....	Switzerland.....	"	1849 17	Ind.			Congenital	A br. and sister	Two years.	(ins.
Buchanan, R. chel.....	Plasant.....	Switzerland.....	"	1851 10	Ind.			"	A br and sister	One year.	Semi-mute.
*Buchanan, William.....	Pleasant.....	Switzerland.....	"	1848 26	Ind.			Congenital.	Two sisters.	1 year, 5 mos	Near-sighted; parents coun-

[illegible]

CATALOGUE OF PUPILS—Continued.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.			Time of admission.	Nationality.	Cause of Deafness.	Deaf Mute Relations.	Time under Instruction.	REMARKS.
	Post Office.	County.	State.						
Forwood, Eli	Jacksonville	Switzerland ..	Ind.	1851 25	Ind.	Deaf at 2 years		Two years	
Franklin Davis	Martinsville	Morgan	"	1847 10	Ind.	Congenital	A cousin.	Now a pupil	
Free, Cyrus	Anderson	Madison	"	1-54 9	"	Inflammation at 18 mos	A brother	"	
Fulcher, William M.	Fairfax	Monroe	"	1852 11	Ind.	Dropsy at 9 years	A sister	One year	Married a deaf mute.
Fuller, Elizabeth	New Burlington	Delaware	"	1851 17	"	Cold		Now a pupil	Married a deaf mute.
Fulton, Jacob	New Burlington	Delaware	"	1851 11	"	Cold		Six years	
Fulton, Comfort Jane	Orleans	Orange	"	1847 17	"	Congenital		A few days	
Galey, Rachel Malvina	Crawfordville	Montgomery ..	"	851 18	"	"	Two brothers	Now a pupil	Farmer.
Ganson, Abigail K.	Winamac	Polaski	"	1853 19	Ohio.	"	Two brothers	Three years	Farmer.
Gentry, Charles	Brownsville	Hendricks	"	1846 19	enn.	"	Two brothers	Two years	
Gentry, William	Brownsville	Hendricks	"	1847 12	Ind.	"	Two brothers	Two years	
Gentry, William	Brownsville	Hendricks	"	1847 12	Ind.	"	Two brothers	Two years	
Gibbons, F. Iden T.	Williamstown	Day	"	1850 12	Tenn.	Inflammation		Three years	
Gilmore, William	Vienna	Rush	"	1845 23	"	Congenital	A brother	Five years	[mute,
Golding, John A.	Alquina	Fayette	"	1849 28	"	Sickness at one year.	A brother	One year, 6 mos.	pump-maker; married a deaf
Golding, Peter B.	Alquina	Fayette	"	1849 21	"	Congenital	A sister	Three years	Farmer; semi-mute.
Goodwin, Benton	Mail Grove	Owen	"	1849 11	Ind.	"	Two brothers	Now a pupil	Farmer.
Goodwin, Crisfield	Blue Ridge	Shelby	"	1851 10	Ind.	"	Two brothers	One year, 3 mos	
Goodwin, James	Blue Ridge	Shelby	"	1848 12	Ky.	"	Two brothers	Now a pupil	
Goodwin, John Henry	Blue Ridge	Shelby	"	1848 6	Ky.	"	Two brothers	Four years, 7 mos.	
Goodwin, Mary	Mill Grove	Owen	"	1849 10	Ind.	"	A brother	Now a pupil	
Graham, Elisha James	Mount Auburn	Owen	"	1849 12	Ky.	Fever at three years.		"	Parents cousins.
Graham, James R.	Crawfordsville	Shelby	"	1844 11	Ind.	Congenital		"	[deaf.
Gresham, Milton Lero	Lancasterville	Montgomery ..	"	1851 15	Ind.	Congenital		"	Haring but slightly de-
Grimmes, Mary Ellen	Evansville	Harrison	"	1848 17	"	Scarlet fever.		Three years	Married a deaf mute.
Hack, William	Rayville	Vanderburg	"	1853 10	nd.	Fever at five years.	A sister	Now a pupil	
Hadley, Amos	Mooreville	Henry	"	1847 1	"	Congenital.	A brother	Six years	Parents second cousins.
Hadley, Susannah	Mooreville	Morgan	"	1843 13	"	Congenital.		Six years	Parents second cousins.
Hall, J. M. S. Anderson	Ladega	Montgomery ..	"	1854 11	"	Int. fever at 3 years		Now a pupil.	
Halsted, Amos	Lailla	Push	"	1852 15	"	Congenital		Seven years	[a deaf mute,
Hanson, Elizabeth F.	Conner ville	Fayette	"	1843 17	Ind.	"	A brother	Four years	Teacher in La. Inst.; married
Hanson, Martin M.	Conner ville	Fayette	"	1845 16	"	— at 16 months	A sister	Six years	Married a deaf mute.
Hartman, Rebecca	Conner ville	Fayette	"	1845 16	"	Whooping cough at 10 mos		Now pupil	
Harvey Jacob Heck	Mount Auburn	Boone	"	1852 9	Ind.	Congenital	A brother and sister	Six years	Married a deaf mute.
Hatton, Elizabeth	Indianapolis	Marion	"	1843 12	"	Congenital	A brother and sister	Six years	
Hatton, Mary Jane	Indianapolis	Marion	"	1843 19	"	"	A brother and sister	Six years	
Hatton, Richard H.	Indianapolis	Marion	"	1845 8	"	"	Two sisters	Six years	
Horrick, Stephen H.	Rossburg	Decatur	"	1852 10	Ind.	Cold at one year	A 2d cousin.	Now a pupil.	

CATALOGUE OF PUPILS—Continued.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.			Time of Admission.	Nationality.	Cause of Deafness.	Deaf Mute Relatives.	Time under Instruction.	REMARKS.
	Post Office.	County.	State.						
McLan, Prilla.....	Cole Creek.....	Fountain.....	Ind.	1849 25	Age			Four years	Widow of a deaf mute.
McQueen, Miranda J.....	Wolfcott's Mills.....	Noble.....	"	1853 11	"	Congenital inflammation at 4 years.	Two brothers.	Now a pupil.	
MacCox, Mary J.....	Parkersburg.....	Monongomery.....	"	1847 13	"	Congenital		Four years.	Married a deaf mute.
Maddux, Sarah F.....	Frankfort.....	Clinton.....	"	1842 12	"	Cold, at 2 years.	13 cousins.	Now a pupil.	Parents cousins.
Mann, Austin Ward.....	Middletown.....	Henry.....	"	1850 10	Ind.	Scarlet fever at 5 1/2 yrs.	A bro. & sister & 2 bro. & 3 cous.	Now a pupil.	[Institute for the deaf, formerly of Ohio same Institute.
*Mansfield, George B.....	Muncie.....	Delaware.....	"	1846 22	Ind.	Congenital.		Four years.	
Mansfield, John F.....	Muncie.....	Delaware.....	"	1846 24	Ind.	"		Two years.	
Mansfield, Margaret.....	Muncie.....	Delaware.....	"	1846 26	"	"		One year.	Farmer.
*Marke, Alexander.....	Steele's.....	Delaware.....	"	1847 17	"	"	A sister.	Three years.	
Martin, Joseph L.....	Monroque.....	Rush.....	"	1845 19	"	"	A brother.	One year.	
Marin, Mahala.....	Kosciusko.....	Kosciusko.....	"	1846 34	"	"		1 year 2 months	Semi-mute, a sister blind.
Marin, Samuel.....	Winchester.....	Monroque.....	"	1853 13	Ohio.	Inflammation at 18 mos.		Now a pupil.	Semi-mute.
Mather, Nathaniel.....	Crittenden.....	Randolph.....	"	1851 21	"	Congenital.		Six years	Carpenter.
Medaris, John.....	Centerville.....	Wayne.....	"	1847 11	Ind.	"		Now a pupil.	
MeHarry, Allen Wiley.....	Pleasant Hill.....	Montgomery.....	"	1849 12	"	"		Six years.	
Messler, Rosetta.....	Goshen.....	Elkhart.....	"	1848 11	"	"		Four years.	
*Michael, Lucinda.....	Frankfort.....	Clinton.....	"	1849 12	"	"		Six years.	
*Michael, Nelson.....	Frankfort.....	Clinton.....	"	1849 12	"	"		Four years.	
Miller, Ellen.....	New Harmony.....	Posey.....	"	1847 12	"	"		Six years.	
Miller, Jefferson W.....	Harrison.....	Deaaware.....	"	1852 11	Ind.	— at 2 years.		Now a pupil.	Parents cousins.
Miller, Joseph.....	West York.....	St. Joseph.....	"	1846 16	Ohio	Fever at 5 years.		Now a pupil.	
Mills, Nath.....	North Manchester.....	Wabash.....	"	1852 10	"	Congenital.		Two years.	
Millsars, Henry.....	Leesville.....	L. wrence.....	"	1849 15	Ind.	"		Five years.	
*Minich, Daniel.....	Logansport.....	Cass.....	"	1842 12	"	"		Seven mos.	
Minnis, George H.....	Princeton.....	Gibson.....	"	1851 19	"	"		Two years.	Wagon maker.
Moore, John H.....	Clark Run.....	Clinton.....	"	1853 13	Ind.	Dumb but not deaf		Now a pupil.	Stricture in throat prevents
Moore, John Roe.....	Clawfordsville.....	Clark.....	"	1847 10	"	Scarlet fever at 4 yrs.		Six years.	
Moore, John William.....	Martinsville.....	Montgomery.....	"	1853 12	Ind.	Congenital.		One year.	Semi-mute.
Morrow, Lewis A.....	Martinsville.....	Builer.....	Ohio.	1853 10	Ohio.	Typhoid fever at 11 yrs		Now a pupil.	
Murray, Sarah.....	Meamora.....	Franklin.....	Ind.	1852 14	Ind.	Inflammation at 3 years		Five years.	Cooper.
Nicoles, Peter Noel.....	Perry.....	Miami.....	"	1849 11	Ind.	Scarlet fever at 7 years		Six years.	Teacher in Mich. Institute.
Nordyke, Benjamin R.....	Reynolds.....	White.....	"	1846 11	Ind.	Scarlet fever at 6 years		Now a pupil.	
Norris, Andrew J.....	Indianapolis.....	Marion.....	"	1853 11	Ind.	Fever at one year.		Six years.	
Norris, Francis M.....	Indianapolis.....	Marion.....	"	1853 11	Ind.	Congenital.		Now a pupil.	Semi-mute.
Norris, Newton L.....	Indianapolis.....	Marion.....	"	1853 15	Ind.	"		Now a pupil.	Semi-mute.
Orchard, Marcellus.....	Bloomington.....	Monroe.....	"	1850 10	Ind.	"		Now a pupil.	Married a deaf mute.
Orchard, Mary Ellen.....	Bloomington.....	Monroe.....	"	1850 14	Ind.	"		Six years.	
Osborn, Eliza W.....	Broad Ripple.....	Marion.....	"	1843 23	Ky.	Swelling in the neck.		Six yrs. 1 mo.	

Osgood, Orlando	Deatborn	1845 14	A fall at three years.	Six years.	Farmer, married a deaf mute.
Owens, Jo eph	Dec tur	1851 14	Scarlet fever.	Now a pupil.	
Owens, Margaret	Switzerland	1848 11	Congenital.	Five years.	Married a deaf mute.
Owens, Mary Ann	Switzerland	1848 11	"	5 yrs. & 6 mos.	
Parker, George	Howard	1848 10	Sickness.	Now a pupil.	
Parker, Zebabel	Kokomo	1852 11	Congenital.	Now a pupil.	Lab-ret, parents cousins
Parish, Allen W.	Beech Grove	1850 30	Inflammation at 1 year.	Bro. and father.	Parents cousins
Parrish, William	Rush	1850 30	Congenital.	"	
Perrigo, Mary Jane	Greenville	1851 24	"	Now a pupil.	
Peterson, Mary Ann	Sullivan	1848 23	"	Four years.	Patient in Insane Hospital.
Pinto, Mary Ann	Leontie	1848 13	"	Now a pupil.	
Pool, Edith	Clinton	1848 16	Cold at 2 years.	Five years.	Married a deaf mute.
Prother, James Albert	Clark	1854 16	Congenital.	Now a pupil.	
Prother, Abraham	Jeffersonville	1851 12	"	Now a pupil.	
Rader, Abram	Jeffersonville	1851 12	Not deaf, idiotic.	Five months.	
Redding, William	Westfield	1847 11	Congenital.	One year.	
Reid, Gualtero	Liberty	1846 24	"	Three years.	Blacksmith.
Ring, Lewis	Union	1847 24	Cold at 2 years.	Five years.	Blacksmith.
Ring, Rebecca	Brothersville	1846 24	Congenital.	2 bro. & 4 cous.	Semi-mute.
Ritchey, Lodenia A.	Brothersville	18 0 16	"	Now a pupil.	
Roberts, Mahlon C.	Wassent Valley	1853 19	"	Now a pupil.	Farmer
Rolle, Henry Elias	Wabash	1846 12	Not deaf.	4 yrs & 6 mos.	
Roland, Alex ander	Indianapolis	1850 14	Scarlet fever at 5 years.	One month.	Shoemaker.
Romire, William	Nanticoke	1847 12	Congenital.	Now a pupil.	
Russell, Palmer P.	Pendleton	1851 28	— at three years.	Now a pupil.	
Sampson, Francis M.	Wabash	1852 9	Congenital.	2 yrs. & 6 mos.	Laborer.
Sams, Barton	Riptey	18 8 15	"	4 yrs. & 6 mos.	Farmer.
Sinborn, Daniel W.	Volgan	18 8 25	"	Now a pupil.	
Schoolfield, George T.	Wacken	1852 10	Scarlet fever at 2 1/2 yrs.	1 ear 3 1/2 mos.	Formerly of Ohio Institute
Searl, Robert W.	Clinton	1851 11	Congenital.	Now a pupil.	
Selling, Henry	Allen	1853 11	Fever at 1 1/2 years.	Now a pupil.	
Selling, Sarah Ann	Allen	1853 11	Inflammation at 1 1/2 yrs.	Now a pupil.	
Servises, James	Carroll	1853 11	Scarlet fever at 9 mos.	Now a pupil.	
Seut, John Warwick	Jefferson	1848 19	Black tongue at 6 years.	Five years.	Farmer, married.
Shaf, Charles	Mansell	1850 28	Congenital.	One year.	Turner and painter, married
Sharpe, Eliza	Brothersville	1848 22	"	3 yrs. 7 months.	
Shiner, Clinton	Wind sor	1819 17	"	Three years.	Laborer.
Shiner, Sarah	Windsor	1819 17	"	Five years.	
Simm, Hiram G.	Vermin	1846 18	— at 2 years.	Now a pupil.	Parents cousin.
Simpson, James	Washington	1854 7	Fever.	Now a pupil.	
Sims, Lydia Ann	Washington	1854 15	Congenital.	Three years.	
Skiles, John William	South Bend	1848 9	Sickness at 3 yrs 10 mo.	Seven months.	Semi-mute.
*Smit, Caroline E.	New Albany	1851 1	Congenital.	1 year 9 mos.	Farmer, married
*Smit, John	Greenfield	1853 34	Scarlet fever at 12 mos.	Now a pupil.	Parents cousin.
Smith, Jonathan	Hancock	1846 21	Congenital.	Now a pupil.	
Smith, Mary Harriet	Bloomington	1850 14	"	Now a pupil.	
Snider, Teabella	Greenwood	1852 12	Winter fever at 5 years.	Now a pupil.	
	Butte Ground	1852 12	"	Now a pupil.	
	Tippicanoe	1852 12	"	Now a pupil.	

CATALOGUE OF PUPILS—Continued.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.		Time of Admission.	Nativity.	Cause of Deafness.	Deaf Mute Relatives.	Time under Instruction.	REMARKS.
	Post Office.	County.						
Spears, William	Bath	Franklin	1846 20	Sw'z'd.	Congenital		One year	
Stemert, Ann	Indianapolis	Marion	1832 14		Chills at three months	A brother	Now a pupil	
Stonert, Daniel	Evansville	Vanderburgh	1847 12		Fever		A few months	
Stroud, Joseph	Henderson, Ky.	Vanderburgh	1852 6		Congenital		Now a pupil	
Stubbins, John	Kewanna	Fulton	1852 12	Ind.	"	2 bros and sister	Five years	Parents cousins.
Stultz, Emanuel	Eagle Village	Hamilton	1848 10		"	"	3 yrs 7 mos.	Parents cousins.
Stultz, John H.	Indianapolis	Hamilton	1847 14	"	"	3 bro and uncle	Five years	Farmer.
Surber, Andrew J.	Indianapolis	Marion	1846 9	"	"	"	Three years	Farmer.
Surber, Joseph	Indianapolis	Marion	1846 12	"	"	"	Three years	Married a deaf mute.
Swartz, Michael	New Albany	Floyd	1847 23	"	Mumps at 2 years		Three years	Porter.
Talbert, M. T.	Westfield	Hamilton	1849 27	Ohio.	Fever at 18 months	A sister	Now a pupil	
Tanner, Asht	Greensville	Wayne	1847 19		Scarlet fever at 6 years		Now a pupil	
Tatem, Mary E.	Maker's Corners.	Tippecanoe	1834 14		Congenital		2 yrs 7 1/2 mos.	Laborer.
Tatnell, Sally Metree	Maker's Corners.	Tippecanoe	1844 15		"		Four years	Married a deaf mute.
Terrell, James Henry	Colubus	Burke	1843 20	Ind.	Congenital		Three years	Farmer.
Tharp, Henry	Indianapolis	Marion	1843 20		Scarlet fever at 8 years		1 yr and 5 mos	
Tomas, Eleanor	Princeton	Gibson	1849 13		Sickness at 4 years	(cousins	Now a pupil	
Tiffany, Henry Milton	Gray outside	Montgomery	1851 9	Ind.	"	Bro, sis, and 2	Six years	Farmer.
Tusling, Hannah	Warsaw	Woscine	1845 17	Ky.	" at 18 months	"	Six years	Laborer.
Underwood, Albert G.	Morgan town	Morgan	1845 15	Ky.	Winter fever.	Bro and sister	Now a pupil	
Underwood, Elias R.	Morgantown	Morgan	1845 15	Ky.	"	A sister	Now a pupil	
Van Arsdon, William	New Burlington	Dea aware	1847 13	Ind.	Congenital		3 yrs 7 months	
*Vanderpool, Elizabeth	Indianapolis	Orange	1843 13		"	Bro and sister	Six years	Farmer.
Vest, Mary Elizabeth	Indianapolis	Marion	1843 13		"		Now a pupil	
Virgil, Flora	Bristol	Elkhart	1831 21	Ind.	Fever		Six years	Farmer.
*Voris, Cynthia	Pleasant	Switzerland	1831 21	Ind.	Scarlet fever at 8 years		Now a pupil	
Vought, Lucy Ann	St. Joseph	Mich.	1853 8	Mich.	Congenital		Seven years	Farmer; married a deaf mute.
Wall, Edwin W.	Prarieville	Clinton	1844 23	Ky.	" at 2 years	Bro and 2 sisters	4 yrs 6 months	Farmer; married a deaf mute.
Wall, Luther Frank	Prarieville	Clinton	1844 23	Ky.	Congenital	"	4 yrs 3 months	Farmer; married a deaf mute.
Ward, William	Liberty	Union	1847 16	Ind.	Scarlet fever at 1 year		Now a pupil	Formerly of Ky. Institute.
Watkins, James E.	Liberty	Union	1847 16	Ind.	Fever at 18 months	A 2d cousin	"	Parents of same name.
Watkins, Catherine M.	Liberty	Union	1847 16	Ind.	Congenital		"	
Watson, Nancy E.	Blackford	Ind.	1851 15		"		3 yrs 1 1/2 m. s.	Farmer, married a deaf mute.
Way, Holdab Osburn	Blackford	Ind.	1851 15		"		Five years	
Way, William	New Orleans	La.	1849 14		Fever at two years		Now a pupil	
Wagner, Sylvester	Lafayette City	Ind.	1847 22	Ind.	Congenital		"	
Werner, Adm.	Orange	Ind.	185 13		"		"	
White, Elizabeth A.	Parke	Vanderburgh	1851 10	Germ'y	"		"	
	Door Village	Laporte	1851 10	Ind.	Erysipelas at 3 years.		"	

White, Granville K.	Mill Grove.	Owen.	Ind.	1850 13	Inflammation at 2 yrs. Two brothers.	Now a pupil.	Semi-mute.
White, James J.	Mill Grove.	Owen.	"	1854 13 Ind.	Congenital.	Three years.	Semi-mute.
White, Lydia L.	Vincennes.	Knox.	"	1851 22	Sickness at 12 years.	Six years.	Farmer married and mute.
Wickersham, John J.	Monroe.	Tippecanoe.	"	1845 19 Ohio.	Measles.	Two years.	Parents cousins.
Williamson, Charlotte.	Rowling Green.	Clay.	"	1851 31	Congenital	Now a pupil.	Formerly of N. Y. Institute.
Williams, Joseph C.	Princeton.	Gibson.	"	1851 13	Scarlet fever at 7 years.	One year.	Formerly of Ohio Institute.
Williams, Margaret F.	Indianapolis.	Marion.	"	1853 17	Fits at four years.	3 months.	Parents cousins.
Wilson, George.	Wilson's Station.	Clinton.	Ohio.	1853 18	Scarlet fever at 18 mos.	Five years.	Farmer.
Wilson, Henry.	Lafayette.	Tippecanoe.	Ind.	1843 9	Congenital.	Now a pupil.	Semi-mute; insurance clerk.
Winings, Abraham.	Sharpe's Mills.	Harrison.	"	1850 14	Congenital	Four yrs.	Semi-mute.
Wolff, William.	Rising Sun.	Ohio.	"	1847 21	A fall at nine years.	Three years.	
Wolverton, Edward.	Oak Forest.	Franklin.	"	1846 11	Sickness at nine years.	Now a pupil.	
Woods, David W.	Vincennes.	Knox.	"	1853 13	Scarlet fever at 2½ yrs.	Four yrs.	
Woodward, Mary M.	Marionville.	Morgan.	"	1850 10 Ind.	Scarlet fever at 3 years	4 years, 3 mos.	
Wright, Eliza.	Greensburgh.	Decatur.	"	1852 11	Scarlet fever at 2 yrs	Now a pupil.	
Young, William M.	Frankfort.	Clinton.	"	1851 12	Fever at 2 yrs	"	
	Princeton.	Gibson.	"				

* Deceased.

From the foregoing catalogue it will be perceived that there have been under instruction,

Males	199	
Females	114	
Total	—	313

There are now under instruction,

Males	89	
Females	50	
Total	—	139

Which gives as the number who have left. 174

Of those who have left,

32 have been under instruction 1 year and under

39	"	"	"	"	2	"	"	"
24	"	"	"	"	3	"	"	"
20	"	"	"	"	4	"	"	"
26	"	"	"	"	5	"	"	"
24	"	"	"	"	6	"	"	"
9	"	"	"	"	7	"	"	"

CLASSIFICATION AS TO AGE, WHEN ADMITTED.

1	was admitted at	7	years of age.
6	were admitted at	8	years of age.
14	were admitted at	9	years of age.
39	were admitted at	10	years of age.
32	were admitted at	11	years of age.
29	were admitted at	12	years of age.
27	were admitted at	13	years of age.
26	were admitted at	14	years of age.
19	were admitted at	15	years of age.
14	were admitted at	16	years of age.
18	were admitted at	17	years of age.
15	were admitted at	18	years of age.
12	were admitted at	19	years of age.
5	were admitted at	20	years of age.
12	were admitted at	21	years of age.
6	were admitted at	22	years of age.
12	were admitted at	23	years of age.
6	were admitted at	24	years of age.
6	were admitted at	25	years of age.
3	were admitted at	26	years of age.
1	was admitted at	27	years of age.
4	were admitted at	28	years of age.

1 was admitted at 29 years of age.
 5 were admitted over..... 30 years of age.

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CLASSIFICATION ACCORDING TO RESIDENCE.

From Allen county..... 3	From Lagrange county..... 1
From Boone county..... 3	From Lake county..... 1
From Benton county..... 2	From Lawrence county.... 4
From Blackford county.... 2	From Madison county.... 7
From Bartholomew county. 4	From Montgomery county. 9
From Carroll county..... 6	From Morgan county.... 9
From Clay county..... 2	From Marion county..... 16
From Cass county..... 1	From Monroe county..... 6
From Clark county..... 3	From Miami county..... 3
From Clinton county..... 7	From Marshall county.... 3
From Decatur county..... 9	From Martin county..... 2
From DeKalb county..... 2	From Noble county..... 1
From Dearborn county.... 5	From Orange county..... 4
From Dubois county..... 2	From Ohio county..... 2
From Delaware county.... 8	From Owen county..... 4
From Elkhart county..... 3	From Putnam county..... 2
From Fayette county..... 6	From Parke county..... 6
From Fountain county.... 7	From Pulaski county..... 1
From Franklin county.... 3	From Posey county..... 1
From Floyd county..... 2	From Rush county..... 7
From Fulton county.... 1	From Randolph county.... 5
From Grant county..... 1	From Ripley county..... 2
From Gibson county..... 4	From St. Joseph county... 3
From Huntington county.. 1	From Switzerland county.. 13
From Hendricks county.... 4	From Shelby county..... 8
From Harrison county.... 5	From Scott county..... 1
From Henry county..... 4	From Sullivan county.... 2
From Hancock county.... 2	From Tippecanoe county.. 8
From Howard county..... 2	From Union county..... 3
From Hamilton county.... 5	From Vanderburg county.. 9
From Jackson county..... 1	From Vermillion county.. 3
From Jefferson county.... 4	From Vigo county..... 3
From Jay county..... 1	From Wabash county..... 7
From Jasper county..... 1	From Warren county..... 1
From Johnson county..... 5	From Wayne county..... 5
From Jennings county.... 2	From Washington county. 1
From Kosciusko county... 4	From White county.... 1
From Knox county..... 2	From Wells county..... 1
From Laporte county..... 5	

Whole number of State pupils..... 299

From Alabama	1	From Kentucky.....	2
From Arkansas	1	From Louisiana.....	1
From California.....	2	From Michigan.....	2
From Iowa.....	2	From Ohio.....	3

Whole number from other States..... 14

No pupils from the following counties in the State have availed themselves of the advantages of the Institution :

Adams, Brown, Crawford, Daviess, Greene, Pike, Perry, Porter, Spencer, Starke, Steuben, Tipton, Warrick, and Whitley.

CLASSIFICATION AS TO CAUSE OF DEAFNESS.

Deafness congenital.....	168
Caused by scarlet fever.....	35
Caused by winter fever.....	1
Caused by typhoid fever.....	3
Caused by fever, kind not specified.....	19
Caused by cold and inflammation.....	33
Caused by chills.....	1
Caused by Spasms.....	4
Caused by injuries from fall.....	4
Caused by erysipelas.....	1
Caused by measles.....	4
Caused by black tongue.....	1
Caused by scrofula.....	2
Caused by glass in ears.....	1
Caused by whooping cough.....	1
Caused by dropsy.....	2
Caused by croup.....	1
Caused by vomiting.....	1
Caused by mumps.....	1
Caused by diseases not specified.....	12
Cause unknown	15

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CLASSIFICATION IN RESPECT TO THE AGE AT WHICH HEARING WAS LOST.

Under one year.....	19
Between one and two years.....	41
Between two and three years.....	14
Between three and four years.....	11
Between four and five years.....	6
Between five and six years.....	9
Between six and seven years.....	3
Between seven and eight years.....	3

Between eight and nine years.....	4
Between nine and ten years.....	4

The number of those who have been pupils in the Institution, known to be married is 32; 27 have married deaf mutes, and five, persons who can hear and speak.

Of the whole number of pupils, 20 are known to be the offspring of parents who married within the degrees of consanguinity.

There have been sent to the Institution, 11 persons who proved to be idiots, or who had to be dismissed for want of capacity to learn.

There have been in the Institution 25 pupils who could hear more or less, but not enough to receive instruction in the ordinary way.

There have been connected with the Institution 37 pupils who were deformed or defective in some of their organs, besides those of hearing and speech. Defective eyesight is not at all uncommon among the deaf and dumb. It is, doubtless, true that the same causes which operate to produce deafness, also, more or less, affect injuriously the eyesight.

Seven pupils have died in the Institution since its establishment, and twelve are known to have died since they left the Asylum.



CONTRIBUTIONS.

The following newspapers and magazines have been gratuitously contributed to the Institution during the year just closed, and have afforded to the pupils much valuable information and instruction. To the proprietors of these periodicals I hereby, in behalf of the pupils, tender my sincere thanks, and respectfully request the continuation of the favor.

NAMES.	PLACE OF PUBLICATION.	EDITORS.
The Daily Journal	Indianapolis.....	B. R. Sulgrove.
Daily Indiana State Sentinel.....	Indianapolis.....	W. J. Brown & O. B. Torbet.
Indiana Republican.....	Indianapolis.....	J. P. Chapman.
Locomotive.....	Indianapolis.....	J. R. Elder.
Temperance Union.....	Indianapolis.....	R. R. Stewart.
Gospel Herald.....	Indianapolis.....	B. F. Foster.
Christian Record.....	Indianapolis.....	J. M. Mathes.
Old Fellows Magazine.....	Centerville.....	G. B. Jocelyn.
The New Albany Weekly Ledger.....	New Albany.....	J. B. No man.
The W. Christian Advocate.....	Cincinnati.....	C. Elliott.
National Patriot.....	Cincinnati.....	J. H. Fowler.
Masonic Review.....	Cincinnati.....	C. Moore.
N. W. Chr. Magazine.....	Cincinnati.....	John Boggs.
The Boone County Pioneer.....	Lebanon.....	H. Hill.
Western Teachers' Advocate.....	Louisville.....	E. Cooper.
St. Joseph Valley Register.....	South Bend.....	S. Colfax.
Asbury Notes.....	Greencastle.....	J. Wheeler & J. Tingley.
N. W. Argus.....	Greencastle.....	J. C. Turk.
Plymouth Banner.....	Plymouth.....	W. J. Burns.
The Washington Sun.....	Washington.....	J. Wilkens.
The Jeffersonian.....	Richmond.....	J. Elder.
Madison Courier.....	Madison.....	M. C. Garber.
The Cambridge City News.....	Cambridge City.....	W. R. Cotton.
Fountain Ledger.....	Attica.....	J. A. Rice.
Lafayette Courier.....	Lafayette.....	W. R. Ellis.
The American Eagle.....	Paoli.....	H. Cominsore.
The Democratic Clarion.....	Princeton.....	W. Kurtz.
The Standard.....	Fort Wayne.....	D. W. Burroughs.
The Independent Press.....	Lawrenceburgh.....	J. P. Chew.
Democratic Standard.....	Lawrenceburgh.....	A. Brookwalter.
The Weekly News.....	Rising Sun.....	C. C. Scott.
The Sunday Evening Post.....	Philadelphia, Penn.....	E. Deacon & H. Peterson.
Anderson's Gazette.....	Anderson.....	H. Wyman.
The White River Standard.....	Bedford.....	E. D. Pearson.
Crawfordsville Locomotive.....	Crawfordsville.....	T. D. Brown.
The Jacksonian.....	Rushville.....	G. W. Hargitt.
The Fort Wayne Sentinel.....	Fort Wayne.....	T. Tigar.
The Laurel Treacher.....	Fort Wayne.....	T. Cook.
The Transcript.....	Michigan City.....	R. W. Colfax.
The Washington Democrat.....	Salem.....	W. Williams.
Miami County Sentinel.....	Peru.....	J. A. Graham.
The New Castle Banner.....	Newcastle.....	N. Abbott.
The New Castle Courier.....	Newcastle.....	Wright & Lyle.
The Lubian Times.....	Laporte.....	J. C. Walker.
The Gazette.....	Vincennes.....	J. A. Mason.
Ladies' Temperance Wreath.....	Connersville.....	Miss Chitwood & Mrs. Brownlee
Daily Ohio Statesman.....	Columbus, Ohio.....	S. S. Cox.
The Indiana American.....	Brookville.....	T. A. Goodwin.
The Prairie City.....	Terre Haute.....	Edmonds & Coltrin.
The Weekly Standard.....	Aurora.....	Kilner & Co.

There have also been contributed to the Library during the year: 100 vols. of juvenile works, by the Presbyterian Board of publication; fifty small vols. by Rev. C. Axtell; \$10 by Mr. Schoolfield of Ky.; \$5 50 by Mrs. Dean, of Aurora, and \$1 00 by Rev. Mr. Sharp, with which were purchased Spark's American Biography, 15 vols., 12 mo.; Cabinet Portrait Library, 12 vols., 24 mo.; Goldsmith's Animated Nature, 2 vols., 8vo.; Gould's Naturalists Library, 1 vol., royal 8vo., and Buck's Theological Dictionary; twelve vols. by Miss Dix, the philanthropist; 3 vols., 12 mo., by J. S. Lattin; Owen's Geological Survey of Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota; Andrews' Report on the Colonial and Lake Trade, together with other valuable Congressional documents, by the Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks; Reports of the Coast Survey for 1851 and 1852, by Prof. A. D. Bache.

A library for the use of the pupils is very much needed. The commencement of one has been made—about 300 volumes have been collected. Any contributions for this purpose either in books or money, will be thankfully received.

THOS. MAC INTIRE.

Nov. 1. 1854.

Superintendent.

SPECIMENS OF THE PUPILS' COMPOSITIONS.

[The pupils are every day exercised in composition, and their ability to express their ideas in written language is considered generally the surest test of their attainments. The following short specimens written by pupils of different ages, who have been under instruction from one to six years, are entirely original, and as they came from the hands of their authors. They will serve to show better than anything else, how far the system of instruction pursued with them has proved in their case efficient. In judging of them it is to be remembered, that to the deaf and dumb the English language is an entirely foreign tongue, that though a pupil when he enters school may be fifteen or twenty years old, yet he has to begin just where the infant does when it commences to talk; and that he has to learn as he goes on, not only our language but also the language of signs.]

BY A GIRL TEN YEARS OLD, AND UNDER INSTRUCTION SEVEN MONTHS.

I often feed the old dog bread. Old dog, good, kind, caught and bites a pig. My brother with good kitten playing. My mother sits and sews dresses and things. A cat looks, is running, catches a hare and eats it. My sisters are often playing on the lawn. My brother often on white snow, a sled draws. My father goes to seen Indianapolis, he will buy me shoes. A gentleman goes to Indianapolis and buys a yellow, bright watch. My sister goes to see good city.

BY A BOY NINE YEARS OLD AND UNDER INSTRUCTION ONE YEAR.

The dog has bitten Master Hack. Four dogs running a cow. A dog runs after a rabbit. The rabbit runs on the grass. A boy shoots at the rabbit. Master Hack has caught a raccoon. The raccoon has bitten a chain. Mr. Brown and Master Hack are fishing in the river. Mr. Valentine Hack has many beer—sixty-one kegs. Mr. Valentine Hack keeps bank-bills, and silver, and copper, and gold, and riches, in a drawer. Mrs. Maria Hack calls, and is feeding the chickens and hen. Her children have eaten some pies. Miss Sophia Hack will read in a book. Miss Maria Hack, very playful, lively, happy, will play with the kittens.

BY A GIRL TWELVE YEARS OLD, AND UNDER INSTRUCTION ONE YEAR.

My brother often drives cows, horses, and pigs. My father and brother often ride three horses to drink in the ditch. I have a few times ridden my mare. My sister a few times has ridden her horse. My father has often ridden his black-brown horse. He has built his new house. He has made his fence. My sister is sewing clothes, shirts, dresses, and pillows. She often irons shirts and dresses. My mother often washes dishes, plates, cups, saucers, spoons, knives, forks, and pitchers. My sister often works in the house and makes cakes, pies, and biscuit-cake. My mother often scrubs and mops the floor. She is often working in the house and cooking bread, pies, biscuit, pork, beef, rice, corn and wheat.

BY A BOY UNDER INSTRUCTION ONE YEAR.

One pleasant day a little boy took his gun and called his dog, and went out into the woods to hunt squirrels. And the dog smelt the track of a squirrel, and he followed the track and ran the squirrel up a white oak tree. And the dog barked at the squirrel, and the boy heard the dog and ran to him. He looked up the tree, saw the squirrel and shot at it four times and missed it, and he

thought he could climb the tree. He climbed it, and hit the squirrel on the head and it fell to the ground, and the dog seized it. The boy climbed down from the tree and picked up the dead squirrel and went home, and his mother cooked it for his dinner. The boy was very happy because he got the squirrel for his dinner.

BY A BOY TWO YEARS UNDER INSTRUCTION.

A boy was walking along the road and he met a drunkard. He laughed at the drunkard, and he threw his bottle at him and hurt him much. A man ran and carried him home. His mother was troubled and called the doctor. The doctor came and put some court-plaster on his head, and he got well again and he ran about the city. His mother told him he must not laugh at the drunkard, for if you will laugh at the drunkard he will kill you. The boy obeyed his mother.

WRITTEN BY A BOY FOURTEEN YEARS OLD, UNDER INSTRUCTION TWO YEARS.

I was born in the State of Kentucky. When I was a little boy a negro man took me on his lap and nursed me. I was very sick when I was a little boy, and almost died. But my mother took care of me, and I got well again. When I was about six years old I began to play with the little negro boys. My mother went with me one day to fish in the river. She put a worm on a fish-hook and caught many fishes, and I caught one fish. My mother called me to go home. We walked home and my mother cooked the fishes for supper and we ate them all up.

In the morning my mother washed many clothes. A negro girl helped her. They washed them in the river. She got plenty of water from the river. I ran about the river near a saw-mill. My uncle was working in the saw-mill. I looked about the saw-mill and saw some tortoises in the river. I went up to the top of a hill and sat down and looked about. Hogs ate many dead tortoises

near the Kentucky river. I went to sleep on the hill. I fell down the hill and rolled almost into the river. But my uncle saved me. I was hurt some.

I saw a negro man hauling many boards on a wagon. He drove two horses drawing the wagon. He stopped and opened a gate. But the mule was stubborn. It walked back and kicked me on my face and almost killed me. The blood ran out of my face. The negro man called my mother. She came to me. She took me home and tied a rag around my head. She put me on a bed, and I lay down. My father was cutting wheat and he did not know about me. My mother sent a boy after my father. The boy told my father about the mule kicking me on my face. He stopped working and ran home and looked at my face. He ran into the stable and got a horse. He rode fast to town and called the doctor. The doctor came and looked at my wound. He said I was very badly hurt. The doctor sewed up my wound. My father held my arms. I cried loudly, for I was very much hurt by sewing my face. I laid in a bed a few weeks, then I was well again. I got out of my bed. I played in the yard with the negro boys.

My father moved to Greensburgh, Indiana. Several of my friends left Kentucky and came in a steamboat to Lawrenceburgh, and stopped there. They then came to Greensburgh. Indiana is better than Kentucky. My friends got good places in Indiana, where they still live. They keep all their land for farms. My father died last summer two years ago. Then my mother asked Mr. C—— W—— to take me to school. I wished to learn.

Last fall I worked for money to buy my clothes. I rode in Mr. C—— W——'s wagon. He brought me here to school. For a long time I did not know about God. Now I can understand God's word some. I am glad to learn my lessons. A long time ago I was ignorant about books. Now I can learn many things. I often disobeyed my parents. My mother sent me to school. I have learned my lessons almost two years. Now I wish to learn more. I love to stay here at the Institution better than at home. Many pupils here love to learn to read and write.

COMPOSITION BY A BOY THIRTEEN YEARS OLD, UNDER INSTRUCTION TWO YEARS.

About six thousand years ago this earth and all things we see on it were created by the Great God. He made a man in his own image. But the man was alone. God pitied him, and made Eve for his companion. God put them in the Garden of Eden. They lived in it very happily. Satan saw their happiness. He envied them because they were so happy in the pleasant Garden while he was in a tormenting, fiery place. So he tried to make them disobey God, that they might become as miserable as he was. He changed his shape. He came to Eve and tempted her to take of the forbidden fruit. She at last harkened to him, took the fruit, and ate of it and gave some to Adam. By this sin they fell and were driven out of their pretty and pleasant place. They were prevented from returning by a flaming sword. Afterward they had children. Cain and Abel were their sons. Cain got angry with Abel because God loved Abel more than he loved Cain. While they were talking together in a field, Cain slew his brother. Then almost all the people in the world became wicked until the flood. Again after the flood they forgot God, and turned back after their former sins.

WRITTEN BY A BOY THIRTEEN YEARS OF AGE, UNDER INSTRUCTION TWO YEARS.

I have just read of three boys who went to the same school. The first was named Harry. His mother sent him a cake because he had learned his lessons well. If he had neglected his lessons she would not have sent him the cake. He was so greedy because it tasted well, that he ate it very heartily, and it made him very sick. The sickness showed him that he should not eat greedily. We should not be like Harry.

The second boy's name was Peter. He acted nearly as foolish as Harry, by saving his cake for a long time. He wished to eat one piece each day. The boys called him stingy Peter, because he would not share the cake with them. One day when he went up to get his piece, he found the mice had got into his box and ate all

his cake up. Thus he was punished for his stinginess by losing his cake. You had better not be like Peter.

Now there was another boy there who was better. His name was Billy. His mother sent him a cake for loving her. Billy was not like either of the boys I have written about. When his cake came, he called the boys to help him eat it. They ate part, and Billy put away the rest for a feast next day. Soon after, an old blind beggar came near the house, wanting something to eat. Billy was willing to spare his cake to help the poor old man. The old man ate it gladly and thanked him. I want you to find the best way to be like the third boy. I will try to be like Billy for he got as happy as if he had eaten ten cakes.

COMPOSITION BY A BOY SIXTEEN YEARS OLD, UNDER INSTRUCTION THREE YEARS.

An old farmer had eight cows. One morning he let his cows out into the road, and they went away into the woods. They returned again at evening and stood near the bars of the yard chewing the cud, and waiting for the milk-maid to come and feed, and milk them. The old farmer came to the bars, and put them down. Seven cows came into the yard. One cow disobeyed. The farmer went out over the bars to drive the sturly cow into the yard; but she went the wrong way. The old farmer tried again to drive her in, but she again went the same wrong way. The old farmer grew angry and threw a stick at her. He intended to strike her body, but he struck her horn, and broke it off. The cow was very furious. She ran around shaking her head for three or five minutes. Then the farmer, his one son, and three daughters caught the cow and tied a piece of old cloth on her head to keep it. In a few weeks it got well, but she will never have two horns again as long as she lives.

JOHN THE BAPTIST.

BY A GIRL FOURTEEN YEARS OLD, UNDER INSTRUCTION THREE AND A HALF YEARS.

Herod was a very wicked King. John the Baptist was a good preacher. Herod took his brother Philip's wife. John saw him.

He reproved him, and said it was not right for him to do so. Herod was angry and put him in prison. He wanted to kill him, but he was afraid the Jews would dislike it, and banish him from being King. John stayed in prison some time. When Herod made a feast on his birth-day, and called all his friends, Herodias' daughter danced before them, and it greatly pleased the King. Immediately he promised with an oath, to give her any thing she would ask him for. She ran and asked her mother, Herodias, what she should ask of the King. Her mother said it was best to have John the Baptist's head in a charger. The girl went and told him, "give me here John's head." The King was sorry, for he was afraid to kill him; but he sent some soldiers to the prison, and they cut off John's head, and brought it to the girl, and she gave it to her mother. When his disciples heard it, they took up the body, buried it, and went and told Jesus. Their hearts were full of sorrow.

WRITTEN BY A BOY SIXTEEN YEARS OLD, UNDER INSTRUCTION THREE YEARS.

When I was a little boy, a man named Thomas engaged to work for my father. One day Thomas bought a little fish and fish-hook for me. He poured a wash-dish full of water, and put the fish in it. It stood like a broad-fish. He taught me how to play catch it with a hook. I soon got to understand how, and often played with it. The fish was made of tin; its two sides were blue; its belly was yellow, and its back was blue. The fish-hook was made of steel. Its point was not sharp. How could it catch the fish? By attraction, like a penknife attracts a needle with its point. Thomas left my home when my father died.

WRITTEN BY A BOY EIGHTEEN YEARS OF AGE, UNDER INSTRUCTION FOUR YEARS.

About three years ago, I went with my parents to see my uncle and cousins. When we had arrived, my cousin L—— R——.

led me to go with him to the orchard. I went with him. Many good apples and peaches were in the orchard, and we took some and ate them. We left the orchard, and went into a corn-field. In the corn field there were many good and large water melons. We took one water melon and ate it. When we had done, we brought four water melons to the house. Then we left the house and went to the river. We got into a skiff, and we rode in it nearly an hour. We went to the shore and drew the skiff a little up on the shore. We left it, and went to the house to dinner. My cousins told me that they would go to kill raccoons in the night. I wanted to go with them. I asked my father if I might stay till night, and go with my cousins to kill raccoons. My father let me stay with them. Then my parents left me and went home. In the evening it was cloudy, and we could not go to the woods, because it would rain. Soon it began to rain. The lightning struck the barn and burned it up. Cousin L—— drove the horses out of the barn. It burned up in an hour. Much wheat, corn and hay were destroyed.

WRITTEN BY A BOY THIRTEEN YEARS OLD, UNDER INSTRUCTION TWO YEARS.

A long time ago, there were a great many Indians in all parts of America. They knew nothing of schools or education, but they always hunted and fished. They caused their wives to work very hard, while they wandered about the woods, killing game. They mostly killed deers, bears and squirrels. They lived in small villages. Sometimes there were forty houses in one village.

When the white people first came the Indians were friendly with them, but after awhile they became angry, and often burnt their houses and put the people to death; took all their goods and destroyed their crops. But the whites increased very rapidly. The Indians gave way, and moved farther to the west. The whites began to be out of the Indians' power. They built large towns, erected school houses, and sent their children to school to have them educated. After a few years there happened war with Great Britain. A great many battles were fought. Peace was not made till after eight years of contest. Now there is peace and prosperity throughout the whole Union.

WRITTEN BY A BOY SIXTEEN YEARS OF AGE, UNDER INSTRUCTION THREE YEARS.

A farmer had a son about eight years old. One warm day he went out to play by the barn. An old hen had ten young ones. They walked slowly near the barn's side. The boy played near her. She grew very angry and picked out the boy's two eyes and swallowed them. The boy cried. His father ran to him, and carried him home. He laid him down on his bed. The boy could not see. His mother and sisters thought that he would never recover his sight. But his father was a clever man. He told his wife to stay and take care of the boy, and the three daughters to stay and keep the house, and do the work about it. He said he was in a hurry to go into the woods to shoot a hawk, but he did not say what he would do with the hawk. He went into the woods and shot a hawk and brought it home. He pulled out the hawk's two eyes with his knife's point, and he put them into his son's eye-sockets. At first he could not see, but in a few days they grew strong in the son's eye-sockets, and he could see. His eyes looked like other people's eyes, but his sight was much sharper than other people's sight.

This story is a great hoax.

WRITTEN BY A GIRL FOURTEEN YEARS OF AGE, UNDER INSTRUCTION FOUR YEARS.

Several years ago there were no schools for deaf mutes in America. There were many deaf mutes but they were all ignorant. Thirty-seven years ago, a good man named Gallaudette, went to France and studied the manner of teaching the deaf and dumb. He soon returned to Hartford and there founded the first institution in America. He wrote to the parents. Many of them were glad to find a school for their unfortunate children and immediately sent them to the institution. Mr. Gallaudette began by teaching them to spell with their fingers and to know the names of common things. The institution prospered and rapidly increased.

People in other States heard about the institution at Hartford, and began to build institutions in their own States. At first the
D. J.—41.

people of Indiana did not build a house for the school, but they hired an old house in town. Mr. Willard first began to teach here. Soon the trustees elected Mr. J. S. Brown of Ohio, Superintendent. He continued Superintendent six or seven years. The school increased fast, and now there are few institutions in the country which excel this.

ABOUT A LITTLE GIRL.

BY A PUPIL UNDER INSTRUCTION THREE YEARS.

A little girl went to see the flowers in the woods, near the river. She saw many pretty flowers, and she sat down on a stone for a few minutes, and saw the birds flying around, and she sung like the birds. Her mother sent her brother to search for her, and he found her asleep on the grass. He loved her very much, and he carried her to the house and her mother found that she was very sick, and she put her on the bed. The little girl was very patient, and I think that she became a very good girl and obeyed her parents. When her brother had carried her home, and her mother found that she was very sick, she told her that she must not go there again, because she would get sick again; and she obeyed her parents for she loved them very much. They often called her a good girl and sent her to play with the other girls, and she obeyed them, and went to play with the other girls, and they loved her more than the others. One morning her mother sent her to milk the cows, on the frozen ground; and she milked three pails full of milk, and her mother and friends wondered that she could work so well, for she was only nine years old, and they called her a smart girl. I knew her and loved her very much, because she was a very good girl, and all her friends, when they came to see her, thought her smarter than other girls, and she was never called foolish. She never speaks bad words, because her parents often advised and taught her good things.

A STORY.

BY A BOY EIGHTEEN, AND UNDER INSTRUCTION THREE AND A QUARTER YEARS.

John's father told him that he must not go to the river and walk about, because he might fall into the water. One evening his father sent him to town to receive newspapers from the post office. When John had returned a little distance, he saw a boy fall into the water. He was sorry for him, and did not care for what his father had told him, not to go to the river. He ran into the water and saved the boy out of it. The boy revived in a few minutes, and John led him home, and told the boy's father "Your son was almost drowned but I ran and saved him out of the water." He replied, "I am very much rejoiced to see him, and thank you very much." John went to his father's with the newspapers, but he entered the kitchen timidly, and he warmed himself at the fireplace. A girl told his father that John's clothes were wet, his father got angry and called him, and John timidly began to relate what had happened. But he would not hear him. In a harsh manner he ordered him to bed. When he and his family had ate their supper, he took his seat, and read in his newspaper, but he felt uneasy and fretful. He rose, and passing by a door, heard John crying, and he felt sorry for him, but he thought he could not ask his forgiveness then, he intended to ask his forgiveness for his harshness the next day.

His father went to bed but was troubled, thought about John, had slept little all night. John's wet shirt made him cold and sick in his bed at night. In the morning, when his father went to see him, he found him delirious. He asked his forgiveness for his harshness, but John did not know him. John's playmate came and told his father that a boy fell into the river, and that John had jumped into the water and saved him. His father was surprised to hear it, and he said that John was honest and good, and that he was wrong in punishing him. John was very sick and lay in bed for several days; then he died, and was buried in a grave, and his father grieved to think about him for a long time.

ABOUT THE KING OF ISREAL.

BY A GIRL EIGHTEEN, UNDER INSTRUCTED THREE YEARS.

There were many kings of Isreal. Solomon was a good and wise man. David was his father. David was a shepherd before he became a king. He was a good and pious man, but subsequently he committed a great sin, and God punished him severely for it, but he repented and God forgave him. He was the sweet psalmist of Isreal. The Lord also loved him, and helped him against his enemies. He killed many of the Philistines. He struck Goliah the giant with a stone in the forehead, and he fell to the ground, then he cut his head off with a very sharp sword. Saul envied David because of the renown he acquired by killing Goliah, but Jonathan the son of Saul loved David better than all the others. Saul often endeavored and sought to kill David, but he could not, because God helped him. When Saul was dead, David became king, and he defeated the enemies of the Hebrew nation on every side.

After David was dead, his son Solomon succeeded him as king of Isreal. He was one of the wisest of men. He built a beautiful temple to God. The temple was built of hewn stone and timber, and was furnished with altars, candlesticks, tables, and innumerable articles all covered with the purest gold. When this splendid temple was finished it shone as if made of gold. Absalom was one of Solomon's brothers, he was a very wicked man, and rebelled against his father. At first David fled from Absalom, but afterwards his friends collected an army and fought against Absalom, the soldiers of David were victorious; during the battle the mule that Absalom rode went under an oak tree, and Absalom was caught in the tree by his long hair, the mule went on and left him hanging in the tree. Some of David's soldiers saw him, and they came and killed him, thus God punished him, for his disobedience to his father. There were many other kings of Isreal, most of them were wicked men, and God sent many enemies against them, who destroyed the temple and cities of the Hebrews and carried them captives to other countries.

WRITTEN BY A BOY EIGHTEEN YEARS OF AGE, UNDER INSTRUCTION FOUR YEARS.

On the 19th of May the pupils went to the Masonic Hall and saw a very beautiful panorama. It began about a boy going to school. His parents were wealthy. When he departed for school his mother charged him not to drink any rum. He told her he would never be a drunkard. While he stayed at school some other pupils tempted him to drink. At first he refused, and told them that his mother had taught him it was wrong to drink rum. They laughed at him for obeying his mother. They said rum would make him strong. He yielded and drank. He took a few bottles full to his room. A teacher detected him. He was tried, and the teachers would not let him stay in the school. They banished him. Afterwards some bad men got him to gamble.

One night he talked with a lady to get married with her. The lady thought he was a good man, and she consented. When they were to be married, they called many of their friends. A preacher prayed to God to bless them. The man said a promise to the preacher that he would love the lady, and take care of her. He told a lie. After the wedding they got a fine large house. They were very happy together. They were rich; but they did not remain rich. After a few years he became bad and wicked. He paid all his money for cigars. He lost his property by gambling. He sold his wife's rings for money to get rum. His wife and family were in want of food and clothes. A man pitied them and let them live in his house. But the drunkard did not work, he only drank all the time. At last the landlord came to his wife and asked her for money. She said she had no money. The landlord became angry and drove them out. It was a very cold day. They were so cold they could hardly walk. The wife carried a little sick boy which could not walk. The drunkard did not help her. They came into a poor house at last, and made a little fire.

Soon a kind gentleman and lady came and saw them suffering. They pitied them and took the wife and children to their house. The drunkard was ashamed and went out of the house. He went to the top of a hill and laid himself upon a rock. He dreamed and beheld his wife and angels reached to heaven, while he was near the devils in hell! He awoke! He thought if he continued to drink rum, the devil would seize him and cast him into hell!

He went to his friends again—he said a promise that he would never drink liquor again. A kind gentleman brought him new, nice clothes. He met his wife; she ran to him, and embraced and kissed him. They soon moved away from that country to another more pleasant. He built a house; he quit drinking and became a good, pious man.

WRITTEN BY A BOY SEVENTEEN YEARS OF AGE, UNDER INSTRUCTION
FOUR YEARS.

The deaf and dumb of the Institution at Indianapolis often go to Panoramas at the Masonic Hall in the city. They are free to go. On the 19th of May we went to the Hall to see a Panorama about drinking liquor and gambling. It was very good and beautiful. At first the pictures of the houses and people were very rich and genteel; but towards the end they were very poor. Its story at first was about a boy going to school. Other boys were going to the same school. One of them was very bad, and tempted the others to drink liquor. They fell into the evil and drank. One night they had a drunken frolic in a room. A teacher saw them through a door crack. He called them and judged them. The boy who brought them into the evil felt much ashamed and hanged his head down. The other boys felt ashamed some. The worst boy was sent back home.

Afterward, one night, he talked with a lady about getting married. He told her he would not be a drunkard, and she believed him and agreed to marry him. They were married. He got a fine house and fine furniture. Things were ordered very beautifully in the rooms. They were very happy to live together. They were very rich. The husband had fine clothes and a fine gold watch. They got a son and daughter. They were very beautiful children. One night they sat together in his house. His wife's mother was sewing. He was thinking about gambling and drinking liquor. He fell into the evil again. Next night he went into a grog-store and drank. One man gained his watch, house, and all his property. Other men laughed at him. While he gambled his wife was sitting at a window, and waiting a long time for him to return. Next day they came and took all his property. The drunkard and his

family moved to far off country, and got a poor small house. They were very poor. In one snowy cold night they were coming home. They got very cold. The son was much cold and pale; almost it killed him. He could not walk. His mother carried him. When they entered into their house they sat very near the fire. Some good, kind people heard of them, and soon came to help them. The drunkard felt much ashamed. He went out and laid himself on a rock. He had a fit of delirium tremens. The kind people took his family to their house. The drunkard's wife asked the gentleman to search for her husband. He went and found him, and led him to a temperance society, and he became a gentleman again. When he was coming home with the gentleman the families saw him. His wife and children ran to him and embraced him. He got a fine new house and new furniture again. He worked and earned much money. He would not drink any more as long as he lived. This Panorama is important to show the people the evils of drinking and gambling. We always feel thankful to gentleman for admitting us to see Panoramas.

BY A YOUNG LADY UNDER INSTRUCTION FOUR YEARS.

A few years ago, a boy was lost in the forest. He was out gathering berries with his brothers and sisters, and was accidentally separated from them and lost in the woods. His brothers and sisters after looking in vain for some time in search of him, returned home and told their parents that their brother was lost in the woods, and they could not find him. The woods were infested with bears and some other animals. The darkness of a cloudy night was swiftly coming on, and his father was alarmed, and gathered some of his neighbors; they hastened in search of the lost child in the woods. The sisters, brothers, and mother, remained at home, and his mother wept for her lost son. As the darkness increased, his father and friends with excited fears, surveyed the woods in all directions, and began to shout aloud to attract his attention. But their search was in vain, they could find no trace of him in the woods. His father was very much troubled for him, and again gathered some of his friends, he sent them to search for the

lost boy. At length they found him under a tree, a few miles from his father's house. They were very glad when they saw him, and they carried him to his mother. She was very happy to see her son again.

BABYLON.

BY A YOUNG LADY UNDER INSTRUCTION FIVE YEARS.

Babylon was one of the most renowned of ancient cities. Founded at a very early period, it occupies a prominent place in the history of the world. Nimrod the third in descent from Noah, was the founder and first ruler of Babylon; and under successive monarchs, it rose to a height of unparalleled splendor and magnificence. It was adorned by many costly and beautiful edifices, among the most remarkable of which, was the temple of Belus, or Baal, which towered to the height of 600 feet. The hanging gardens also, which, planted aloft on terraces covered with earth, appeared suspended in the air, were reckoned among the wonders of the world, and have never since been equalled. Thus was Babylon an object of wonder and admiration to the world. Myriads of people thronged her streets, and crowded her marts, and she said in her heart, "I sit as a Queen, and shall see no sorrow." In the reign of Nebuchadnezzar, the Babylonian Empire was still farther enlarged; and by successive victories over the surrounding nations, the dominion of Babylon extended over the greater part of the East. The powerful armies of Egypt and Syria were overthrown, the rich and powerful city of Tyre, after a protracted siege was laid in ruins, and even the chosen tribes of Isreal, became a prey to the conqueror, and by the rivers of Babylon mourned their captivity. And thus, filled with the spoils of many nations, the people of Babylon became exceedingly proud, corrupt and wicked, insomuch, that her very name is used by the sacred writers to denote all that is hateful and unholy; and while yet this great city was in the height of its power, its doom was foretold by the Prophet, that the name of Babylon should be blotted out from among the nations of the earth, and she should be utterly desolated. In the reign of Belshazzar, Babylon's last and

most impious monarch, the Judgment was executed. In his reign the city was besieged by the Medes and Persians, under Cyrus. Built on the borders of the great river Euphrates, which flowing through the midst of it, formed an important natural defence, surrounded by walls of immense height and thickness, further strengthened by massive towers and brazen gates. Babylon for a very long time successfully resisted all the attempts of the enemy to reduce it, and, secure in their impregnable ramparts, the citizens mocked at all the efforts of their foes, and gave themselves up to feasting and revelry. On the memorable night of the city's overthrow, Belshazzar made a feast to all his lords. Exulting in his triumph over the people of God, he ordered the sacred vessels of the temple from Jerusalem to be brought forth, and from them poured out wine in honor of his idols, but ere the sacrilegious act could be completed, the long threatened Judgment was inflicted. In the confusion of the feast, the gates which led to the river were left open and unguarded; the waters of the Euphrates turned from their course into a channel prepared by Cyrus, no longer obstructed their advance, and marching through the dried up channel, the troops of Cyrus obtained an easy entrance into the city. Belshazzar in the midst of his rejoicing, heard with dismay, the shouts of the advancing foe. In vain he seeks safety in flight; the hosts of Cyrus already surround the festive hall. The palaces of Babylon are filled with the slain, her stately towers and lofty ramparts are leveled with the dust, and all her glory and power has passed away like a dream. The traveler who surveys the grass grown mound which alone serves to mark her ancient site, can scarce believe that this is all that remains of Babylon, once mistress of the world, and the glory of all kingdoms. For save those few moldering fragments, there remains not a trace on earth, to tell that she had been.

THE DELUGE.

BY A PUPIL UNDER INSTRUCTION FIVE YEARS.

Let us carry our thoughts back to that remote period of the world's history anterior to the deluge. The whole race of men

then spoke one language. They were spread over that part of Asia that borders on the Euphrates river. In those fertile plains, the human race soon multiplied greatly, and living in a rich and productive country, they forgot, in present enjoyment, all thought of the future; and according to scripture, gave themselves up to every species of licentious wickedness. The descendants of the murderer Cain seem to have been notorious for their cruelty and impiety. The whole race of men were corrupt and wicked, their sins arose to heaven, and called down the just vengeance of God, for among all the inhabitants of the earth, one family alone was found to whom mercy could be extended; but though destruction was hovering over them, the guilty race continued unmindful of the approaching judgment. The setting sun was shedding his parting rays over the Asiatic plains, but no evening sacrifice blazes on the altar—no voice of thanksgiving arises on the air for past mercies, but instead is heard the sounds of profane revelry. But who is this around whom the people gather; an aged man of majestic mien, who, in solemn words, tells of coming wrath and destruction, but even while he speaks, they look upon the cloudless sky and smiling earth, and with many a scornful word of unbelief, they bid him depart. The warning was spoken and the prophet had gone. Night threw her sable mantle over land and sea, and from the city went up the sound of riotous merriment. But, lo, what sound is that which breaks upon the still air of night, the loud crash of thunder, the first note of that storm which shall leave earth and its habitations desolate. It comes, and far and near, is heard the rush of descending torrents.

Morn dawns, but still the flood descends, higher yet swell the angry waves. Where now the blooming gardens, verdant fields and populous cities that once delighted the eye? Above the roof of temple and palace the waters roll, while to the summits of the distant mountains, fly the affrighted people in vain. The mountains afford no refuge, the waves rise fast towards their loftiest summits, and as their last hope perishes, the doomed and guilty race, behold afar off, the ark of the righteous floating securely over the waves. Higher and higher swells the deluge, hill and mountain are overwhelmed in the surge, the judgment is completed, and destruction spreads its dark wing over the world. And now, naught meets the gaze of the lone dwellers in the ark, but a boundless expanse of waves. Many days have passed away, twice

had the weary dove returned with drooping wing to the patriarch's fostering hand; again released, the winged messenger disappears, but returns not again at even, for the waters have subsided. The ocean retires to its wonted channel, bearing back to its caves, the spoils of a world. With joy and gratitude the chosen few have left the sheltering ark to tread once more the green earth. With devout thanksgiving they offer up a sacrifice to God, and even while the flame ascends to heaven, they behold in the rear of the vanishing storm, the bow of promise, circling the sky, with its splendid arch, cheering their troubled spirits with the glad message from God, that as long as the world endures, the deluge shall never again overwhelm the world in its destroying waves.

THE DEW DROP.

BY A YOUNG LADY UNDER INSTRUCTION SIX YEARS.

On going forth to enjoy the beauties of early dawn, I beheld the earth covered with shining dew drops. Each slender spire of grass was adorned with a brilliant gem purer and brighter than that which gleams from the crown of royalty. As the rising sun threw his rays over the scene, they sparkled in the light of day with a thousand varied hues. Here might be seen the pure unsullied rays of the diamond, the deep blue of sapphire, the emerald, vying in its coloring the green blade it adorned, and the ruby which borrows its tint from the sunsets' glowing skies, and the luster of the fairest jewels cannot outshine those brilliant gems of the morning.

In the darkness and gloom of night they descended to revive the faded herd, and bring fresh beauty to the drooping flower.

As the sun ascends, those pearly drops shall disappear; but they have left behind a verdure and bloom, which shall cheer our hearts through the long hours of the sultry day.

It is even thus that the works of charity fall upon the heart, visiting the abodes of sorrow in the dark night of adversity, cheering the broken heart, and whispering hope to the fainting spirit. Like the refreshing dew, they shed abroad beauty and gladness, but more lasting than those fleeting drops, their memory

will remain, to shine with a luster surpassing the fairest of earth's jewels—a luster which will never decay, but endure through eternal ages.

RULES

FOR THE

ADMISSION OF PUPILS. &C.

I. All the Deaf and Dumb of the State, between the ages of ten and thirty years, are entitled to an education, without charge for board or tuition, in this Institution, upon compliance with its Rules. No certificate of any kind is required for admission. Persons, however, desirous of placing a pupil in the school, should write to the Superintendent, informing him of the name, age, residence of the mute, the cause, if known, of deafness, &c. The Superintendent will immediately answer, stating the time when the pupil will be received. This course is, in all cases recommended, though none will be refused who come at the commencement of the session. Applications in behalf of persons of more or less than the required age, will be considered by the Trustees, who reserve to themselves the right to accept or reject such applicants, as they may deem just and proper.

II. Pupils from other States are received at the rate of one hundred dollars per session of ten months, for board and tuition.

III. The length of the course of instruction is five years; and, that the pupils may become more proficient in their studies, they

are allowed and advised to remain one year more. At the end of six years, the Superintendent may select such pupils as he may consider would be particularly benefitted by continuing longer at school; and, if approved of by the Board of Trustees, they shall be permitted to remain an additional year.

IV. Pupils will be admitted on the following conditions: 1st. The pupil, well provided with clothes, is to be brought to the Asylum punctually at the commencement of each session, for the period of five years, unless detained at home by his or her own sickness. 2d. The pupil is to remain in the school until the fifteenth day of July of each year. 3d. No parent or guardian shall be allowed to take a pupil out of the school without the consent of the Board of Trustees.

V. It is the intention of the Trustees to render the Institution self-supporting, so far as practicable, and that every pupil, on leaving its walls, shall be so proficient in some useful occupation or trade, as to be able to procure a livelihood, without reliance on the charities of others. In accordance with this design, all the scholars will be required to labor a portion of each day, the girls in performing the lighter kinds of house work, and in various kinds of needle-work, as plain sewing, ornamental work, dress-making, or millinery, &c.; and the boys at various trades, the necessary work about the Asylum, and the cultivation of the farm and garden.

VI. The annual sessions of the school continue ten months, commencing on the 15th day of September, and closing on the 15th day of July. *Every pupil is to come promptly on or before the first day of the session, and is to remain until the last day of the same. The only exceptions allowed are cases of sickness.*

VII. No pupil, unless under extraordinary circumstances, can be received at any other time than the commencement of the session.

VIII. Parents and guardians are required to furnish annually to each pupil, the following supply of clothing:

FOR THE MALE PUPILS.

WINTER CLOTHING.

2 Coats,	5 pairs of Socks,
2 Vests.	1 pair of Boots,
2 pairs of Pantaloon.	2 pairs of Shoes,
5 Shirts,	2 Hats, or 1 Hat and 1 Cap.

SUMMER CLOTHING.

2 Coats.	2 pair of Pantaloon.
2 Vests.	1 Palm-leaf Hat,

ADDITIONAL ARTICLES.

1 Ivory Comb,	2 pairs of Suspenders.
2 pairs of Wooden Combs.	2 pocket Handkerchiefs.

FOR THE FEMALE PUPILS.

3 or 4 Calico Dresses.	2 pairs of Summer Stockings.
1 Woolen or Worsted Dress.	2 pairs of Winter Stockings.
1 Sunday and 1 Sun Bonnet.	2 Night Gowns.
2 or 3 changes of Underclothing.	3 pairs of Shoes
2 Pocket Handkerchiefs.	

ADDITIONAL ARTICLES.

1 Shawl.	2 Hair Combs.	1 Course and 2 Ivory Combs.
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In addition to the above out-fit, a sum of not less than \$3 00 is to be deposited with the Superintendent for incidental expenses, repair of shoes, &c.; any part of which remaining unexpended will be returned at the close of the session.

It is not intended that the clothing should be of an expensive kind. For boys' winter apparel, plain home-made cloth is sufficiently good. For summer wear, country-linen will answer for pants, with some kind of dark goods or prints for coats and vests. Girl's calico dresses may be made of a cheap article which will not fade; and while for older girls, at least, one pair of morocco shoes should be furnished, one or both the other pair should be of good calf-skin. On all articles of clothing which it is possible to mark, the full name of the pupil should be written with indelible ink. Each pupil should be supplied with a trunk or a chest.

IX. Pupils can be furnished with clothing in the Institution, only in accordance with the following Legislative enactment:

"That when the patients of the Hospital for the Insane, and pupils of the Institute for the Blind and Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb are not otherwise supplied with clothing, they shall be furnished by the proper Superintendent who shall make out an account therefor, in each case, against the respective counties from which said patients and pupils were sent, in an amount not exceeding twenty dollars per annum for every such patient, which account

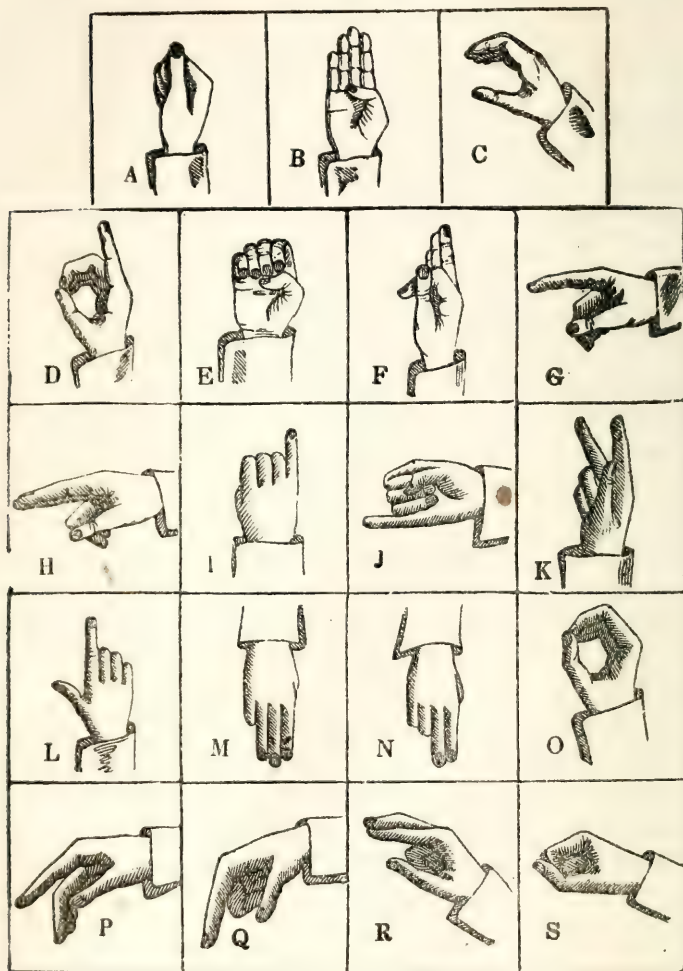
shall be signed by the Superintendent and attested by the seal of the Hospital, Institute for the Blind, or Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, as the case may be, and the Treasurer of State shall charge the account thus certified to the county from which the patient was sent, and credit the amount to the current expense fund of the Indiana Hospital for the Insane, Institute for the Blind, and Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb."

SEC. 3. When such certified account shall be received by the Treasurer of the proper county, to whom it shall be immediately sent upon its reception by the Treasurer of State from such Superintendent, such county treasurer shall cause the same to be paid out of the county treasury to the Treasurer of State. And such county treasurer shall collect the amount of such account from the estate of such patient, or pupil, if he have any, by suit, if necessary, in the name of the county: *Provided*, That if such patient or pupil have a family, at least five hundred dollars of his property shall be exempt from the payment of such account. And suit for the collection of such account may be commenced in the county to which the account is certified, but the Court in which it is instituted, shall appoint a guardian *ad litem* for such patient or pupil; and if he have a wife, shall cause at least twenty days' notice of the commencement of such suit, to be given her in writing. And no other notice of such suit, except as herein provided shall be required."

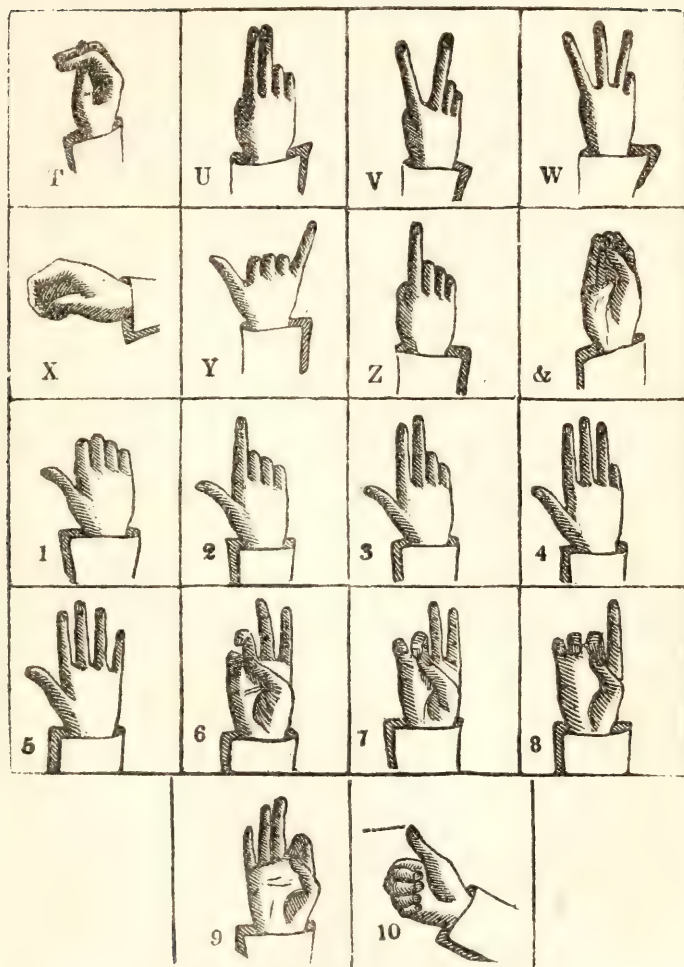
X. Those persons bringing pupils to, or taking them away, cannot be furnished with board, lodging, or horse-keeping at the Asylum.

XI. All business letters, or letters of inquiry in regard to pupils in the Asylum, or those whom it may be designed to place there, should be addressed to "THOMAS MAC INTIRE, *Superintendent, Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, Indianapolis.*" All letters for pupils must be pre-paid, and contain the words, "*Institution for the Deaf and Dumb,*" as part of their direction.

MANUAL ALPHABET AND NUMERALS



FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.



ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS AND SUPERINTENDENT

OF THE

INDIANA HOSPITAL FOR INSANE,

TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

NOVEMBER, 1854.

INDIANAPOLIS:

AUSTIN H. BROWN, STATE PRINTER.

1854.

OFFICERS OF THE HOSPITAL, 1853-4.

COMMISSIONERS.

DR. JAMES RITCHEY, PRESIDENT.
EDWIN J. PECK,
HENRY BRADY,
H. F. WEST,
DR. SAMUEL GRIMES,
WASHINGTON H. TALBOTT.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

SUPERINTENDENT:

JAMES S. ATHON, M. D.

ASSISTANT PHYSICIANS:

THOMAS B. ELLIOTT, M.
GEO. A. TORBET, M. D.

STEWARD:

ISAAC H. SHIMER.

MATRON:

MRS. MARY WRIGHT.



COMMISSIONERS' REPORT.

To the General Assembly of the State of Indiana :

In conformity to an Act of the General Assembly—approved Jan. 15, 1852—the Commissioners of the Indiana Hospital for the Insane respectfully submit their Annual Report.

Since their last Report, made to His Excellency, the Governor of the State of Indiana, there has been but a single change in the officers of this Institution. Doct. T. P. McCullough, the Senior Assistant Physician, resigned his office, which was filled by the advancement of Doct. T. B. Elliott, whose place as Junior Assistant Physician was supplied by the election of Doct. George A. Torbet. The Commissioners desire publicly to express their personal attachment for Doct. McCullough, and their high estimation of him as a physician and a gentleman.

There are at present, *five* officers, who have the entire charge of this Institution: the Superintendent, the Senior and Junior Physicians, the Matron, and the Steward. There are *eighteen* male and female attendants in the wards, and *seventeen* males and females employed in and about the Hospital, and on the farm. But for the labor performed by the patients, there would have been double the number required to have accomplished all that has been during the past year.

The health of the officers, and all those connected with the services of the Hospital, has been almost uninterrupted. The general health of the patients, the number cured, in proportion to the num-

ber admitted, since our last Report, as the following exhibit will show, is without a parallel in the history of any similar Institution in our country, even in those that were experimenting upon the treatment of the Insane, when the ground upon which the Indiana Hospital now stands, was an unbroken forest.

Patients received in 1854, ..	169	Patients received in 1853, ..	156
Patients cured in 1854,	114	Patients cured in 1853,	86
Patients discharged improved in 1854,	23	Patients discharged improved in 1853,	35
Patients discharged unimproved in 1854,	22	Patients discharged unimproved in 1853,	17
Patients died in 1854,	13	Patients died in 1853,	14
Patients in Hospital in 1854,	160	Patients in Hospital in 1853,	163
Patients treated in 1854, ..	332	Patients treated in 1853, ..	315

Whole number received in six years, 739. Whole number cured, 370.

We respectfully refer you to the Superintendent's Report for these and other valuable statistics.

The above exhibit shows that nearly *one-third* of all the patients who have been cured in this Institution, have been within the last year; and that out of the 370 patients who have been sent home in the enjoyment of *reason and health*—those priceless blessings—200 have been discharged within the last two years. This unexampled prosperity, is, in part, attributable to the selection of patients, receiving those whose insanity is of the most recent date—not filling up the Hospital with chronic cases that are hopelessly incurable. It is asserted by men of science and experience in the treatment of the Insane, that *ninety per cent.* of the ordinary cases of insanity can be cured if the proper treatment is administered in the early stage of the disease.

If there were but this argument in favor of a speedy completion of the Hospital according to the original design, the Commissioners feel that this would receive a favorable consideration from your honorable body, especially when assured that the present accommodations are filled to their utmost capacity and that petitions and entreaties are coming up from every part of our commonwealth, begging for the admittance of a father or mother, wife or husband, brother or sister, and more especially, when the petitioners feel and know that every month, nay every week's delay, lessens the prospect of successful treatment.

By using the basement, which was not originally intended for wards, there is only room in the Hospital for one hundred and sixty patients. When the south wing is finished and furnished, the Institution will accommodate two hundred and twenty-five. The north wing when completed, will increase the number seventy-five, making in all, three hundred. This is considered by those experienced in the treatment of the Insane, as many as should ever be received into any one Institution.

The heating of public buildings with steam, especially Hospitals for the Insane, is one of the great and settled improvements of the age. Other plans have had their advocates, have been tested, and abandoned. One of our sister States has expended the enormous sum of \$72,000 in experimenting upon different plans proposed for heating her Hospital for the Insane. In this respect, Indiana has been fortunately wise, having profited from the dear bought experience of others.

In making the necessary preparations for heating the south wing, it was ascertained that neither the engine nor the boilers had the capacity, nor the power required, and the present boiler and engine-house was by far too small to admit the requisite machinery. Knowing that the south wing could not be occupied until provision was made for heating it, and a supply of hot and cold water provided for the daily use of the patients, the Commissioners directed the Superintendent to have estimates made, and to contract for an engine and boilers of sufficient power and capacity, for all the purposes for which steam power can be successfully used when the Hospital shall have been fully completed, according to the original design; also to contract for the erection of a boiler and engine-house, of suitable dimensions and conveniences for the required machinery. The old boiler-house is much needed, and can be used very advantageously for a bakery, a laundry, and ironing-room; also for sewing and for sleeping apartments for those persons employed about the Hospital and on the farm. It is indispensably necessary to have these accommodations outside of the Hospital proper.

The well, which has heretofore afforded sufficient water for all the purposes required, failed within the last year to supply the present wants of the Hospital. In view of the completion of the south wing, and the increased quantity of water that would be required—and to guard against any future emergency—the Com-

missioners authorized the Superintendent to sink a well eight feet in diameter, the bottom of which was required to be below the level of the bed of Eagle Creek. This well is finished, and will beyond a doubt furnish, at all times, any quantity of water that may be required for the future use of the Hospital. For the estimate of these improvements, the progress of the work and the payments made, we respectfully refer you to table A. in the accompanying Report of the Superintendent, to the Report itself, and to the Report of the Treasurer of State.

The necessity for a more perfect system of ventilating Hospitals for the Insane, has within the last ten years attracted the attention of men of science in our country and in Europe. Numerous experiments have been made and much has been written on this important subject. The most simple, and yet the most strictly philosophical plan is, to discharge the foul air from the wards through ducts by a downward current into a chimney or stack. A sufficiently strong current is created by rarefying the air in the stack at the base. This is the plan which has been adopted by the Indiana Hospital for the Insane, the details of which, and also of other improvements that have been and are being made, we refer you to the very elaborate Report of the Superintendent.

The frequent repairs where lead pipes have been introduced, especially as soil pipes, pipes leading to and from the bath-rooms and water-closets, show most conclusively, that lead pipes—though considered the best when introduced—will not answer the purpose. The most perfect condition these pipes may be put in to-day, is no security that the rats will not make it necessary for a visit from the plumber to-morrow. The expense in keeping lead pipes in repair, has been no small item—yet the great evil is, the escape of so much impure air into the wards. Iron pipes are incomparably better, and as a matter of economy and necessity, have been substituted for the lead pipes.

There is no insurance on the Hospital buildings, machinery nor furniture, against a loss by fire. The nearest fire company to the Hospital is over two miles, so there cannot be but little, if any assistance obtained from the efficient fire department of Indianapolis. If a fire were to break out in the day time, provided the Hospital were supplied with hose, the engine would furnish sufficient power to extinguish it; but if a fire were to occur in the night, unless the steam be constantly kept up, a great loss might be sus-

tained, before sufficient steam could be raised to make the engine effective.

Many of the extensive manufactories in the Eastern States have a large cistern sufficiently elevated, filled by a force pump, to which hose can be attached instantly in case of a fire. By this arrangement, the progress of a fire can be arrested at its commencement, should it occur in either story of the building. This precaution would perhaps lessen the necessity of effecting an insurance to any large amount. A sufficient quantity of hose, however, is indispensably necessary whether we depend upon a cistern, or an engine, or both.

The library of the Hospital is valued at one hundred and fifty dollars. A number of books have been purchased from the proceeds of articles manufactured by the patients. Similar Institutions in other States, report libraries, valued from \$5,000 to \$10,000. As the State is furnishing her townships with libraries, will it be in keeping with her munificence to neglect sending to her benevolent Institutions appropriate libraries?

The farm and garden, under the excellent management of the Steward, have yielded, notwithstanding the severe drouth, a net profit of \$1,359 45. The stock and farming implements, are valued at \$2,028 25. For all the particulars and items necessary to produce the above statements, we respectfully refer you to the annexed Reports.

The great advance in the price of labor and of building materials—the necessity of providing enlarged machinery, a new boiler and engine-house, heating apparatus, bath houses and water-closets for the south wing, have mostly been expenditures not anticipated nor provided for in the last appropriation for Hospital Buildings. The advance also in all the staple articles of provisions, the increased number of patients, and other causes to which we will refer, have all contributed to make a great deficit between the expenditures and the appropriations. While we respectfully refer you to table A. in the accompanying Report of the Superintendent, for all matters connected with the *Hospital Buildings*, we desire to present a few facts in relation to the deficit in the *current expenses*.

The amount paid for current expenses for the year ending October 31, 1854, was \$23,689 39, while the appropriation was but

\$18,000 ; making a deficit of \$5,689 39 in the current expenses of the Hospital.

At the close of the fiscal year, Oct. 31, 1853, it will be seen, by reference to the Treasurer's Report, there had been drawn out of the current expense appropriation for 1854, \$1,358 84, leaving but \$16,641 16 to meet the current expenses of 1854. If we were to deduct \$1,018 90—the advance in the price of flour over last year—although there were two barrels less purchased this year than last,—and the extra prices paid for meats and vegetables, it will account for a part of the deficit. There has been paid out of the current expense fund nearly \$1,000 for furniture and books purchased from Dr. Patterson ; also over \$1,000 for the cistern, and the completion of the main sewer.

There is over \$3,000, that has been paid out of the current expense fund for clothing furnished to patients, and has been charged to the respective counties from which the patients were sent, which remains unpaid. The Commissioners most respectfully suggest to your honorable body, the propriety and justice of amending the 19th Section of the "Act for the Government of the Indiana Hospital for the Insane," approved Jan. 15, 1852, by striking out all after the words "Seal of the Hospital," and inserting the following: "and the Treasurer of State shall charge the account thus certified to the county from which the patient was sent, and credit the amount to the Current Expense Fund of the Indiana Hospital for the Insane."

Notwithstanding the advance in the price of almost every article consumed in the Hospital, the current expenses for 1854 are \$2,147 81 less than the current expenses for 1853, showing a prudent management and good husbandry of the moneys appropriated.

The Commissioners borrowed on their own responsibility, for account of Hospital Buildings, \$12,000, and they also borrowed on account of current expenses, up to 31st Oct., the close of the fiscal year, \$5,000. There is required, to meet the current expenses from the 31st Oct., to the 1st of April, 1855, the time the Commissioners suggest for commencing the regular appropriations, \$9,333 30. There is also required, for the current expenses for the year 1855, \$30,000 00, and the same amount for the current expenses for 1856. The Commissioners respectfully request that the \$5,000 borrowed by them to supply the deficit in last year's

appropriation for current expenses, and the \$9,333 30, required to pay current expenses to April, 1855, should be provided for at as early a day as will suit the convenience of your honorable body, also the amount of 12,000, borrowed for account of Hospital buildings.

It will be seen by the above statements, that \$14,333 30 is required to meet all the liabilities for current expenses up to 1st April, 1855. The Hospital should be free from all its indebtedness, at the time the regular appropriations commence; and as all these debts must be paid, the Commissioners feel that to provide for the payment of them at once, would relieve them from their personal responsibility, and that which is far greater, their personal anxiety for the reputation of this Institution, which now holds an enviable one throughout the Union, to which every citizen may refer, with honorable pride, as a monument of the greatness, the philanthropy, and the munificence of his beloved State.

There is required on account of Hospital Buildings, \$4,000 to furnish the domestic department of the south wing according to the Report of the Superintendent. We here wish to repeat what has been alluded to already, that the necessity for a new boiler and engine-house, enlarged and more powerful machinery, new lifting and force pumps, a new well, repairs on the bath-rooms, water-closets, and new iron soil pipes in the old building, did not occur when the last appropriation was made, nor was there any appropriation made for the heating apparatus, bath-rooms, and water-closets for the south wing. There is required, to pay all the arrearages for these improvements and repairs, when finished, \$31,237 11. This does not include the \$4,000 for furnishing the south wing.

The estimate for building the north wing, including hot air fixtures, and plumbing, is \$55,000 00. For all these estimates, amount of money paid, and the amount to be paid, for the material on hand for the north wing, we respectfully refer you to table A. of the annexed Report.

It has been the fixed purpose of the Commissioners, that all the improvements and repairs that have been, and are being made, shall be of the most approved plan, and of the most substantial material. For this purpose they authorized the Superintendent and the Architect to visit the Hospitals in the Eastern and Middle States—Institutions of long standing and of high reputation, that

they might bring back to our own Institution all the valuable improvements which have stood the test in those of our sister States. There has been, in the erection of the new boiler and engine-house, enlarged and more powerful machinery, the new well, reservoirs, pumps, &c., constant reference to the whole Hospital, when the north wing shall be completed. One-fourth of all this expense properly belongs to the north wing.

The Commissioners assure your honorable body, that they have entire confidence in the capability, the integrity, and devotedness of each and every officer connected with the Hospital. In all business and social intercourse with them, they have proved themselves worthy of the highest commendation. With faithful and competent officers, with your approval and co-operation in the measures proposed, and above all, with the approbation and smile of Heaven upon our united efforts, the priceless blessing this Institution will dispense throughout our beloved State will never be fully revealed, except in the light of eternity.

The demands for the completion of the north wing are imperative. For there are not, of suffering humanity, who have that claim upon the holiest sympathies of our being, like those in whom sorrow and disease have blotted out the last ray of reason and of hope. If to provide the means that will light up these dark and cheerless bosoms with life and hope, and make the loved ones at home rejoice with the returning, "clothed in their right minds," be not a sufficient reward, we respectfully say, discharge your duty to these afflicted children of sorrow, your consciences, and your God, and you will find your recompense, "at the resurrection of the just."

JAMES RITCHEY,
E. J. PECK,
HENRY BRADY,
SAMUEL GRIMES,
W. H. TALBOTT,
H. F. WEST,

Commissioners.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Board of Commissioners :

GENTLEMEN: It is with a high sense of the superintendence of an over-ruling Providence, that we again acknowledge our sincere gratitude to Him who controls all things, and "tempers the wind to the shorn lamb," and afflicts us for his own good purpose, irrespective of powers of mind or body. The past year has been one of unusual health for the Hospital. Scarcely any other disease than what is consequent to insanity, has had a place in our wards, although the adjacent country has suffered much from summer and autumnal afflictions. However fortunate we may have been in warding off bodily maladies, we cannot omit upon this occasion, to acknowledge our indebtedness to the Board for their paternal assistance, and approval of our police and hygienic rules, which have doubtless contributed much to this marked immunity from physical complaint. But it is the mind we have to treat, the aberrant imagery, where

"The face of things a frightful image bears."

that has engaged our attention during the past year. The high and the low, the rich and the poor, the strong, acute, and vigorous, as well as the weak, inactive, and ill-balanced mind, alike suffer dethronement, and revel in detached words and sentences, that only tell of mental agony indescribable, of wrecked intellect seeking an exit from an abyss of confused thoughts, and an almost endless woe. How important must that mission be, that has for its object the restoration of man to that condition in community, which ren-

ders him a freeman, accountable to his God and his country. None but those who have mingled with the bereft of reason, can appreciate the excruciating pangs of their sufferings. It is not only the maniacal that writhe in the tortures of mental excitement and exert superhuman strength, but the melancholic, the morose, suffer deep and poignant grief, that requires months, and even years, to learn its cause.

The Superintendent in the curriculum of his duties, finds it no small matter to thoroughly investigate and learn the cause of the peculiar mental manifestations of his patients. The constitution, the previous habits, the mental endowments, the culture, the moral and religious proclivities, are all viewed and analyzed ere any course can be pursued which will test the curability of a case. Unlike disease of the body which effects different men similarly, the mind is *sui generis*, and stands out in its wanderings alone as unlike in character as men are unlike in physical contour.

Six years have almost elapsed since the first patient was received into the Hospital, and although the Institution is still in an unfinished condition, and has had many difficulties to meet and overcome, seven hundred and thirty-nine insane patients have been admitted into its wards, of which three hundred and seventy have recovered, and eighty-eight have been discharged improved, and fifty-eight discharged unimproved, sixty-three have died, and one hundred and sixty remain in the Hospital to-day. During the year, one hundred and sixty-nine patients have been admitted, one hundred and fourteen discharged cured, twenty-three discharged improved, and twenty-two discharged unimproved, and thirteen have died, and as remarked above, one hundred and sixty remain in the Hospital.

This result is certainly very gratifying to the friends of humanity, and should be an incentive to the benevolent, the christian, and all who feel an interest in ameliorating the pitiable condition of the insane, to urge upon our Legislature the great importance of providing for the speedy completion of the entire Hospital buildings. The community require it, and the number of recent and curable cases already on file, call loudly and imperatively for place, for assistance, for a mere pittance, wherewith they may become a solace to their families, and useful citizens to society, instead of a terror to both. The benevolent everywhere are waking up to the great necessity of amplifying and systematizing means for the restoration of the insane. Many are cured, few are

really hopeless, and these may be improved in their personal habits. Every day's experience adds strength to my former convictions, that a large proportion of those cases denominated chronic and incurable, require only time, with proper treatment, to restore them to their right reason. With this fact before our eyes, we should endeavor to make room not only for the recent, as defined by the law for the government of the Indiana Hospital, but for the chronic also.

Prior to the revolutionary war, there were but three Institutions on this continent for the treatment of the Insane. Since that important epoch in our history, thirty-one or two others have arisen by the munificence of States, corporations, and individuals, and their salutary effects are felt and appreciated throughout the length and breadth of our extended territory. The last census sets down the insane in the United States at 15,610 ; 311 free blacks, and 327 slaves to be deducted, leaving the white insane 14,972. Indiana has over six hundred within her borders. One to about 1275 of her inhabitants. Several of the States have four Lunatic Asylums—Massachusetts, New York, and Pennsylvania. Ohio has two in progress of erection, besides the one already completed and in successful operation, accommodating four hundred patients. Kentucky has two ; Virginia has two, and another in contemplation. There seems to be a determination on the part of some of the States, to render every possible aid for the recovery of the once dreaded and almost loathed lunatic. The public mind has been aroused to the importance of having every character of insanity cared for, and subjected to treatment with reference to effecting a restoration of the intellect, and if too far gone, at least to improve the personal habits and bodily health of the demented.

I am almost in daily receipt of letters inquiring when room can be made for patients, perhaps pent up in some out-of-the-way house, wallowing in their own ordure uncared for, an object of the most anxious solicitude to friends, and terror to neighbors.

Others are in jail, and some in poor-houses, awaiting a favorable opportunity to be admitted into the Hospital. It must be evident that these unfortunate fellow-beings cannot receive, in these places, that attention and treatment which their lamentable condition demands. Here, in these doleful locations, they must remain to eke out a life of indescribable wretchedness, without as much being done, even for their most pressing wants, as is meted out to the

common stock in the barn-yard. Almost every county in the State can present examples which, without exaggeration, will fill this picture.

The law for the government of the Indiana Hospital for the Insane very properly distinguishes between the recent and chronic cases. It is for practicable and urgent purposes, and could not very well be amended while the Hospital remains insufficient to accommodate all those applicants who are designated as recent. This is right, and under the circumstances operates with a greater certainty of doing justice, than to extend the privilege further, unless it covered all classes of the Insane.

It is a fact, however, well known, that chronic insanity may be benefitted in almost every case by a judicious treatment, and where time is allowed, a very respectable per centage cured.

The statistics of this country and Europe, exhibit striking illustrations of this statement. An untiring perseverance in the medication of all classes of insanity, has been attended with such success as to make it an object of the greatest importance to provide for all instead of the recent alone. Cases denominated chronic, under our law, have, by thorough treatment, been restored to their right reason, that otherwise must have remained a charge to their relatives or the county. These facts should encourage us in our endeavors to provide means for taking care of more of the insane than can now be admitted into the wards of this Institution.

Indiana has done much indeed. She stands among the first States in the Union in the benevolent enterprise of ameliorating the fell disease, insanity. Her policy is broad and general, without stint, and extended alike to all the insane of the State without price; and what is priceless, in a republic, without those invidious distinctions which obtain in Europe on account of wealth or family connections. Supporting her Hospital for the insane directly out of the coffers of the commonwealth, she distributes her munificence with an impartial hand, as well to the widow who is able to pay but her mite, as the man who commands thousands. This is as it should be; and I hope the Board will be able to impress upon the next Legislature the absolute necessity of appropriating money to enlarge and extend this munificence, so as to make room for those whose friends are importuning day after day to receive. Let it be borne in mind, that neither riches nor honors will make amends for

the loss of the mind. That alone in its vigor, renders man amenable to the laws of his country, and makes him a useful and happy citizen. To appease the boisterous, and awaken the springs of human kindness in the bosom of the violent, to cheer the melancholic and arouse the torpid feelings of the despondent, to encourage the timid, and assuage the too sensitive apprehensions of the weak, is the duty of those who have charge of the insane.

What a weight of responsibility rests upon them? There are no vacations, no Sabbath. There is no rest, all, all is watch, and anxiety, without intermission or even remission. When the mind is broken from its legitimate moorings, the body becomes the agent of the most enormous excesses, that require the undivided attention of the officers and attendants to moderate and direct into proper channels. While all around is asleep, and darkness beckons to be silent, the insane are awake, pouring forth their lamentations to the whispering winds.

"In Rama was there a voice heard, lamentations, and weeping."

If such responsibility rests upon those who have the management of the insane, with all the means of fulfilling every rational indication, of restraining their turbulency, and affecting a cure; what must be the condition and feelings of those who are so unfortunate as to have a father or mother, a brother or sister, a husband or wife, a son or daughter, insane, with the whole responsibility of their care resting upon a family, without any other means of managing and treating them, than is found in the common household arrangement of the country. Their situation is easier imagined than described.

What shall be done to accommodate more of our insane? This is a grave subject, and one that should arrest the attention of the legislator, and philanthropist? I am sure it has been a question of the deepest solicitude with your Board, ever since the Hospital commenced receiving patients, and in the midst of all the talking and devising means, nothing seems more practicable, more economical, and more humane, than to ask for an appropriation at once, sufficient to complete the Hospital Buildings, and get the halls ready for the reception of patients. And I would most respectfully urge upon you the expediency of presenting to the Legislature, the importance of making an appropriation to commence and complete the north wing, which has already the foundation dug, and two

thousand dollars worth of material on the ground, which must injure, to a considerable extent, unless something is done with it during the coming season.

The Hospital, when completed as originally designed, will accommodate about three hundred patients. This is thought to be the largest number that can conveniently be treated at once in any one establishment. The majority of those, however, who have made the speciality their profession for many years, think two hundred and fifty patients the greatest number that should be admitted into any one house. Be this as it may, the design of the Indiana Hospital for the Insane will not admit of enlargement after the plan is carried into full execution, so that when it becomes what it is designed to be, it will then only accommodate about those cases of insanity designated recent. For-a-while, however, chronic cases may have room made for them, but never to the extent that should be, to give them a fair and thorough trial. If insanity is on the increase, as some eminent authors seem to think, and as my own humble observations lead me to believe, it is time for the public to be looking to some other source for assistance to take care of the incurable lunatic, than to a State Institution, which in its utmost capacity, will not more than afford room for the cases which are daily occurring.

Indiana, as remarked elsewhere, has one insane to every 1,275 inhabitants, and the probability is, that the disease will increase as the State advances in wealth and improvements. The stimulus given in the last few years to the utilitarian and acquisitive powers of community, have driven many a man mad, in the pursuit of property or place of honor, who otherwise would have remained sane, had he contented himself to live on the borders of the far west, and partaken of the fare of the pioneer's cabin.

It is a remarkable fact, and one that is too prominent to be disguised, that insanity increases in the same ratio with the advancement of improvements, the accumulation of the luxuries of life, and the general spread of all those fanatical, religious and political principles which characterize the age.

Millerism in its day, notwithstanding its glaring inconsistencies, and open and almost avowed cupidity, startled the minds of men, and turned them into religious bigots, and thence the transition was easy, in many instances, to insanity. Victims of this deluded sect,

are to be seen in almost every institution for the insane in the country.

But the Spiritual Rapping mania eclipse Millerism or any other *ism*, in its agency to produce aberration of the mind. The Spiritualists profess to commune with departed spirits, and through their omniscience learn the condition of the dead, look into the future, and do other equally ridiculous things. This delusion prevails in some parts of the country to a most unaccountable extent, and has been prolific beyond any other one cause, of producing insanity. You will notice the number in the Institution from that source.

In New England and the older States, the proportion of insane is greater than in Indiana. In the western and younger States, the proportion is less. The cause of this difference grows out of the fact that the insane rarely emigrate, and consequently the number accumulates in those States which have been settled the longest time.

From all I can see or learn, the prospect is not very flattering at present, for a speedy and successful arrangement for taking care of the chronic or incurable in our State. The facts show that very few of that class can be admitted into the Hospital even when completed. In view of all these circumstances, what is to be done? Shall the counties prepare rooms at their County Asylums, for accommodating the redundancy of Insane, or shall the State, like her sisters, look forward to making more room by erecting another Hospital. The former proposition has some friends, I am aware, but they have not counted the cost, nor thought of any other treatment for the insane, than is commonly extended to the decrepid pauper. If I am correct in this statement, I am justifiable in saying they are woefully deceived, if they expect to keep the insane in the same manner as the old and enfeebled pauper. Before the insane could be kept at the County Asylums, rooms erected purposely for patients, must be arranged in such a way as to heat without direct radiation. This, as you are aware, costs a great deal of money, and cannot be very well applied on a small scale. Then the other necessities for properly treating the insane cannot successfully be applied without incurring an expense in like proportion. The advocates of this plan, calculate that the counties would not average more than three or four patients apiece. Grant it. The three or four patients, in order to make them comfortable, would require

more expense on their account, than would accommodate a score at the Hospital. The same heating apparatus, supply of water, bath tubs, water closets, &c., that would be required for four patients, would be ample for twenty, if there were that many in the county. So that aside from other considerations, the cost of keeping a patient under a County Asylum system, would be at least quadruple what it now costs in this Institution. It follows then, that the best policy for the State to pursue in taking care of her insane, is to adopt a system ample and extensive enough to be evolved from year to year, till it shall accommodate every class of her insane.

It is believed that by calling the attention of the legislator and philanthropist to this subject, something may be put on foot to ameliorate the sufferings of the chronic and incurable insane, and relieve many frail and indigent parents and children, from burdens of one of the most calamitous misfortunes.

The subject is of serious import, and elicits the warmest sympathies of the human heart, and it is to be hoped that the legislator, in the multitude of his schemes for the public weal, will not overlook the interest of those human beings who are not capable of petitioning for themselves, but are nevertheless objects of legislative oversight.

Thousands of dollars are collected every year for missionary purposes, to clothe the heathen, and impart the bread of life to their benighted minds. This is a righteous and heaven-born cause. May it go on until every rational creature from the rivers unto the ends of the earth be made to rejoice in the knowledge of God. But while we are intent on doing good in foreign lands, may we not be neglecting objects in our own beloved and enlightened country? Beings who, while they had intellect, commanded respect, were courted and remembered, but when disease and misfortune made wreck of their minds, are forgotten and left, in many instances, to breathe the loathsome atmosphere of a common jail, the associate of the thief and the murderer. Let me ask, are they not objects for missionary sympathy, for the exercise of the benevolent impulses of the heart, for all those generous outpourings of the Christian's doctrine "do unto others as ye would they should do unto you?"

HEALTH OF THE HOSPITAL.

The inmates have been unusually healthy during the year. Few cases of summer or autumnal disease have occurred, and at this time there is not a single case of sickness in the house, except what accompanies insanity. This may be considered very remarkable, as it is rare you can find over two hundred persons congregated for months and years together, without having several members complaining of some physical disease. But here there are none; indeed, there has been very little disease of any kind the past year, and as a proof of this statement the records of the Hospital show but thirteen deaths for the twelve months, out of three hundred and thirty-two patients treated. This happy state of affairs is justly attributable to strict attention to cleanliness, and regularity in all the common concerns of life. Eating at a given hour, sleeping so many hours, laboring so many hours, and engaging in reading and amusements so many hours, distributed properly in the twenty-four hours, does a great deal to promote health and keep off disease. It is an axiom, that regularity in the duties of life is conducive to health and longevity, and no where is it so important as in an Institution for the cure and treatment of the Insane. The human frame will bear up sometimes under extraordinary expenditures of its motive power, and in a few instances can prolong its efforts, almost beyond credibility, but sooner or later, exercise of the physical strength, requires and demands repose; if the due relation of activity and repose is not kept within reciprocal bounds, then disease in its protean and insidious forms makes breaches in the system, and ere the individual is aware of it, irregularity has undermined his constitution and precipitated its victim into a premature grave. So with the mind; an active and quiet state must antagonize in such a relation as to keep up an equipoise, and thereby avoid the over depression consequent to either. In order to improve the insane, it is admitted that the bodily health demands the first and most important attention. Without cleanliness, daily ablutions, and a strict enforcement of all those minuter details which add to personal neatness and comfort, it is worse than useless to attempt the restoration of a wandering mind. The skin of the insane, as a general rule, eliminates an extremely offensive and subtle odor, that adheres to clothing and penetrates every nook and corner of the bed chambers and wards of a Hospital.

To provide all the necessary means for availing ourselves of a judicious, physical, and hygienic treatment, is certainly one of the most important steps toward accomplishing the greatest good in the medication of the insane. With thorough ventilation, plenty of water, heat that can be regulated to the wants of the inmates, and then with a strict police, an establishment for the treatment and cure of insanity may be kept in a proper condition; without these advantages, however, it is impossible to make a Hospital for the Insane what it should be, and what it must be, to become successful in the cure of patients.

In view of these facts, and to render the Hospital for the Insane what the State designed it, your Board directed the Architect, Mr. Joseph Curzon, and myself to visit similar Institutions in the United States, for the object of obtaining information and examining in person, the various improvements pertaining to ventilation, heating, water-closets, and bathing apparatus, &c., &c., and in executing the order of the Board, it is hardly necessary for me to say that the officers at the several institutions which we visited, received us with courtesy, and afforded us every opportunity and facility of acquiring the necessary information on those subjects, and I have no hesitation in saying that the result of our examination will redound to the infinite advantage of the Institution.

It must not, however, be concluded from these remarks that we found everything east of the mountains superior to our own; far from it; but there has been, and is still going on, a perfect revolution in heating, ventilation, and water-closet apparatus in all those Institutions East, which make any pretension, and most assuredly it is time something was done to bring about a system tangible in all its bearings, applicable and commensurate with the demands of a Hospital.

Although heating by furnaces is superannuated and almost entirely dispensed with, still it has a few advocates; but the system, notwithstanding, will in a short time be numbered with the things that were, and remain as a memento of the "olden time." But there are two systems of heating which absorb the attention now of our ablest and most experienced medical Superintendents, namely: by hot water, and by steam. The former, in my humble opinion, may do for small buildings, such as private dwellings or store-houses in this latitude, and it might succeed in keeping a Hospital warm in the latitude of New Orleans, but I do not

believe it could be made to warm this Institution or any other large establishment north of latitude 33. The latter, however, is applicable on any scale, and when the apparatus is properly put up, and arranged, there is no difficulty in producing sufficient heat for all practicable purposes. The subject of heating Asylums for the insane has awakened a great interest in those connected with these establishments, and well it may, for their success depends much upon having a good system of warming and ventilating the rooms. The question is often asked, why not use stoves or furnaces in the Hospital, instead of going to the expense of heating by steam; the answer is clear and hardly needs any defence, but it may not on this occasion be inappropriate for me to give the reasons why heating by steam is adopted in preference to the modes in question.

The stoves, besides their great liability to communicate fire to the building, afford the patients facility for setting the house on fire, which many, as is well known, attempt to do whenever they can reach the means, and it is also difficult if not impossible to prevent insane people from burning themselves, and there are other objections that might be urged to the use of stoves in the Hospital; each stove would have to have a special tender, and then after all this, the atmosphere where 20 or 25 patients were associated would become charged with effluvia, without any means of remedying the evil. The temperature of halls for patients should be kept up to 68 deg. Fahrenheit. The insane need more heat than any other class of valetudinarians, and require it equable and diffused through the pure air. Stoves therefore are disapproved of, because they totally fail to fill the measure of wants in these particulars. I am not so sure, but that heating by furnaces costs as much as the steam system, and like the stoves, it is also attended with danger from fire, and another and more objectionable feature is found in the scorched air generated by this mode, which all admit is deleterious to health. The steam heating apparatus is not subject to any of those objections urged above, but on the contrary possesses the advantage of being generated at a distance from the main dwelling for patients, and conveyed in pipes without running any risk from fire, to proper chambers where pure air passes over steam coils into rooms and halls, and then with very little attention, the temperature can be kept at any desirable degree. This is very important, especially in this climate, where every twenty-four hours brings

changes, very often in the temperature varying several degrees. The steam apparatus in my humble opinion, is far superior to any other for this Institution, not only for the reasons that I have already given, but because the system can be applied in extent, almost indefinitely. There are eminent names however, in the category of those who claim the hot water system preferable, but still the weight of evidence is in favor of steam, and at this time a large majority of the Institutions for the Insane in the United States are heated by steam, and others are preparing to introduce it.

The subject of heating Hospitals for the Insane has given rise to much controversy among those engaged in the treatment of the lunatic. Such has been the inefficiency of the heating apparatuses in most of the Eastern Hospitals, that they have in nearly every instance removed them to give place to the improved steam system, and in several Institutions at an enormous expense, and so far as I can learn, with entire success. Ventilation is another important element necessary to make a Hospital healthy, and one that is intimately connected with heating. This subject received our attention when we were East, and we found much interest evinced upon it everywhere. Without a full and thorough supply and circulation of pure air in every room about a Hospital, the health of the inmates must suffer more or less. The water-closets, bath-rooms and sinks are necessarily wet during several hours every day; from these localities an odor arises which would saturate every particle of air in a hall and make it insupportable, and dangerous to the lives of those who should have to breathe it, were it not for some way to draw off the effluvia; this great desideratum has at last been pretty nearly attained in perfection; foul air flues in the rooms are connected with similar flues at the basement of sufficient capacity in the aggregate where they terminate in a large stack, to be more than equal to the whole. The stack is penetrated on its four sides by flues at which point the atmosphere is rarefied by a coil of steam pipe which at once drains the rooms of their vitiated air. For summer ventilation the cupolas are arranged so as to extract the foul air. This system works admirably wherever it has been tried, and adds incalculably to the means of warding off bodily disease which often infect Hospitals which otherwise would be a Pandora's box for the insane.

BUILDINGS.

In my last annual report I mentioned that the brick work of the south wing was completed. Since then every effort has been made to have the extension ready for the reception of patients, and not without a full share of success. It was also intimated in the report referred to, that there would be a deficiency in the appropriation to meet the necessary outlay. This deficiency was soon too apparent, and the work in consequence was retarded for awhile, but through the energy of the Board, means were procured to progress; this sum, however, will not be enough, and without you can negotiate a loan to carry on the work as originally designed, it must cease until the General Assembly convenes and makes the necessary appropriation. I should look upon a failure to obtain means, as a great misfortune to the insane, and shall not cease to pray that your wisdom may ward off such a calamity.

When the estimates were made for the erection of the south wing, the prevailing prices for material and labor, were fifty per cent. lower than now. This contingency was not thought of, and of course was not provided against. The appropriation, therefore, was exhausted before the building was completed.

I called the attention of the Board last year to the fact, that the Legislature had omitted to make an appropriation to furnish the new wing with heating apparatus, and other important fixtures necessary to make the house a proper and comfortable place for patients, and that the building without these elements, would be perfectly useless, so far as accommodating the insane was concerned. The Board, in view of this state of affairs, and in order to meet the urgent demand for the new wards, directed the proper surveys and estimates to be made, with reference to providing at an early day all that was required. In complying with this request, it was found that the present water-closet and bath-tub apparatuses in the old building, had to be removed and entirely refitted to adjust them to the original plan of the building, (in case of the erection of wings,) also, that the present boiler-house was too small, and that the amount of boiler was far from being sufficient, and also the heating apparatus had to be re-adjusted to make it suit the new and warm the halls of the old building. We found, upon examination, that the situation of the present heating apparatus required an entire overhauling to make it suit the present and future wants of the Institution.

Consequently, a separate and an entirely new boiler-house, of sufficient capacity for the buildings when complete, was projected, and is now nearly ready for the roofing. The old boiler-house is not a loss, but will just about be sufficient to accommodate the various uses we shall have for rooms when the Hospital is enlarged. All this involves a large expenditure, but nothing less would meet the demands of the Institution. There is not more boiler surface in operation now, than will heat the old building. To place along side another boiler was impracticable, and to tear down and enlarge was equally impracticable. As you are aware that the boiler-house is used for various domestic purposes, it seems hardly necessary to mention that this house serves for wash-house, ironing-rooms, bake-rooms, sewing-rooms, and sleeping apartments, for domestics; none of which could be very well dispensed with, and at the same time keep up any kind of a system of neatness in the laundry and wardrobe. With all these things before the Board, I am sure you will see the absolute necessity for the course we recommended. Furthermore, the water-closets, bath-tubs, and sinks, in the old building, were all so much worn that they would become perfectly useless in the attempt to re-adjust them, besides this objection there were other and more insuperable faults to the water closets and bath-tub arrangements of the old building. Although the best that were in use when put up, it must be admitted that it has been almost next to an impossibility to keep them in repair for any considerable length of time, and when they were repaired, they fell very far short of fulfilling the required demand, and why should these fixtures last, when it is recollected that the water-closet and bath-tub pipes were composed of lead, a material which offers no more obstruction to the gnawings of rats, than a piece of pine board does to their mischievous depredations? The rats go anywhere through the leaden pipes, doing a great deal of harm, letting out the water here and there, and obstructing the sewers, &c.

Under all these circumstances, the best economy was found in the purchase of new and substantial articles for the water-closets and bath-rooms. These necessities should be arranged so as to admit of the most perfect ventilation and neatness, the things themselves should be made of the very best and most durable material. The floors should be covered with lead, and the walls of the rooms

secured against moisture, every nook and corner should be exposed to the air and the convenient application of the mop ; this, together with an ample supply of water, enables attendants to keep the rooms and halls of a Hospital clean, and of course the atmosphere from becoming contaminated and insupportable. Another reason may be assigned for building a new boiler-house, if there was no other ; it would be sufficient of itself to justify our determination to construct one on a scale which will be ample for all laundry and heating purposes, should the Hospital be completed as designed, and I think there is no doubt but that our most sanguine hopes will, ere long, be fully realized. But to the reason. It is well known by your Board, that in the early history of heating by steam, it was thought that the engine and boilers should be placed in a cellar some fifteen or twenty feet below the surface, so as to facilitate the return of the condensed water. But subsequent experience has exploded this notion, and established the fact that about 20 lbs. of steam is the maximum of what can be forced to circulate through coils of pipe, when the condensed water is permitted to return into the boiler. When the coldness of the weather required the full power of our steam, it was ascertained that the water was prevented from returning, thus arresting the circulation of steam, and consequently diminishing the heat instead of increasing it, as required and expected from the effort.

The arrangement now turns the condensed water into cisterns, from thence pumped into tanks or boilers as occasion may require. And as to the raising of steam, there will not be any difficulty on that point. This alteration adds an increased amount of soft water to the premises, which is indispensable in the laundry.

During the last winter there was a scarcity of water in the wells on the premises ; indeed the want of this indispensable article was seriously felt, and suggested for its remedy some means for its supply under any contingency. With this fact before your Board, an order was made directing a well to be dug eight feet wide, extending down to a level with Eagle Creek, where it was believed plenty of water would be found. In executing this order I am gratified to report the most abundant supply of excellent water was procured. The extreme dry weather of the past year, greatly facilitated our object, and enabled us to go four or five feet below the water level, thus making the supply doubly secure.

FINANCE.

In my last annual report, I showed you that there was a deficiency in the current appropriation of over six thousand dollars, and that this had occurred from the old system of anticipating the revenue, and I recommended that this state of affairs should, by all means, be remedied at as early a day as practical; time only confirms me in the views I then expressed.

The Legislature of 1852-3 appropriated \$18,000 for current expenses for the year 1853, commencing the 1st of March, '53, and ending 1st of March, '54. In commenting on the expenses of the Institution in the report referred to above, it was satisfactorily shown that 160 patients never had been nor could be supported for \$18,000 per annum. When this calculation was made, upon which the appropriation of \$18,000 was allowed, outstanding debts loomed up against the Institution, together with the extensive repairs that were then going on to at least six thousand dollars. These arrearages and expenses for repairs had to be paid.

On taking charge of the Institution, I found part of my duties was to possess myself of a correct knowledge of our finances, and the result of a thorough examination exhibited the deficiency as above mentioned. With the amount, (under ordinary expense,) which the several counties owe the Hospital, there would have been just about enough in the treasury to have met the current expenses of the year, leaving nothing to the credit of the Hospital, till the Legislature met and made appropriations for annual current support. If it was the design that the appropriations made for current expenses at the last session of the Legislature, were to support the Hospital till the 1st of March, 1855, then that body supposed there were no outstanding debts to absorb one-third of the first year's appropriation. It is confidently hoped that the Legislature will provide means for liquidating all claims against the Institution.

There certainly cannot be any reason for leaving the Hospital for the Insane embarrassed in money matters. There should be no claims standing out to draw interest, and thus eat up the substance that might be appropriated to the poor unfortunate lunatic. While upon this subject, I wish to call your attention to a very annoying defect in the law for the government of the Indiana

Hospital for the Insane, which is in relation to furnishing patients clothing to a certain amount, and charging the same to the County from whence the patients came. This is all right enough, and perhaps could not be improved, as long as it is necessary that some of the inmates should be furnished with clothing from the public fund; but the objection is to the mode of collecting from the Counties what is due the Hospital for the clothing furnished their patients. The accounts have been properly made out and deposited with the Treasurer of State, for two consecutive years, and although he promptly called the attention of the proper County authorities to the claims, and urged immediate payment thereof, I regret to say that out of about three thousand dollars filed for collection, very little over one tithe has been paid. This should be remedied at once, by authorizing the Treasurer of State, upon receiving the proper voucher from the Superintendent, to charge the same to the County owing said amount, and crediting the Hospital fund with the voucher so filed. This system, in my humble opinion, would not be attended with any difficulty. As it is, however, the means for the bare support of the patients are being scattered under the present law, hither and thither, without any tangible way of getting them together again. The Board is aware that the amount mentioned above was paid directly out of the current fund; but for this, you would not now be paying over two hundred dollars interest for money lying dormant in the coffers of the Counties.

The South wing, with the proper means at command, will be in complete readiness for the reception of patients by the 1st of March next. The apartments will accommodate seventy-five patients; these, together with the number that can be made comfortable in the old building, will make a total of two hundred and twenty-five patients. In connecting the new with the old building, there were necessarily some diminution of capacity made in the latter, which destroyed rooms for six patients, the space being appropriated for water-closets, bath-tubs, and halls to the dining rooms. Although it never was the intention that the present basement wards should become permanent receptacles for patients, and were at the time only fitted up temporarily, still I think it expedient for the present, to continue to occupy a few rooms for a certain class of patients which we occasionally receive, and cannot, from their personal habits, accommodate elsewhere. This arrange-

ment would enable us to make room for the number mentioned above; otherwise, if the basement is abandoned, the Hospital will be diminished to the capacity for two hundred and five. As a matter of economy, aside from other cogent and practical reasons, I have made improvements with reference to the proposed conversion, and I am sure that a personal inspection will be sufficient to satisfy the Board of their utility.

Assuming then that the Hospital will accommodate two hundred and twenty-five patients at the most, it will serve as a data upon which to calculate the probable amount of funds required for current expenses. Taking one hundred and twenty-five dollars as the cost of supporting, under ordinary circumstances, a patient for one year, it will then require thirty thousand dollars for annual current expenses for supporting two hundred and twenty-five patients for the year 1855. This is for mere ordinary expenses incurred in treating patients, and not for making improvements, but for subsistence and keeping up minor repairs alone. Already, as our tables will show, the Hospital is filled to its utmost limits, and there are more applications on file to-day than would fill the south wing if it were finished. The wards could be crowded with curable cases of insanity in less than a month. But the rooms must first be properly furnished. There are over eighty bedsteads, beds and bedding, apparatus for cooking, queensware, tables, chairs, seats, and other necessary articles needed, and to be purchased before any assistance can be given to those who are loudly calling every day for place in the "Indiana Hospital for the Insane." The purchase of everything necessary for the internal and domestic arrangement preparatory to accommodating seventy-five patients, will cost, according to my estimates, four thousand dollars. This amount is to be added to the current account, making it necessary to appropriate thirty-four thousand dollars for 1855. In these estimates I have sought to be exact and economical. There will also be required for current expenses for the year 1856, thirty thousand dollars.

Table, letter A, exhibits estimated cost of south wing, amount expended, amount required to complete it, estimated cost of north wing, amount of material on hands, &c., &c. These estimates are based upon present contracting prices and therefore believed to be correct.

Since my last annual report, Dr. Thomas P. McCullough, Senior

Assistant Physician, resigned his office to enter into the general practice of his profession. During the Dr.'s connection with the Institution, he endeared himself by his courteous and gentlemanly bearing to the entire household. An excellent physician, and a gentleman by nature, he will not fail to command, wherever he may go, the highest respect.

Dr. Thomas B. Elliott, was elected Senior, and Dr. George A. Torbet, Junior Physicians, both of these gentlemen have been assiduous in their duties, and have given entire satisfaction. Their labors are arduous and continuous. Day and night they are at their post, always equal to their charge.

Isaac H. Shimer, Steward of the Hospital, has conducted his department, as his Report and contracts will show, with prudence and fidelity. In his Report you will discover a very great difference in the amount paid for some articles this, compared with last year. For instance, in the two great staples, last year we consumed two hundred and ninety-nine barrels of flour at a total cost of \$1,074 87. This year we used two hundred and ninety-seven barrels, at an aggregate cost of \$2,093 77: although two barrels less were called for, yet the advance in the article run up a difference over last year of \$1,018 90. Last year we paid \$2,454 17 for meats at 5 cents per lb.; this year the advance on everything in the butcher line would have brought the 49,083 lbs. up to \$2,944 98. The present year, however, we have reduced the amounts of meats to 42,690 lbs., making a difference in favor of this year of 6,393 lbs. The early part of the year contract price was 5 cents, the latter part 6 cents.

Many other articles of necessity bear a like proportionable increase in price. I most respectfully refer you to the Steward's Report for the result of his labors on the farm. He has also furnished a table showing the amount of stock and implements on the premises, which deserves particular examination, as it shows what is required and what amount is invested. During the past summer, the patients under the direction of the Steward, cleared up over sixty acres of our woodland, making it equal without destroying the timber, to that much open pasture for cattle. We have found this very convenient, as there has been considerable difficulty in being able to furnish pasture for our cows, and at the same time keep up any kind of rotation in crops. Eighty acres more land would make the Hospital possessions a model farm;

about enough land to extend our orchard, to rotate crops, fertilize, instead of impoverishing the soil by annual crops of the same vegetable.

Mrs. Mary Wright, our Matron, I am gratified to report, has conducted her department with success. Her duties are manifold and arduous, but she has always been found ready and equal to her task. Besides her personal attention to the patients, she has had made in the sewing room under her supervision, a number of articles for domestic use, a table of which will accompany this Report.

CELEBRATION OF MAY-DAY.

A banquet was given and the day celebrated by our inmates with as much parade as is usually manifested upon such an occasion. The searching for flowers, the making of wreaths, the crowning of the May Queen, and the interchange of bouquets and salutations, occupied and engaged their attention for hours. While seated upon the green sward in the grove, (where we had been invited by our kind neighbor and friend Obadiah Harris, Esq.) the wandering mind busied itself in moulding the wild flowers into bouquets conforming to the fancy that characterize the artist. The halcyon days of youth amid the "murky storm deep lowering o'er our heads," was associated in the transpiring scenes before them, and like the spark of electricity leaping from cloud to cloud, was occasionally illumined by a thought of happier hours flitting across a mind but a moment before as "thoughtless as monarch oaks that shade the plain." The diseased mind requires respite—an interval of repose, anything to arrest the attention, to call up the realities of life, and unbend its morbid proclivities. Innocent amusement of any kind, social parties, balls, games of every description, serves to awaken in the bosom of the insane an interest in surrounding things, which may be adroitly used by the Physician for the restoration of the patient.

FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION.

The second annual celebration at the Hospital, of American Independence, was attended, like the first, with the happiest results ;

above a hundred patients participated in the festivities of the occasion and enjoyed themselves beyond calculation. Those who from physical and other causes, were unable to join with the more fortunate in the grove, were abundantly supplied with refreshments at their rooms. The day was delightful, and all went on well. By the kindness of our estimable friend, the Rev. Sidney Dyer, who attended on this occasion, prayer was offered to Almighty God for His blessings, temporal and spiritual. Dr. Elliott read the Declaration of Independence, and Dr. Torbet delivered an appropriate and interesting address.

WORSHIP IN THE HOSPITAL CHAPEL.

We have had public worship every Sabbath. Sometimes we have been favored with a Minister; in the absence of one however, a sermon or moral lecture is read by one of the officers. I consider our services in the Chapel as of immense utility in keeping up the Hospital police. It benefits the patients by diverting their minds for a while, at least, from their persistent delusions. It inculcates regularity and subordination in the household, and instructs all to reverence the Lord's day. We have been edified during the year by sermons from the following gentlemen, namely: Rev. Mr. Stevenson of the Third Presbyterian Church, Rev. Mr. Foster of the Universalist Church, Rev. Mr. Dyer of the Baptist Church, Rev. Mr. Bell of the Presbyterian Church, (Iowa,) and the Rev. Mr. Billings of the Universalist Church. These discourses were appropriate and without the least sectarianism, and we feel under many obligations to those Reverend gentlemen for their Pastoral visits, and hope they may find it convenient to continue them. As we have christian patients belonging to every denomination known in this country, I have made it a rule whenever opportunity offered, to invite Ministers of every persuasion to preach for us. In some of our Hospitals for the Insane in the United States, Chaplains are elected and paid out of the current fund, but in all the instances which have come under my observation, there don't seem to be any better result than to depend upon the kindness of the Ministers of the several denominations. None object, but all take a pride in preaching for us when their previous engagements don't interfere.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

We are under obligation again, to R. Brackenridge, Jr., of Fort Wayne, for another donation of Evergreens, also to Clark Devo!, of New Albany, for fifty dollars, to be appropriated for the purchase of shrubbery, (which was legitimately applied.) We are again indebted to that distinguished philanthropist, Miss Dix, for a donation of books, also a donation of books from Hon. E. W. H. Ellis; and as an evidence of gratitude to the Institution, Mrs. Dr. Webster, of Richmond, Ind., presented several important maps which now adorn our halls for the use of the patients. Dr. W. W. Tyler, of Raysville, Ind., mindful of the great importance of having the barn-yard well supplied with the various species of fowls, presented the Hospital with a pair of Shanghai chickens.

During the last year I was enabled to purchase with means obtained by donation, one hundred and twenty-five dollars' worth of shrubbery, also about one hundred dollars' worth of furniture.

NEWSPAPERS AND DOCUMENTS.

I believe without exception, our entire delegation in Congress have kindly remembered us by sending important papers and documents for distribution among the patients, for which we return them our sincere thanks, and confidently hope that we will not be forgotten when these gentlemen return to their duties the coming session.

We feel grateful to the Editors and Publishers of the following Periodicals and Newspapers sent to the Hospital gratuitously. We look upon these regular visitors as of immense advantage, indeed, I consider periodical and newspaper reading a potent remedy in the hands of the Physician for the breaking up, and annihilating in many instances, absorbing delusions.

A list of Newspapers and Periodicals sent to the Asylum gratuitously.

TITLE.	PLACE OF PUBLICATION.	EDITORS.
Western Argus.....	Corydon.....	A. Broadus & J. H. Leslie.
Fort Wayne Times.....	Fort Wayne.....	J. W. Dawson & Hood.
Fort Wayne Sentinel.....	Fort Wayne.....	Thomas Tigar.
Laurel Wreath.....	Fort Wayne.....	
Asbury Notes.....	Greencastle.....	
Goshen Democrat.....	Goshen.....	Robert Lowry.
Locomotive.....	Indianapolis.....	John R. Elder.
Temperance Union.....	Indianapolis.....	R. R. Stewart.
Free Democrat.....	Indianapolis.....	R. Vaie.
Gospel Herald.....	Indianapolis.....	Williamson & Co.
Independent Press.....	Lafayette.....	J. P. Chew.
Boone Co. Pioneer.....	Lebanon.....	Henry Hill.
Lafayette Weekly Courier.....	Lafayette.....	W. R. Ellis.
Madison Weekly Courier.....	Madison.....	M. C. Garber.
New Albany Weekly Tribune.....	New Albany.....	Milton Gregg.
Western Odd Fellows' Magazine.....	Centreville.....	Rev. G. B. Jocelyn.
New Albany Weekly Ledger.....	New Albany.....	J. B. Norman.
Miami Co. Sentinel.....	Peru.....	John S. Graham.
Democratic Clarion.....	Princeton.....	
American Eagle.....	Paoli.....	H. Comingore.
St. Joseph Valley Register.....	South Bend.....	Schuyler Colfax.
Prairie City.....	Terre Haute.....	
Vincennes Gazette.....	Vincennes.....	Harvey, Mason, & Co.
Wabash Weekly Gazette.....	Wabash.....	N. Fletcher.
Olive Branch.....	Boston.....	Erasmus A. Norris.
Weekly Commonwealth.....	Boston.....	
Western Christian Advocate.....	Cincinnati.....	C. C. Eliott.
Ladies' Repository.....	Cincinnati.....	Dr. Clark.
Cincinnati Commercial, Weekly.....	Cincinnati.....	M. D. Potter & Co.
Dayton Gazette.....	Dayton.....	B. P. Dubois & Co.
National Patriot.....	Cincinnati.....	S. Hamilton & Co.
Anderson Gazette.....	Madison Co., Ind.....	
Chapman's Chanticleer.....	Indianapolis.....	J. P. Chapman.
New Castle Banner.....	New Castle, Ind.....	Nelson Abbott.
Lafayette Weekly Gazette.....	Lafayette.....	James H. Greene.
Warsaw Democrat.....	Warsaw, Ind.....	John W. Bryant.
Railway City Times.....	Indianapolis.....	
Cannelton Reporter.....	Cannelton, Ind.....	J. M. Beatty.
Family Friend.....	Greenfield, Ind.....	Thos. D. Wright.
Goport Cotype.....	Goport, Ind.....	F. M. Farr & Co.
Fort Wayne Standard.....	Fort Wayne.....	D. W. Furroughs.
Christian Inquirer.....	New York.....	Unitarian Association.
Christian Record.....	Indianapolis.....	J. M. Matnes.
Democratic Photos.....	Logansport.....	S. A. Fall.
Jeffersonville Times.....	Jeffersonville.....	W. S. Ferrier.
The Plymouth Banner.....	Plymouth.....	Wm. J. urns.
Washington Democrat.....	Salem.....	Wm. Williams.
Daily Indiana State Sentinel.....	Indianapolis.....	W. J. Brown & O. B. Torbet.
Daily Indiana State Journal.....	Indianapolis.....	B. R. Sulgrove.

I again consider it expedient to call the attention of the Board to the want that is felt in the Hospital for a good library. The General Assembly heretofore, from some cause or other, has failed to recognize the necessity for an ample assortment of books. An acquaintance with the wants of the insane, will satisfy any citizen of the great importance of having a variety of reading matter to distribute in the wards of a Hospital. These apartments should approximate as near as practicable to the private residence, and no article about a room attracts attention sooner than a book or newspaper, and it is somewhat remarkable that nearly everything

of this kind passes through the hands of the convalescing unscathed.

Before closing this Report, I desire to call your attention to the public road lying west of the Hospital, and running through the grounds and cutting off about 20 acres, leaving it in an irregular form. There was no objection to the road until since the south wing has been put up, and now it is very evident that its proximity is going to become a source of great annoyance to the patients, and should by all means be abated. Seventy-five or eighty patients will be exposed to the daily scenes of a thoroughfare, the injuries of which are hardly calculable. The re-location I propose, would take it far enough off to be out of the way of the Hospital, and at the same time on equally as good ground, and not increase the distance. I hope the Board will give this matter their serious consideration.

RECAPITULATION.

By reference to the several tables accompanying this Report, you will be enabled to see at one view the result of our treatment of patients admitted into the Hospital the past year. *One hundred and sixty-nine* admitted against *one hundred and fifty-six* last year. *One hundred and fourteen* cured this, against *eighty-six* last year. These are most cheering results. For other statistics of operations, I most respectfully call your attention to those tabular views referred to above.

From frequent inquiry, I feel it my duty to bring before the Board the subject of admitting colored persons to the benefits of the Hospital. Applications have been made from time to time ever since the opening of the Institution, and have been refused in most instances on the ground of chronicity, but the great objection has been to their legal right, they not being recognized as citizens of the State, and are not therefore considered under the law for the government of the Indiana Hospital for the Insane entitled to the munificence of the State. This seems to be the prevailing opinion; but while it is legal to deprive the black man whom we find dispersed throughout our land subject to the same maladies and same misfortunes with the white man—it is not merciful, it is not philanthropic. But what is to be done? That is the question. If you assume to receive and take care of them

on the grounds of christian duty, you have got to construct separate apartments for their accommodation, although in Virginia and other Southern States, white patients manifest little or no repugnance to the presence of their black brethren in distress; here where the prejudice of color is more distinct, it would be worse than useless to attempt an association. It follows therefore, that if it is the design of the State to admit into the Hospital the colored Insane, as is advocated by a respectable portion of our citizens, it would be absolutely necessary to build rooms isolated and purposely for them.

It may not be amiss before closing this Report, to refer to the following practical workings of the warming and ventilating system adopted in this Institution.

The plan for warming and ventilating the new south wing, we believe is fully equal if not superior to any building of the kind in the United States.

The ventilating or foul air flues are placed in the outer walls of the building, $8\frac{1}{2}$ by $12\frac{1}{2}$ inches in the clear, with an opening near the ceiling and one near the floor of each room. Those openings near the ceiling terminate in one common foul air trunk in the attic, which is connected with the cupolas at different points of the building, and are to be controlled by valves placed near each cupola.

The flues opening near the floors are connected with the arched foul air ducts under the basement floors, and leading to two large ventilating shafts placed in different parts of the building, $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet square at the base and 65 feet high, in which are placed a coil of steam pipe, to rarefy and force the air through the shaft. The warm air flues are placed in the inner walls $8\frac{1}{2}$ by $12\frac{1}{2}$ inches in the clear, and opening into the corridors at a distance of nine feet above the floor. These flues also open in the basement on different elevations, communicating with two separate hot air chambers one above the other.

The hot air chambers are placed on one side of the basement hall, which is nine feet high; the entire length of the chambers being over two hundred feet, and divided into 20 distinct chambers. The brackets are arranged for holding 8 coils of one inch radiating pipe, eight pipes to each branch T, having a space of two feet between the four upper and four lower coils, and which are separated from each other by a partition. They are also separated in the same manner

from the basement halls or equalizing chamber; each chamber is provided with a shutter hinged to the partition, and which can be used to let on a greater or less amount of fresh air which may be needed for the corridors above. Each chamber contains 32 pipes which are provided with one valve to let on the steam from the main steam pipe, and one valve to let off the condensed water into the main return pipe, which passes through a condenser, and from thence through an underground drain; it is conducted into cisterns located near the boiler-house, to be again pumped by a steam pump into the boilers.

The main steam and return pipes are placed under the bottoms of the warm air chambers in a trench provided for the purpose.

The fresh air from the exterior of the building is admitted into the equalizing chamber through air ducts under the foundation of the walls, and thence passes between the radiating pipes in the hot air chambers, and being warmed by coming in contact with the pipes, passes immediately up the hot air flues into the corridors above, thus supplying the building with any amount of fresh warm air that may be required. This in turn is drawn off when it becomes impure, through the ventilating flues in the outer walls.

The new boiler and engine-house, constructed especially for this purpose, and placed directly in the centre and about ninety feet in the rear of the centre building, is 64 feet long and 45 feet 9 inches wide, built of brick, three stories high, and covered with a slate roof. The first floor is divided into three apartments, in one of which is placed five two-flued boilers, and a hot water tank. Four of these boilers, which are 26 feet long and 46 inches in diameter, with two flues, each 18 inches in diameter, are for the purpose of supplying steam for the hot air chambers for the entire building. When it shall be completed according to the original design, the other boiler, which is 24 feet long and 42 inches in diameter, with two flues, each 16 inches in diameter, is for the purpose of supplying power for the engine, steam for hot water tank, and washing purposes, and steam for the radiating pipes in the drying-room in the second story. The hot water tank is 24 feet long and 42 inches in diameter, in which are placed several coils of steam pipe for heating water for the bath-rooms and wash-house. The boilers send off the steam by a four-inch main pipe passing through a culvert under ground to the warm air chambers in the north and south wings.

The breeching from the boilers connects with the chimney stack 4 feet outside of the building and 8 feet above the base. The stack is to be 84 feet high, and 10 feet at the base, 7 feet 10 inches at the top, built of an octagon form, with a circular smoke flue 4 feet 8 inches at the bottom, and 5 feet 3 inches at the top.

In the adjoining room to the boilers, will be placed a ten horse power verticle engine, for driving washing machinery and pumping water. The room adjoining the engine room, will be used for a repairing shop. The second story of the buliding is intended for the laundry and drying room, in which will be placed several coils of steam pipe, which will be supplied by steam from the engine boiler.

The third story will be divided into ten sleeping rooms, for the accomodation of persons employed about the Hospital.

The amount of piping in the new south wing is 12,000 feet, making 4,000 feet of superficial radiating surface, and 176,000 cubic feet of air space to heat, will give a proportion of one superficial foot of radiating surface to 44 cubic feet of air space. We have calculated that one boiler will furnish sufficient steam for the new south wing, two for the old centre building, and one for the contemplated north wing. Each boiler will have a fire surface of 266 superficial feet, thus giving a proportion of 266 feet of fire surface in the boilers to 176,000 cubic feet of air space, and 4,000 superficial feet of radiating surface, making a proportion of one square foot of fire surface to fifteen square feet of radiating surface, and 660 cubic feet of air space.

In conclusion, gentlemen, it affords me great pleasure on this occasion, to acknowledge your assistance and general oversight during the past year. Your charge is an important one. May your co-operation for the advancement of the Institution be characterized in the future by the same spirit of interest that has marked your course in the past.

* Very respectfully,

JAMES S. ATHON,

Superintendent.

October 31, 1854.

TABLE A.

Estimates of what the South Wing cost; what is paid; what is required to complete it; also, what amount is required for the North Wing.

	Cost	Expended.	Amount required finish to
Estimated cost of South Wing, not including plumbing and steam pipe.....	\$45,407 30	.....	.....
Amount of Expenditures up to October 3, 1854, on South Wing.....	.....	\$38,907 30	.....
Amount necessary to finish South Wing.....	.....	.....	\$6,500 00
Estimated cost of boiler house, including bathing fixtures.....	9,745 20	.....	.....
Expended on boiler house up to October 3d.....	.....	2,038 09	.....
Amount required to finish boiler house.....	.....	.....	7,687 11
Estimated cost of boilers set up, including brick, breeching, &c.....	6,780 00	.....	.....
Money paid on account of boilers, up to October 3, 1854.....	.....	1,500 00	.....
Amount required to finish boilers.....	.....	.....	5,280 00
Estimated cost of plumbing, including old building.....	5,500 00	.....	.....
Order drawn on account of plumbing.....	.....	500 00	.....
Amount required to finish plumbing.....	.....	.....	5,000 00
Estimated cost of steam piping, including repairs in old building and soil pipes.....	10,000 00	.....	.....
Amount paid on the above.....	.....	5,936 00	.....
Freight paid on steam piping, \$16.45; freight paid on lead pipes for plumbing, \$59.49.....	.....	221 07	.....
Amount required to finish steam piping.....	.....	.....	4,070 00
Estimated cost to build the North Wing, including hot air fixtures and plumbing.....	56,856 20	.....	.....
Materials on hand for the North Wing.....	.....	1,556 20	.....
Amount required.....	.....	.....	55,000 00
Amount required for steam engine, lifting and force pumps, and shafting for machinery.....	700 00	.....	.....
Amount required for four cylinders, taking out old boilers, and repairing old building.....	2,000 00	.....	.....
Probable worth of old boilers.....	.....	.....	700 00
Amount paid for well for boiler house.....	.....	.....	2,000 00
On hand for building purposes, two horses and wagon, 1 mowing machine, 2 wheelbarrows, 8 shovels, 2 picks, ropes and hoisting blocks, and carpenters' tools.....	.....	195 18	.....
.....	.....	395 50	.....
Whole cost.....	\$136,988 70	.....	.....
Expended.....	\$51,563 34	.....	.....
Amount required.....	.....	.....	\$86,927 11

TABLE NO. I.

	Total.	Males.	Females
The whole number of patients in the Hospital at the close of the year ending Oct. 31, 1853, was.....	163	78	85
Admitted during the past year.....	169	83	86
Number under treatment during the year	332	161	171
Of this number there have been discharged .....	...	...	..
Recovered	114	59	55
Improved.....	23	12	11
Unimproved.....	22	12	10
Died.....	13	5	8
Total discharged during the year.....	172	88	84
Remaining in the Hospital October 31, 1854.....	160	73	87

TABLE NO. II.

General Statistics for six years, from Nov. 21, 1848, to October 31, 1854.

Patients admitted, discharged, &c.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	Total.
Number of patients admitted.....	104	58	128	124	156	169	739
Number of patients discharged.....	28	54	71	102	152	172	579
Number recovered....	20	38	52	60	86	114	370
Number improved.....	4	8	4	14	35	23	88
Number unimproved.....	..	7	2	10	17	22	58
Number died.....	4	1	13	18	14	13	63
Number remaining at the close of each year.....	76	80	137	159	163	160	..
Number of men admitted.....	53	31	68	63	74	83	372
Number of women admitted.....	51	27	60	61	82	86	367
Number of men recovered.....	13	18	24	31	47	59	192
Number of women recovered.....	7	20	28	29	39	55	178
Cases that were chronic when admitted.....	74	16	68	44	43	45	290
Cases that were recent when admitted.....	20	42	60	80	113	124	449
Cases recovered that were chronic when admitted.....	3	3	10	13	19	30	78
Cases recovered that were recent when admitted.....	17	35	42	47	67	84	292

TABLE NO. III.

Probable causes of Insanity in 739 cases.

Probable causes of Insanity.	Total.	Males.	Females.
Unknown.....	71	57	14
Physical disease.....	60	24	36
Religious excitement and anxieties....	61	29	32
Constitutional.....	44	20	24
Puerperal.....	46	..	46
Disappointment in love.....	30	14	16
Domestic bereavements.....	46	12	34
Epilepsy.....	29	22	7
Spiritual Rappings.....	29	18	11
Intemperate drinking.....	22	22	..
Fatigue and anxiety.....	22	10	12
Masturbation.....	21	20	1
Excessive use of tobacco.....	20	12	8
Intense application.....	18	15	3
Loss of sleep and exposure.....	18	10	8
Domestic dissensions.....	15	5	10
Ill treatment from relatives.....	14	4	10
Abuse from drunken husbands.....	12	..	12
Followed fever.....	14	8	6
Suppression of menses.....	13	..	13
Loss of property.....	13	12	1
Cessation of menses.....	9	..	9
Jealousy.....	8	1	7
Disappointed ambition.....	7	6	1
Mania a potu.....	7	7	..
Seduction.....	6	..	6
Defective education and dissipation....	6	2	4
Dyspepsia.....	5	2	3
Spinal irritation.....	5	2	3
Injury to the head.....	8	7	1
Pulmonary disease.....	4	..	4
Fright.....	4	1	3
Excessive lactation.....	4	..	4
Excessive use of quinine.....	4	3	1
Husbands in California.....	3	..	3
False accusation.....	4	4	..
Financial difficulties.....	3	1	2
Coup de soleil.....	3	2	1
Paralysis.....	2	1	1
Want of occupation.....	2	2	..

TABLE NO. III.—Continued.

Probable causes of Insanity in 739 cases.

Probable cause of Insanity.	Total.	Males.	Females.
Violent temper.....	2	1	1
Mexican war excitement.....	2	2	..
Millerism.....	2	..	2
Sterility.....	2	..	2
Erysipelas.....	2	..	2
Emigration and disappointment.....	2	2	..
Nephritis.....	2	1	1
Excessive venery.....	2	2	..
Mesmerism.....	2	2	..
Accidental homicide.....	1	1	..
Surgical operation.....	1	1	..
Opposition in marriage.....	1	..	1
Reading vile books.....	2	2	..
Confinement in jail.....	1	.	1
Use of opium.....	1	1	..
Use of Thompsonian medicines.....	1	1	..
Political excitement.....	1	1	.
Total.....	739	372	367

TABLE NO. IV.

Occupations.

MEN.

Farmers,	205
Laborers,	35
Merchants,	7
Carpenters,	14
Students,	7
Clerks,	9
Shoemakers,	7
Blacksmiths,	7
Physicians,	4
Teachers,	11
Tailors,	7
Wagon makers,	5
Plasterers,	3
Brewer,	1
Miner,	1
Coopers,	7
Chair-makers,	2
Clergymen,	3
Pump-makers,	2
Musician,	1
Hatters,	2
Printer,	1
Brick-makers,	2
Stone-mason,	1
Saddlers,	2
Machinist's apprentice,	1
Butchers,	2
Wood-merchant,	1
Soldier,	1
Contractor,	1
Fuller,	1
Gunsmiths,	3
Manufacturer,	1
Cabinet-makers,	3
Weavers,	3
Painter,	1
Hunter,	1
No occupation,	9
Total	373

TABLE NO. IV.—Continued.

Occupations.

WOMEN.

House-work,	302
School girls,	28
Tailoresses,	11
Teachers,	13
Mantua-makers,	4
Milliners,	4
No occupation,	4
Total	366

TABLE NO. V.

Diseases that have proved fatal during the year.

Typhomania,.....	3
General Paralysis,.....	2
Maniacal Exhaustion,.....	2
Pulmonary Consumption,.....	2
Scrofula,	2
Tabes Mesenterica,.....	1
Erysipelas,.....	1
Total.....	<hr/> 13

TABLE NO. VI.

Civil Condition.

Married,.....	412
Single,.....	283
Widowers,.....	16
Widows,.....	26
Divorced,.....	2
Total.....	<hr/> 739

TABLE NO. VII.

The ages of Patients when admitted.

Under 20 years,.....	61
From 20 to 25 years,.....	139
From 25 to 30 years,.....	132
From 30 to 35 years,.....	117
From 35 to 40 years,.....	87
From 40 to 45 years,.....	66
From 45 to 50 years,.....	67
From 50 to 55 years,.....	40
From 55 to 60 years,.....	15
From 60 to 65 years,.....	11
From 65 to 70 years,.....	2
From 70 to 75 years, ..	2
Total,.....	<hr/> 739

TABLE NO. VIII.

Showing the Nativity of Patients.

State of Indiana,	200
State of Ohio,	106
State of Kentucky,	91
State of Virginia,	56
State of Pennsylvania,	61
State of North Carolina,	39
State of New York,	35
State of South Carolina,	8
State of Maryland,	9
State of Tennessee,	8
State of Vermont,	5
State of Massachusetts,	5
State of New Jersey,	8
State of Connecticut,	2
State of Georgia, ..	3
State of Michigan,	1
State of Louisiana,	1
State of New Hampshire,	3
State of Illinois,	1
State of Maine,	2
State of Mississippi,	1
State of Missouri,	2
State of Delaware,	2
District of Columbia,	1
Germany,	36
Ireland,	29
England,	7
Scotland,	8
Switzerland,	2
Prussia,	1
Russia,	1
Canada,	3
Belgium,	1
Wales,	2
Total,	739

TABLE NO. IX.

Profession of Religion of Patients.

Methodist,	158
Presbyterian, ..	56
Baptist,	55
Christian,	47
Quakers,	33
Catholic,	43
Lutheran,	12
Episcopalian,	9
Reformer,	9
United Brethren,	11
Universalist,	5
New Light,	3
Covenanter,	1
Mormon,	1
Seceder,	2
New Jerusalem	1
Mennonite,	1
African Methodist,	1
Dunkers,	1
Making no profession or not ascertained,	289
Total,	<hr/> 739

TABLE NO. X.

Showing the average duration of Insanity of all patients previous to admission into the Hospital, for the six years ending October 31, 1854.

For the year ending.	Average duration of insanity in males.	Average duration of insanity in females.	Total average for both sexes.
October 31, 1849.....	44 mo. 14 days	49 mo. 25 days	47 mo. 4 days
October 31, 1850.....	7 mo. 15 days	12 mo. 7 days	9 mo. 26 days
October 31, 1851.....	27 mo. 3 days	32 mo. 4 days	29 mo. 18 days
October 31, 1852.....	14 mo. 24 days	19 mo. 2 days	16 mo. 28 days
October 31, 1853.....	13 mo. 6 days	11 mo. 28 days	12 mo. 17 days
October 31, 1854.....	10 mo. 21 days	6 mo. 21 days	8 mo. 21 days
Total average duration in 739 cases...	19 mo. 19 days	21 mo. 29½ days	20 mo. 24 days

Stock and Tools on Farm.

7 Horses	at \$100 00	\$700 00
13 Cows	at 25 00	325 00
1 Large Carriage	at 300 00	300 00
1 Double do.	at 200 00	200 00
1 Single Buggy	at 150 00	150 00
1 Spring Wagon	at 75 00	75 00
2 Two-horse Wagons	at 50 00	100 00
1 Cart	at 15 00	15 00
1 Sett Double Carriage Harness	at 30 00	30 00
3 Sett Single Harness	at 10 00	30 00
2 Sett Wagon Harness	at 17 50	35 00
2 Sett single plow Harness	at 2 50	5 00
1 Two-horse Plow	at 10 00	10 00
2 Shovel Plows	at 3 50	7 00
1 Cultivator	at 4 00	4 00
1 Heavy Harrow	at 10 00	10 00
4 Dirt Shovels	at 60	2 40
2 Spades	at 50	1 00
1 Mattock	at 75	75
1 Pick	at 50	50
6 Hoes	at 40	2 40
1 Broad-axe	at 4 00	4 00
6 Chopping do	at 75	4 50
2 Grain Cradles	at 2 50	5 00
2 Mowing Scythes	at 1 50	3 00
1 Hand-saw	at 1 00	1 00
12 Wood-saws	at 60	7 20
2 Iron Wedges	at 25	50
Total		\$2,028 25

Hospital Garden.

CR.

By 27 gal. Strawberries	at \$1 00	\$27 00
By 45 bunches Asparagus	at 10	4 50
By 4 bunches Spinach	at 50	2 00
By 900 bunches Radishes	at 3	27 00
By 2,300 heads Lettuce	at 1	23 00
By 22 bushels Peas	at 1 25	27 50
By 27 bushels green Beans	at 1 20	32 40
By 5 bushels early Beans	at 1 25	6 25
By 38 bushels Sweet Potatoes ..	at 1 75	56 50
By 78 bushels Tomatoes	at 1 50	117 00
By 48 bushels Beets	at 90	43 20
By 27 bushels Parsnips	at 60	16 20
By 10 bushels Carrots	at 75	7 50
By 15 bushels Cucumbers and Pickles	at 1 75	26 25
By 54 bushels Onions	at 1 25	67 50
By 20 lbs. Grapes	at 10	2 00
By 160 Muskmelons	at 7	11 20
By 85 Watermelons	at 5	4 25
By 900 heads early Cabbage	at 6	54 00
By 1,630 drum-head Cabbage	at 5	81 50
By 850 late Cabbage	at 3	25 50
By 125 bushels Turnips	at 75	93 75
Total		<hr/> \$766 00

DR.

To labor of Gardener ..	\$216 00
To garden seeds and repairs	15 00
Total	<hr/> \$231 00
Net profit	<hr/> \$535 00

Hospital Farm.

CR.

By 11,625 lbs. Pork	at \$00 3½	\$406 87
By 300 bushels Corn ..	at 40	120 00
By 800 bushels Oats	at 35	280 00
By 525 bushels Irish Potatoes	at 1 20	630 00
By 12 tons Hay	at 12 00	144 00
By 300 shocks Fodder	at 10	30 00
By 32 loads Straw ..	at 75	24 00
By 100 bushels apples	at 45	45 00
By 29,200 quarts milk	at 4	1,168 00
By 13 Veals	at 5 00	65 00
Total		<hr/> \$2,912 87

DR.

To repairs	at	\$24 00
To 300 bushels Shorts ..	at \$00 30	90 00
To 3 Milch Cows	at 25 00	75 00
To 1 do do	at 30 00	30 00
To 1 yoke Oxen	at 90 00	90 00
To 147 bushels Corn	at 35	51 45
To 201 do do	at 50	100 50
To 3 bushels Clover seed ..	at 4 50	13 50
To probable cost of all labor done by patients and hired help on farm		350 00
Total		<hr/> \$824 45
Net profit		<hr/> \$2,088 42

ABSTRACT of the Steward's account for the year ending October 31st, 1854.

Total Amount of warrants drawn from the Hospital fund for the year ending Oct. 31, 1854,.....	\$23,689	39
Amount issued for the year ending Oct. 31, 1854,...	23,618	94
Amount issued and not drawn Oct. 31, 1853,.....	84	87
Amount issued and not drawn Oct. 31, 1854,.....	14	42

The above amount has been paid as follows :

Cash paid for Groceries	\$2,426	10
Cash paid for Provisions	3,048	49
Cash paid for Attendance	6,399	71
Cash paid for Merchandize	1,543	63
Cash paid for Flour	2,093	77
Cash paid for Repairs	1,048	49
Cash paid for Salaries	2,367	18
Cash paid for Produce	151	95
Cash paid for Wood and Coal	1,625	21
Cash paid for Medicines	352	63
Cash paid to Undertakers	51	50
Cash paid for Improvements	116	99
Cash paid to Commissioners	414	62
Cash paid for Oil, Lights, &c.	618	61
Cash paid for Traveling expenses	94	19
Cash paid for Stationery	172	24
Cash paid for Furnishing	796	76
Cash paid for Freight	14	08
Cash paid for Patients on discharge	164	50
Cash paid for Subscriptions on Papers	65	89
Cash paid for Hunting elopers	23	17
Cash paid for postage	59	92
Cash paid for sundries	25	62
Amount in Steward's hands	14	74
Total	<hr/> \$23,689	<hr/> 39

I. H. SHIMER, *Steward.*

A List of the work done in the Sewing-room.

179 Dresses,	91 Shirts,
40 Skirts,	123 Towels,
105 Chemises,	17 Saques,
19 Vests,	15 Curtains,
47 Pair Pantaloons,	59 Comfortables,
12 Pair Drawers,	15 Aprons,
6 Night Dresses,	6 Lounge Pillows,
38 Sheets,	13 Undershirts,
180 Pillow Cases,	23 Coats,
13 Bed-ticks,	6 Capes,
9 Bed-quilts,	75 Pounds Carpet-rags.
17 Table-cloths,	

SCHEDULE of payments on account of expenses of the Indiana Hospital for the Insane for the fiscal year ending October 31st., 1854.

Date of Warrant.	No.	To whom paid, and on what account.	Amount.
1854. Aug. 17, 1853.	1474	William Broase, merchandize.....	\$3 50
Oct. 17,	161	George Stout, fuel wood	56 25
Oct. 26,	165	Nathaniel Poland, fuel wood	25 12
Nov. 2,	167	Frame & Wolf, merchandize	17 68
Nov. 2,	168	Walter L. Ramsay, repairs, (plumbing)	56 40
Nov. 2,	169	Drum & Anderson, fuel coal.....	33 60
Nov. 2,	170	John Carlisle, flour	136 60
Nov. 2,	171	John Carlisle, flour	87 50
Nov. 2,	172	B. S. Goode, groceries	51 86
Nov. 2,	173	D. C. Munson, furnishing	5 05
Nov. 2,	174	G. G. Holman, merchandize	6 65
Nov. 2,	175	Dr. T. B. Elliott, salary	150 00
Nov. 2,	176	Thomas D. Hassy, attendance	40 00
Nov. 2,	177	James Dillon, attendance	20 00
Nov. 2,	178	Charles Guffer, attendance (baker)	60 00
Nov. 2,	179	Mrs. Wetzell, attendance, (washing)	8 00
Nov. 2,	180	Eliza Eakert, attendance, (chambermaid).....	8 00
Nov. 2,	181	Browning & Myer, groceries	15 00
Nov. 2,	182	H. J. Horn, merchandize	24 34
Nov. 2,	183	E. N. Shiner, apple butter, groceries	12 22
Nov. 2,	184	J. M. Talbott, merchandize	4 40
Nov. 2,	185	J. H. Vojen, repairs, (hardware)	7 43
Nov. 2,	186	Drum & Anderson, merchandize	68 24
Nov. 2,	187	W. Y. Wiley, merchandize	25 37
Nov. 2,	188	Peter Wazell, attendance (gardener)	54 00
Nov. 2,	189	J. F. Fairbanks, merchandize, (shoes)	14 95
Nov. 2,	190	A. W. Britton, beef	187 60
Nov. 2,	191	J. & J. Bradshaw, groceries	4 52
Nov. 2,	192	A. H. Brown, stationery	9 60
Nov. 2,	193	Hannaman & Duzan, medicine	3 25
Nov. 2,	194	P. McNaught, merchandize (shoes)	18 25
Nov. 2,	195	Hannaman & Duzan, lights, (oil)	35 50
Nov. 2,	196	Jacob Lindley, furnishing	2 00
Nov. 2,	197	H. Parrish, merchandize	20 23
Nov. 2,	198	Delzell & Tyler, stationery	10 25
Nov. 2,	196	S. Merrill, stationery	17 16
Nov. 2,	200	R. L. McQuat, repairs	6 65
Nov. 2,	201	Henry S. Kellogg, furnishing	2 55
Nov. 4,	202	Lucinda S. Gillett, attendance (supervisor).....	37 50
Nov. 4,	203	William Kennedy, attendance, (engineer)	105 00
Nov. 4,	204	Henry Burcher, attendance (hostler)	44 00
Nov. 4,	205	William Winchester, attendance	44 03
Nov. 4,	206	Jane Gunning, attendance	30 00
Nov. 4,	207	Julia Urley, attendance	30 00
Nov. 4,	209	Martha Hassy, attendance (ironing)	19 16
Nov. 4,	208		
Nov. 4,	210	George Hassang, attendance (cook)	50 16
Nov. 4,	211	William Clemmons, fuel wood	13 75
Nov. 5,	212	Nicholas Kempt, attendance (washer)	22 50
Nov. 5,	213	E. Thomas, attendance (supervisor)	25 00
Nov. 5,	214	Charles W. Whitcomb, attendance	40 00
Nov. 8,	215	James Blake, commissioner	32 00
Nov. 8,	216	Henry Brady, commissioner	22 00
Nov. 8,	217	James Ritchey, commissioner	81 12
Nov. 8,	218	W. H. Talbott, commissioner	14 00
Nov. 8,	219	Samuel Grimes, commissioner	200 20
Nov. 8,	220	E. J. Peck, commissioner	34 00
Nov. 9,	221	Catharine Barker, attendance	30 00
Nov. 9,	222	Mary Lowrey, attendance	30 00
Nov. 9,	223	Isabella Lowrey, attendance	30 00
Nov. 9,	224	Maria Lawyer, attendance	30 00
Nov. 9,	225	Elizabeth Carlisle, attendance	30 00
Nov. 9,	226	John Naugle, attendance	35 00
Nov. 9,	227	J. C. Barnett, repairs (carpenter work)	39 00
Nov. 9,	228	James G. Ralston, attendance	20 00
Nov. 9,	229	James Finly, attendance	14 00
Nov. 9,	230	Robert Lowrey, attendance	14 00

**SCHEDULE of payments on account of expenses of the Indiana
Hospital for the Insane, for the fiscal year ending October 31st,
1854.**

Date of Warrant.	No.	To whom paid, and on what account.	Amount.
1853.			
Nov. 9,	231	Phillip Remenger, attendance.....	\$12 64
Nov. 9,	232	William La kin, attendance.....	12 26
Nov. 9,	233	Mary Murphy, attendance.....	10 00
Nov. 9,	234	Lena Wennemacher, attendance.....	8 00
Nov. 9,	235	Elizabeth Seekert, attendance.....	8 00
Nov. 9,	236		
Nov. 9,	237	Beni S. Bryant, attendance.....	9 42
Nov. 9,	238	Mary Wugam, attendance.....	4 00
Nov. 18,	239	I. H. Shimer, current expenses.....	100 00
Nov. 20,	240	John Harding, attendance.....	10 00
Nov. 25,	241	H. B. Myer, salary as steward.....	88 76
Dec. 1,	242	Hanse Hamilton, attendance.....	32 00
Dec. 1,	243	James Dillon, attendance.....	20 00
Dec. 1,	244	D. T. P. McCullough, salary assistant physician.....	150 00
Dec. 1,	245	Mary Wugam, attendance.....	8 00
Dec. 3,	244	James Finley, attendance.....	14 00
Dec. 3,	247	Peter Wetzel, attendance.....	18 00
Dec. 3,	248	Mrs. Wetzel, attendance.....	4 00
Dec. 3,	249	C. W. Whitcomb, attendance.....	17 30
Dec. 7,	250	Phillip Penenger, attendance.....	15 00
Dec. 7,	251	James G. Ratston, attendance in wards.....	20 00
Dec. 8,	252	A. M. Britton, b. ef.....	237 40
Dec. 8,	253	I. H. Shimer, current expenses.....	100 00
Dec. 8,	254	William Kennedy, attendance (engineer).....	35 00
Dec. 8,	255	I. H. Shimer, salary as Steward.....	133 43
Dec. 8,	256	Smash & Wrigth, repairs on pump.....	21 70
Dec. 10,	257	William Lakert, fuel wood.....	16 33
Dec. 10,	258	Benjamin Bryant, attendance in wards.....	15 00
Dec. 10,	259	William Gregg, furnishing.....	25 00
Dec. 10,	260	George Lowre, repairs.....	4 50
Dec. 10,	261	Ketcham & Merrill, furnishing.....	20 30
Dec. 10,	262	John Carlisle, flour.....	147 30
Dec. 10,	263	F. Whitford, groceries.....	15 18
Dec. 10,	264	J. C. Bassatt, repairs, (carpenter work).....	39 00
Dec. 10,	265	Talbott & Allen, furnishing (lamps).....	12 30
Dec. 10,	266	E. G. Ward, merchandize.....	9 00
Dec. 10,	267	J. & J. Bradshaw, groceries.....	6 41
Dec. 10,	268	H. F. West, & Co. stationery.....	11 00
Dec. 10,	269	H. J. Horn, merchandize.....	10 67
Dec. 10,	270	Hanaman & Duzan, lights, (oil).....	37 90
Dec. 10,	271	William J. Forshee, repairs.....	8 63
Dec. 10,	272	S. Merrill, stationery.....	12 60
Dec. 10,	273	Browning & Mayer, groceries.....	32 84
Dec. 10,	274	B. S. Goode, groceries.....	232 19
Dec. 16,	275	J. H. Vajen, furnishing.....	12 30
Dec. 10,	276	Hannaman & Duzan, medicines.....	7 78
Dec. 10,	277	Craighead & Browning, lights (oil).....	37 30
Dec. 10,	278	Drum & Anderson, groceries.....	34 92
Dec. 10,	279	Hartman & Northway, repairs.....	20 00
Dec. 12,	280	Mary Wright, salary as matron.....	83 33
Dec. 13,	281	Lucy J. Swain, attendance in wards.....	42 40
Dec. 14,	282	Charlotte Thomas, attendance.....	17 00
Dec. 20,	283	Mary S. Sawyer, attendance (seamstress).....	10 00
Dec. 29,	284	J. C. Bassatt, repairs.....	37 50
1854.			
Jan. 2,	285	Maria Sawyer, attendance.....	10 00
Jan. 2,	286	Eliza Leikert, attendance.....	16 00
Jan. 3,	287	James Dillon, attendance.....	20 00
Jan. 3,	288	Thomas D. Hassey, attendance.....	40 00
Jan. 3,	289	William Kennedy, attendance.....	35 00
Jan. 4,	290	James Finley, attendance.....	14 00
Jan. 4,	291	Hanse Hamilton, attendance.....	18 00
Jan. 4,	292	John Frazy, wood.....	30 00
Jan. 5,	293	William Laken, chopping wood.....	18 70
Jan. 5,	294	Edward Thomas, attendance.....	50 00
Jan. 5,	295	James G. Ratston, attendance.....	20 00
Jan. 5,	296	John Naylor, attendance.....	37 42
Jan. 5,	297	William Winchester, attendance.....	15 00
Jan. 5,	298	Henry Burcher, attendance.....	30 00
Jan. 5,	299	Nicholas Kempf, attendance.....	40 00

SCHEDULE of payments on account of expenses of the Indiana Hospital for the Insane for the fiscal year ending October 31st, 1854.—Continued.

Date of Warrant.	No.	To whom paid, and on what account.	Amount.
1854.			
Jan. 5,	300	Indianapolis Coal Co., fuel.....	\$78 40
Jan. 5,	301	C E Hamilton, groceries.....	20 62
Jan. 5,	302	J F Fairbanks, merchandize.....	9 65
Jan. 5,	403	P McNaught, merchandize.....	6 10
Jan. 5,	304	Hannaman & Duzan, lights.....	42 88
Jan. 5,	305	Hannaman & Duzan, medicines.....	19 05
Jan. 5,	306	E G Ward merchandize.....	12 00
Jan. 5,	307	H Parrish, merchandize.....	11 70
Jan. 5,	308	W H Talbott, furnishing.....	6 30
Jan. 5,	309	F Wingate, groceries.....	21 70
Jan. 5,	310	J M Talbott, merchandize.....	18 76
Jan. 5,	311	E N Shimer, groceries and provisions.....	84 36
Jan. 5,	312	Franco & Wolfe, merchandize.....	49 35
Jan. 5,	313	R L McQuat, furnishing.....	7 48
Jan. 5,	314	G W Johnson, groceries.....	39 50
Jan. 5,	315	Andrew Wallace, salt.....	15 55
Jan. 5,	316	H S Kellogg, furnishing.....	7 50
Jan. 5,	317	J & J Bradshaw, groceries.....	124 26
Jan. 5,	318	G G Holman, merchandize.....	13 13
Jan. 5,	319	A M Britton, provisions, beef.....	158 70
Jan. 5,	320	H J Horn, merchandize.....	9 60
Jan. 5,	321	William J Forshee, repairs.....	10 45
Jan. 5,	322	Kitchen and Blake, merchandize.....	9 72
Jan. 5,	323	J H Vajen, furnishing.....	8 90
Jan. 5,	324	B S Goode, groceries.....	143 64
Jan. 5,	325	Browning & Mayer, groceries.....	15 82
Jan. 5,	326	Ketcham & Merrill, stationery.....	9 75
Jan. 5,	327	S Merrill, stationery.....	14 05
Jan. 5,	328	Craighead & Browning, lights (oil).....	38 73
Jan. 6,	329	George Willig, attendance.....	15 00
Jan. 6,	330	B F Bryant, attendance.....	15 00
Jan. 7,	331	Stephen H Green, attendance.....	20 00
Jan. 7,	332	I H Shimer, current expenses.....	160 00
Jan. 9,	333	J B Holmes, wood.....	175 00
Jan. 12,	334	Isabella Lowry, attendance.....	20 00
Jan. 24,	335	I H Shimer, current expenses.....	100 00
Jan. 28,	336	Jane Gunnering, attendance.....	20 00
Jan. 30,	337	I H Shimer, current expenses.....	100 00
Feb. 1,	338	Marian Sawyer, current expenses.....	10 00
Feb. 1,	339	James Dillon, attendance.....	20 10
Feb. 1,	340	James Findley, attendance.....	14 00
Feb. 2,	341	James Hassing, attendance.....	20 00
Feb. 2,	342	James G Ralston, attendance.....	20 60
Feb. 2,	343	Elizabeth Lieker, attendance.....	24 00
Feb. 2,	344	Mary Murphy, attendance.....	20 00
Feb. 3,	345	Mary Hogana, attendance.....	16 00
Feb. 3,	346	Eliza Leikert, attendance.....	8 00
Feb. 4,	347	Thomas D Hassy, attendance.....	20 00
Feb. 4,	348	B F Bryant, attendance.....	15 00
Feb. 4,	349	Henry Bercher, attendance.....	15 00
Feb. 6,	350	Samuel Kesse, cutting wood.....	14 51
Feb. 6,	351	Philip Bersenger, attendance.....	30 00
Feb. 6,	352	Mary Murphy, attendance.....	10 00
Feb. 8,	353	William Lakin, attendance.....	16 77
Feb. 8,	354	William C Holmes, flour.....	175 97
Feb. 8,	355	Wood & Soudray.....	9 30
Feb. 8,	356	Ketcham & Merrill, furnishing.....	10 40
Feb. 8,	357	W H Talbott furnishing.....	5 80
Feb. 8,	358	W J Forshee, repairs.....	8 32
Feb. 8,	359	J F Fairbanks, merchandize.....	10 75
Feb. 8,	360	Browning & Mayer, groceries.....	49 10
Feb. 8,	361	Franco & Wolfe, merchandize.....	62 00
Feb. 8,	362	J H Vajen, furnishing.....	18 85
Feb. 8,	363	W S Ramsey, repairs.....	61 37
Feb. 8,	364	F G Whitford, furnishing.....	12 55
Feb. 8,	365	J & J Bradshaw, groceries.....	118 20
Feb. 8,	366	Munson & Brother, furnishing.....	6 65
Feb. 8,	367	W W Roberts, furnishing.....	6 18
Feb. 8,	368	B S Goode, groceries.....	58 27

SCHEDULE of payments on account of expenses of the Indiana Hospital for the Insane, for the fiscal year ending October 3, st, 1854—Continued.

Date of Warrant.	No.	To whom paid, and on what account.	Amount
1854.			
Feb. 8,	369	D C Duvall, merchandize	\$10 18
Feb. 8,	370	Hannaman & Duzan, light (oil)	51 67
Feb. 8,	371	J J Ousley, groceries	14 93
Feb. 8,	372	George Lowe, repairs	4 50
Feb. 8,	373	V Butch	7 40
Feb. 8,	374	A Knoodle, merchandize	18 00
Feb. 8,	375	A M Britton, beef	183 55
Feb. 8,	376	J M Talbot, merchandize	17 14
Feb. 8,	377	John Carlisle, flour	257 75
Feb. 8,	378	Moore, Carter & Ousler, merchandize	14 45
Feb. 8,	379	S Merrill, stationery	3 50
Feb. 8,	380	Kitchen & Blake, merchandize	8 74
Feb. 8,	381	Craighead & Browning, lights	37 30
Feb. 8,	382	Hannaman & Duzan, merchandize	4 85
Feb. 10,	383	William Lawler, attendance	11 61
Feb. 1,	384	T B Elliot salary	150 00
Feb. 10,	385	John Nagle, attendance	20 00
Feb. 10,	386	Stephen M jor, salary as commissioner	18 00
Feb. 13,	387	Peter Z Wetzel, attendance	32 80
Feb. 14,	388	Jesse Wright, fuel (wood)	24 50
Feb. 23,	388	I H Shimer, current expenses	100 00
Feb. 25,	389	Mordeca Harding	32 25
Feb. 27,	390	Jane Gunnering, attendance	4 19
March 3,	391	Catharine Barber, attendance	33 40
March 3,	392	James Dillon, attendance	20 10
March 3,	393	Henry Bercher, attendance	15 00
March 3,	394	James Gindlay, attendance	14 00
March 3,	395	Thomas D Hassy, attendance	20 00
March 3,	396	Charlotte Thomas, attendance	30 00
March 6,	397	George Hassong, attendance (cook)	100 00
March 6,	398	Lucinda S Gillett, attendance	50 00
March 7,	399	W C Holmes, flour	143 50
March 7,	400	E Pendergast, repairs	7 56
March 7,	401	A M Britton, beef	175 30
March 7,	402	P McMaught & Co. merchandize	8 65
March 7,	403	J & J Bradshaw, groceries	24 16
March 7,	404	W & H Glenn, merchandize	13 39
March 7,	405	G G Holman, merchandize	4 73
March 7,	406	Mills, Vinnedge & Co.	45 57
March 7,	407	Wright & Co. lights	33 10
March 7,	408	W J Forshee, repairs	5 70
March 7,	409	B S Goode, groceries	60 40
March 8,	410	George Lowe, repairs	12 25
March 8,	411	J H Vajen, repairs	4 18
March 8,	412	J M Talbot, merchandize	10 10
March 8,	413	Franco & Wolfe, merchandize	46 00
March 8,	414	W G Wooley, merchandize	18 81
March 8,	415	S Merrill, stationery	4 90
March 8,	416	Kerland & Fitzgibbons, medicines	11 25
March 8,	417	James Spray, provisions	19 34
March 8,	418	F Kissell repairs	23 92
March 8,	419	Weaver & Williams, coffins	19 50
March 8,	420	Wood & Foudray salary (horse hire)	1 00
March 8,	421	J F Fairbanks, merchandize	10 00
March 8,	422	Hannaman & Duzan, medicine	24 98
March 8,	423	Craighead & Browning, lights	36 76
March 8,	424	Wet & Steward, stationery	7 80
March 8,	425	W R Shimer, furnishing	30 00
March 8,	426	R L McOuatt, repairs	21 25
March 8,	427	William Lasin, wood cutting	5 35
March 8,	428	I H Shimer, current expenses	100 00
March 8,	429	Israel Howard, wood (fuel)	24 00
March 11,	430	Stephen H Greer, attendance	35 32
March 15,	431	John Nagle, attendance	20 00
March 15,	432	Mary Wright, salary as matron	100 00
March 16,	433	William Lawler attendance	18 00
March 18,	434	George Willin, attendance	23 49
March 20,	435	T P McCullough, salary	200 00
March 20,	436	William Kennedy, attendance	35 00

SCHEDULE of payments on account of expenses of the Indiana Hospital for the Insane, for the fiscal year ending October 31st, 1854.—Continued.

Date of Warrant	No.	To whom paid, and on what account	Amount.
1854.			
March 22,	437	John B Holmes, wood.....	\$120 05
March 23,	438	B F Bryant, attendance.....	15 00
March 25,	439	I H Shimer, current expenses.....	100 00
March 25,	440	Henry Spoon, wood.....	11 63
March 30,	441	Lena Geopier, attendance.....	40 00
March 30,	442	Charles Geopier, attendance.....	100 00
March 31,	443	John Frary, wood.....	24 37
April 3,	444	Robert Lowry, attendance.....	70 00
April 3,	445	James G Ralliton, attendance.....	40 00
April 3,	446	James Findly attendance.....	11 74
April 3,	447	Thomas D Hassey, attendance.....	20 00
April 3,	448	Nicholas Kemp, attendance.....	60 00
April 3,	449	James Dillon, attendance.....	20 00
April 3,	450	Phillip Bennager, attendance.....	30 00
April 4,	451	Mills Vin edge & Co., groceries.....	27 45
April 4,	452	I B & I N Holmes, furnishing.....	116 99
April 4,	453	Werden and Chamberlain, stationery.....	2 45
April 4,	454	J M Talbott, merchandize.....	14 03
April 4,	455	A M Brittain, beef.....	211 05
April 4,	456	W C Holmes, flour.....	213 66
April 4,	457	Franco and Wolf, merchandize.....	9 00
April 4,	458	Browning and Mayer, groceries.....	15 75
April 4,	459	Jacob Lindley, furnishing.....	13 05
April 4,	460	M ore, Cullius and Carlisle.....	19 27
April 4,	461	Hannaman and Duzan medicines.....	11 10
April 4,	462	R L McQuat repairs.....	8 30
April 4,	463	Kirland and Fitzgibbon, medicine.....	20 25
April 4,	464	F Whitford, groceries.....	21 22
April 4,	465	J H Vajen, repairs.....	7 40
April 4,	466	John and James Bradshaw, groceries.....	18 86
April 4,	467	Kirland and Fitzgibbon, groceries.....	382 46
April 4,	468	Charles Rommel, repairs.....	4 40
April 5,	469	J F Fairbanks, merchandize.....	10 30
April 5,	470	West and Stewart, stationery.....	7 75
April 5,	471	A Wallace, groceries.....	10 77
April 5,	472	H J H-rn, merchandize.....	4 05
April 5,	473	Charles Mayer, groceries.....	6 60
April 5,	474	Hannaman and Duzan, lights.....	66 50
April 5,	475	A E Jones & Co., furnishing.....	11 45
April 5,	476	S C G Hunt, repairs.....	6 32
April 7,	477	Mary Wegan, attendance.....	8 00
April 10,	478	Peter C Wetzel, attendance.....	34 07
April 10,	479	Wood, fuel.....	20 60
April 17,	480	E Thomas, attendance.....	75 00
April 18,	481	Maria S Sawyer, attendance.....	10 00
April 19,	482	I P Forquy, repairs.....	30 55
April 21,	483	Eliza Leekert, attendance.....	16 00
April 21,	484	Julia C Utley attendance.....	40 46
April 22,	485	John Morgan, attendance.....	20 68
April 22,	486	L L Gillett, attendance.....	12 50
April 22,	487	B F Bryant, attendance.....	26 00
April 25,	488	Ann Wickett, attendance.....	32 00
April 25,	489	G Sylvester, provisions.....	16 45
April 25,	490	Thomas B Elliott, salary.....	161 67
April 25,	491	Hannaman and Duzan, repairs.....	11 95
April 25,	492	Kirland and Fitzgibbon groceries.....	39 81
April 25,	493	Jacob Hoover, provisions.....	20 15
April 25,	494	Andrew Hoover, provisions.....	17 72
April 25,	495	Hannaman and Duzan, medicines.....	6 92
April 25,	496	Craighead and Browning, lights.....	45 39
April 25,	497	Ketcham and Merrill, furnishing.....	4 55
April 25,	498	J H Vajen, repairs.....	12 20
April 25,	499	Franco and Wolf, merchandize.....	11 50
April 25,	500	John and James Bradshaw, groceries.....	10 59
April 25,	501	John Ott, furnishing.....	12 00
April 25,	502	A M Brittain, beef.....	105 30
April 25,	503	J M Talbott, merchandize.....	44 20
April 25,	504	P McNaught, merchandize.....	11 45
April 25,	505	Institute for the Blind, merchandize.....	11 78

D. J.—46

**SCHEDULE of payments on account of expenses of the Indiana
Hospital for the Insane, for the fiscal year ending, October 31st,
1854.—Continued.**

Date of Voucher	Number.	To whom paid, and on what account.	Amount.
1-54.			
April 25,	506	E Penhagast, repairs.....	\$22 31
April 25,	507	W C Holmes, flour.....	133 00
April 25,	508	Moore, Carter and Ousler, merchandize.....	13 92
April 27,	509	Maria S Sawyer, attendance.....	10 00
May 1,	510	George A Torbet, salary.....	50 00
May 1,	511	George Hassong, attendance.....	50 00
May 1,	512	Jerotna Hassong, attendance.....	24 00
May 2,	513	William Kennedy, attendance.....	105 00
May 2,	514	Mary Lowry, attendance.....	60 00
May 2,	515	Isabella Lowry, attendance.....	40 00
May 2,	516	Catharine Barker, attendance.....	10 00
May 2,	517	George Willig, attendance.....	30 00
May 2,	518	James Fendly, attendance.....	15 00
May 2,	519	James Dillon, attendance.....	20 00
May 3,	520	Edward Thomas, attendance.....	25 00
May 3,	521	William Winchester, attendance.....	57 42
May 3,	522	Elizabeth Carlisle, attendance.....	60 00
May 3,	523	James Ralston, attendance.....	20 00
May 5,	524	Henry Barker, attendance.....	30 00
May 5,	525	William Lawler, attendance.....	36 00
May 16,	526	Martha McClain, attendance.....	12 25
May 17,	527	L L Giller, attendance.....	22 50
May 17,	528	Isaac Doty, produce.....	35 00
May 20,	529	Elizabeth Leekert, attendance.....	16 00
May 20,	530	Mary Wegant, attendance.....	8 00
May 20,	531	Eliza Leekert, attendance.....	8 00
May 20,	532	Anna Wetzel, attendance.....	13 16
May 22,	533	George Lowe, furnishing.....	150 00
May 23,	534	I H Shimer, current expenses.....	100 00
May 25,	535	A M Brittain, beef.....	181 75
May 25,	536	Franco and Wolf, merchandize.....	5 00
May 25,	537	John and James Bradshaw, groceries.....	5 75
May 25,	538	Hannaman and Duzan, lights.....	39 10
May 25,	539	Browning and Meyer, provisions.....	52 00
May 25,	540	Munson and Brother, repairs.....	10 45
May 25,	541	W L Lathrop, merchandize.....	22 80
May 25,	542	George Lowe, repairs.....	9 75
May 25,	543	J H Vajen, repairs.....	4 09
May 25,	544	S Merrill, stationery.....	7 55
May 25,	545	Craighead and Browning, medicines.....	21 62
May 25,	546	A Graydon and Son, furnishing.....	13 05
May 25,	547	Wood and Foudray, salary, (hack hire).....	3 00
May 26,	548	Learned, Gaidner & Co., groceries.....	7 55
May 26,	549	R L McOuat, repairs.....	7 75
May 26,	550	J M Talbott, merchandize.....	38 04
May 26,	551	Jacob Lindley, repairs.....	11 49
May 26,	552	E G Ward, merchandize.....	4 15
May 26,	553	J S Athon, traveling expenses.....	94 19
May 26,	554	Hannaman and Duzan, medicines.....	2 75
May 26,	555	B S Goode, groceries.....	18 85
May 26,	556	Maria S Sawyer, attendance.....	10 00
May 29,	557	J B and I N Holmes, fuel, wood.....	125 65
May 31,	558	W C Holmes, flour.....	252 65
June 1,	559	John Nagle, attendance.....	60 00
June 1,	560	James Fendly, attendance.....	15 00
June 1,	561	James Dillon, attendance.....	20 00
June 1,	562	Elizabeth Carlisle, attendance.....	10 00
June 1,	563	Henry Bercher, attendance.....	15 00
June 1,	564	John W. Swaim, attendance.....	19 00
June 3,	565	George Willig, attendance.....	15 00
June 5,	566	James G Ralston, attendance.....	20 00
June 6,	567	I H Shimer, current expenses.....	100 00
June 6,	568	Thos. D. Hassy, attendance.....	40 00
June 9,	569	Mary Wright, salary as matron.....	100 00
June 9,	570	I H Shimer, current expenses.....	100 00
June 9,	571	George A Torbet, salary.....	50 00
June 10,	572	Catharine Barker, attendance.....	20 00
June 12,	573	I H Shimer, salary.....	300 00
June 13,	574	Mary Wegant, attendance.....	16 00

SCHEDULE of payments on account of expenses of the Indiana Hospital for the Insane, for the fiscal year ending October 31st, 1854.—Continued.

Date of Warrant.	No.	To whom paid and on what account.	Amount.
1854.			
June 13,	575	S S Gillett, attendance.....	\$12 50
June 22,	576	Mary Murphy, attendance.....	40 00
June 22,	577	Catharine Markly, attendance.....	16 00
June 24,	578	I B & I N Holmes, wood (fuel).....	74 90
June 26,	579	Ma y Murphy, attendance.....	8 66
June 29,	580	Thomas R dmond, attendance.....	33 00
July 1,	581	Thomas D Hassy, attendance.....	14 66
July 1,	5-2	J G Ralston, attendance.....	20 00
July 1,	583	Dorothy Hassang, attendance.....	16 00
July 1,	584	George Hassa g, attendance, (cook).....	50 00
July 1,	585	Catharine Esanbough, attendance.....	11 60
July 1,	586	Mary Wugant, attendance.....	8 00
July 1,	5-7	Eliza Lu ert, attendance.....	16 00
July 4,	588	James Fendler, attendance.....	15 00
July 4,	589	Peter C. Wetze, attendance.....	54 00
July 4,	590	William Winchester, attendance.....	78 00
July 4,	591	Charlotte Thomas, attendance.....	40 00
July 4,	592	William Law er, attendance.....	36 00
July 4,	593	William Kennedy, attendance.....	70 00
July 4,	594	E Thomas, attendance.....	50 00
July 4,	595	Anna Mahely, attendance.....	60 00
July 4,	596	Henry Burcher.....	15 00
July 5,	597	John Cas'elo, attendance.....	44 00
July 5,	598	Sarah Bailly, attendance.....	22 60
July 5,	599	Nicholas Kempp, attendance.....	56 33
July 6,	600	Lucy Swain, attendance.....	6 66
July 6,	601	George Welleg, attendance.....	20 00
July 6,	602	George A Torbet, salary.....	50 00
July 6,	603	Charles Mayer, groceries.....	2 05
July 6,	604	Charles R. mneil, repairs.....	8 10
July 6,	605	A S Burdett & Co., merchandise.....	7 50
July 6,	606	Moore, Carter & Ousier, merchandise.....	9 35
July 6,	607	D and W H Conklin, repairs.....	6 93
July 6,	608	Ketcham & Merrill, repairs.....	3 55
July 6,	609	H J Horn, merchandise.....	18 20
July 6,	610	P M Naught, merchandise.....	27 70
July 6,	611	A M Brittain, beef.....	37 15
July 6,	612	Browning & Ma er, groceries.....	98 29
July 6,	613	H S Kellogg, repairs.....	7 37
July 6,	614	James Lindley, repairs.....	6 10
July 6,	615	Craighead & Browning, repairs.....	8 60
July 6,	616	Delzell & Tyler, stationery.....	27 05
July 6,	617	Walter L Ram-ay, repairs.....	62 50
July 6,	618	J M Talbott, merchandise.....	73 59
July 6,	619	F Kesell, repairs.....	16 25
July 6,	620	Kitchen & Blake, merchandise.....	16 31
July 6,	621	J H Vagen, repairs.....	6 85
July 6,	622	E Pend-gast, repairs.....	26 43
July 6,	623	James Dillon, attendance.....	20 00
July 6,	624	Craighead & Browning, medicine.....	9 08
July 6,	625	West & Sewart, stationery.....	7 65
July 6,	626	R L & A W McQuat, repairs.....	36 68
July 6,	627	J B & N N Holmes, lumber.....	17 50
July 6,	628	Fred Kissel, furnishing.....	25 00
July 6,	629	Thusey & Edd, merchandise.....	7 61
July 6,	630	William Y Wiley, merchandise.....	27 46
July 6,	631	Hannaman & Duзан, medicine.....	12 20
July 6,	632	W B Lathrop, merchandise.....	7 05
July 6,	633	Jacob Hoover, provisions.....	18 59
July 7,	634	Hannaman & Duзан, lights (oil).....	37 70
July 7,	635	George Lowe, repairs.....	13 50
July 7,	636	Mills, Vinnedge & Co., groceries.....	26 43
July 7,	637	J. K. Sharpe, merchandise.....	10 50
July 7,	638	W J Forshee, repairs.....	10 70
July 7,	639	E H Wright & Co., medicine.....	12 25
July 7,	640	W H Forshee, repairs.....	10 77
July 7,	641	B S Goode, groceries.....	112 31
July 7,	642	Kirland & Fitzgibbon, medicine.....	31 75
July 7,	643	Mansur & Brother, furnishing.....	13 93

SCHEDULE of payments on account of expenses of the Indiana Hospital for the Insane, for the fiscal year ending October 31st, 1854.—Continued.

Date of Warrant.	No.	To whom paid, and on what account.	Amount.
1854.			
July 7,	644	Learned, Gardner & Co., groceries	\$6 65
July 7,	645	H S Johnson & Co., beef	204 31
July 6,	646	Franco & Wolf, merchandise	52 25
July 7,	647	Maria S Sawyer, attendance	20 00
July 6,	648	John Desh, attendance	34 25
July 6,	649	L L Gillett, attendance	12 50
July 7,	650	Catherine Barker, attendance	10 00
July 11,	651	Mary Moody, attendance	12 90
July 17,	652	I H Shimer, current expenses	100 00
July 9,	653	J B & I N Holmes, wood (fuel)	\$1 20
July 28,	654	Miss Dott, attendance	8 33
Aug. 1,	655	George Hassang, attendance (cook)	25 00
Aug. 1,	656	Dorothy Hassang, attendance	8 00
Aug. 1,	657	T B Elliott, salary	150 00
Aug. 1,	658	G A Torbet, salary	50 00
Aug. 1,	659	Thomas D Hassy, attendance	20 00
	660	John Lamariers, attendance	15 90
Aug. 2,	661	Institute for the Blind, merchandise	11 40
Aug. 2,	662	Hannaman & Duzan, lights	39 96
Aug. 2,	663	W J Forshce, repairs	8 45
Aug. 2,	664	J H Vajen, repairs	5 40
Aug. 2,	665	Browning & Maye, groceries	4 50
Aug. 2,	666	J M Talbott, merchandise	26 91
Aug. 2,	667	Franco & Wolf, merchandise	14 75
Aug. 2,	668	West & Stewart, stationery	8 63
Aug. 2,	669	Craighead & Browning, medicine	9 83
Aug. 2,	670	B S Goode, groceries	64 48
Aug. 2,	671	D & C Munson, furnishing	4 00
Aug. 2,	672	Ketcham & Merrill	9 40
Aug. 2,	673	H S Johnson & Co., beef	168 86
Aug. 2,	674	P McNaught, merchandise	11 55
Aug. 2,	675	Hannaman & Duzan, medicine	12 83
Aug. 2,	676	W C Holmes flour	333 89
Aug. 2,	677	Learned, Gardner & Co.	10 80
Aug. 2,	678	George Welle, attendance	25 00
Aug. 2,	679	Henry Bercher, attendance	15 00
Aug. 4,	680	J B Holmes, wood (fuel)	27 65
Aug. 5,	681	L L Gillett, attendance	12 50
Aug. 5,	682	Catherine Barker, attendance	10 00
Aug. 5,	683	James Dillon, attendance	20 00
Aug. 7,	684	Edward Thomas, attendance	25 00
Aug. 7,	685	W Winchester, attendance	20 00
Aug. 7,	686	W Kennedy, attendance	35 00
Aug. 7,	687	John Castello, attendance	15 00
Aug. 9,	688	Isabella Lowery, attendance	30 00
Aug. 9,	689	John Desh, attendance	19 35
Aug. 9,	690	Thomas Redmond, attendance	15 00
Aug. 10,	691	I H Shimer, current expenses	100 00
Aug. 11,	692	James Friddle, attendance	15 00
Aug. 11,	693	Dorothy Hassang, attendance	2 84
Aug. 14,	694	James G Kalsen, attendance	22 91
Aug. 15,	695	Elizabeth Leekert, attendance	36 00
Aug. 15,	696	Eliza Leekert, attendance	10 00
Aug. 16,	697	Henry Dedt, attendance	42 82
Aug. 19,	698	Lucy Johnson, attendance	16 13
Aug. 2,	699	Catherine Esomberg, attendance	12 64
Aug. 21,	700	Charlotte Thomas, attendance	10 00
Sept. 1,	701	Charlotte Thomas, attendance	10 00
Sept. 1,	702	I H Shimer, current expenses	100 00
Sept. 1,	703	I H Shimer, salary as steward	150 00
Sept. 1,	704	Catherine Barker, attendance	10 00
Sept. 1,	705	William Kennedy, attendance	35 00
Sept. 1,	706	Mary Kinner, attendance	16 00
Sept. 1,	707	Mina Armittie, attendance	10 06
Sept. 2,	708	Thomas D Hassy, attendance	20 00
Sept. 2,	709	Peter C Watzel, attendance	36 00
Sept. 2,	710	Catherine Makly, attendance	24 00
Sept. 2,	711	William Lawler, attendance	36 00
Sept. 2,	712	George Welleg, attendance	25 00

SCHEDULE of payments on account of expenses of the *Indiana Hospital for the Insane*, for the fiscal year ending October 31st, 1854.—Continued.

Date of Warrant.	No.	To whom paid, and on what account.	Amount.
1854.			
Sept. 4,	713	L. L. Gillett, attendance.....	\$12 50
Sept. 4,	714	Mari Sawyer, attendance.....	20 00
Sept. 5,	715	Franco & Wolf, merchandize.....	18 50
Sept. 5,	716	D. & W. H. Conklin, repairs.....	5 04
Sept. 5,	717	Moore, Carter & Ousler, merchandize.....	6 56
Sept. 5,	718	J. F. Fairbanks, merchandize.....	16 70
Sept. 5,	719	Charles Mayer, groceries.....	3 07
Sept. 5,	720	Hannaman & Duzan, lights (oil).....	31 67
Sept. 5,	721	C. E. Hawthorn, repairs.....	16 66
Sept. 5,	722	Craighead & Browning, medicine.....	14 93
Sept. 5,	723	Stoddard & Mayhew, merchandize.....	19 70
Sept. 5,	724	J. M. Talbott, merchandize.....	42 85
Sept. 5,	725	H. S. Johnson, beef.....	155 21
Sept. 5,	726	William J. Forshee, repairs.....	18 55
Sept. 5,	727	Hannaman & Duzan, medicine.....	17 16
Sept. 6,	728	W. Hadley & Co., groceries.....	8 30
Sept. 6,	729	William Greggs, furnishing.....	25 00
Sept. 6,	730	J. B. & I. N. Holmes, furnishing.....	90 00
Sept. 6,	731	J. & J. Bradshaw, groceries.....	9 85
	732	Kirland & Fitzgerald, medicine.....	31 00
	733	Kitchen & Blake, merchandize.....	16 67
	734	B. S. Goode, groceries.....	173 17
	735	Samuel McMillan, merchandize.....	11 00
Sept. 6,	736	D. C. Duvall, merchandize.....	6 60
Sept. 6,	737	J. B. & I. N. Holmes, provisions.....	100 50
Sept. 6,	738	Sarah Bailey, attendance.....	20 00
Sept. 6,	739	W. C. & J. Holmes, flour.....	211 40
Sept. 7,	740	A. Mullins, attendance.....	8 22
Sept. 7,	741	James Dillon, attendance.....	20 00
Sept. 8,	742	George Hossang, attendance, cook.....	25 00
Sept. 8,	743	Eliza Leike, attendance.....	8 71
Sept. 8,	744	Nicholas Kemph.....	32 76
Sept. 13,	745	Wm. Manchester, attendance.....	40 00
Sept. 15,	746	James P. Drake, wood.....	635 25
Sept. 27,	747	Mary Wright, salary as matron.....	100 00
Sept. 30,	748	Thos. B. Elliott, salary.....	100 00
Oct. 2,	749	Amanda Makly, attendance.....	60 00
Oct. 2,	750	Thomas Reumond, attendance.....	30 00
Oct. 2,	751	Peter C. Wetzl, attendance.....	15 00
Oct. 2,	752	Ann Wetzl, attendance.....	8 00
Oct. 2,	753	Edward Thomas, attendance.....	50 00
Oct. 2,	754	James Findly, attendance.....	20 86
Oct. 2,	755	James Dillon, attendance.....	20 00
Oct. 3,	756	William Stewmech, attendance.....	25 00
Oct. 3,	757	Ketcham & Merrill, furnishing.....	7 25
Oct. 3,	758	Mills, Vinnedge, & Co., groceries.....	4 95
Oct. 3,	759	Weaver & Williams, undertakers.....	41 50
Oct. 3,	760	Craighead & Browning, paints.....	13 42
Oct. 3,	761	Browning & Mayer, groceries.....	54 40
Oct. 3,	762	J. H. Vajen, hardware.....	2 10
Oct. 3,	763	S. Merrill, stationery.....	4 75
Oct. 3,	764	P. McNaught, furnishing.....	18 75
Oct. 4,	765	Fred Kissell, repairs.....	7 00
Oct. 4,	766	J. M. Talbott & Co., merchandize.....	78 38
Oct. 4,	767	Stoddard & Mayhew, merchandize.....	13 90
Oct. 4,	768	Learned, Gardner & Co., groceries.....	13 50
Oct. 4,	769	J. & J. Bradshaw, groceries.....	60 44
Oct. 4,	770	Jacob Lindley, furnishing.....	8 75
Oct. 4,	771	D. & W. H. Conklin, repairs.....	16 10
Oct. 4,	772	Kirland & Fitzgerald, groceries.....	9 70
Oct. 4,	773	E. Pende gast, repairs.....	9 92
	774		
Oct. 4,	775	Hannaman & Duzan, medicines.....	12 20
Oct. 4,	776	B. S. Goode, groceries.....	63 13
Oct. 4,	777	H. S. Johnson, beef.....	229 65
Oct. 4,	778	Elen McCune, attendance.....	15 80
Oct. 4,	779	Sanders & Shaw, repairs.....	35 00
Oct. 4,	780	Thos. D. Hassy, attendance.....	20 00
Oct. 4,	781	Geo. Hassang, attendance.....	25 00

SCHEDULE of payments on account of expenses of the Indiana Hospital for the Insane, for the fiscal year ending October 31st., 1854.—Continued.

Date of Warrant.	No.	To whom paid, and on what account.	Amount.
1854.			
Oct. 4,	782	George Willing, attendance.....	\$25 00
Oct. 6,	783	Henry Burdette, attendance.....	30 00
Oct. 6,	784	Robert Bailey, attendance.....	60 00
Oct. 7,	785	Peter Strife attendance	24 22
Oct. 7,	786	Reia Strife, attendance.....	12 40
Oct. 7,	787	William Winchester, attendance.....	20 00
Oct. 7,	788	Nicholas Kempe, attendance.	20 00
Oct. 7,	789	Isabella Lowrey, attendance.....	19 03
Oct. 7,	790	Catharine Barker, attendance.....	7 33
Oct. 7,	791	A. Mullen, attendance.....	15 00
Oct. 9,	792	L. L. Gillett, attendance.....	10 29
Oct. 18,	793	G. A. Torbet, salary	50 00
Oct. 19,	794	W. Arenketter, attendance	10 01
Oct. 21,	795	Mary Kimmar, attendance.....	13 34
Oct. 22,	796	Sarah Bailey, attendance.....	16 77
Total.....			\$23,689 39

*SCHEDULE of payments made on account of Hospital Buildings,
during the fiscal year ending October 31st, 1854.*

Date of Warrent.	No	To whom paid, and on what account.	Amount.
1853,			
Nov. 1,	142	Theodore & Springstein, brick work.....	\$600 00
Nov. 1,	143	A. Wallace, one barrel cement.....	3 00
Nov. 1,	144	Fred Kissel, painting.....	30 87
Nov. 1,	145	Brouse & Co., carpenter work.....	260 00
Nov. 1,	146	Daniel Reagan, labor.....	28 75
Nov. 1,	147	J H Vajen, hardware.....	18 50
Nov. 1,	148	Samuel Kessee, labor.....	28 12
Nov. 1,	149	J K & D Root, castings.....	254 10
Nov. 1,	150	G W Alud, lumber.....	9 96
Nov. 1,	151	Theodore & Springstein, brick and brick work.....	1,218 74
Nov. 1,	152	J B & I N H lmes, lumber.....	252 33
Nov. 1,	153	A Hough & Sons.....	131 88
Nov. 2,	154	Henry Cross, slate on new building.....	742 88
Nov. 4,	155	J L Bouram, drying lumber.....	40 00
Nov. 9,	156	Theodore & Springstein, brick work.....	1,325 37
Nov. 22,	157	Brouse & Co.....	1,107 97
Nov. 14,	157	I H Shimer, freight on slate.....	6 85
Nov 28,	158	William Lewis, on account of H Cross, slating.....	20 00
Dec. 2,	159	I H Shimer, freight on slate.....	3 55
Dec. 7,	160	J B & I N Holmes, lumber.....	457 17
Dec. 7,	160	Joseph Curzon, services as architect.....	150 00
Dec. 7,	161	Daniel Reagan, carpenter work.....	38 75
Dec. 7,	162	Frederick Kissel, painting.....	44 37
Dec. 7,	163	A Hough & Sons, blacksmithing.....	45 71
Dec. 7,	164	Daniel Kuhns, carpenter work.....	32 38
Dec. 7,	165	W B Hulse, carpenter work.....	7 88
Dec. 7,	166	Samuel Kessee, carpenter work.....	37 50
Dec. 7,	167	J H Vajen, hardware.....	43 30
Dec. 7,	168	Browning & Craighead, paints, lead, &c.....	23 73
Dec. 7,	169	B S Goode, nails.....	5 25
Dec. 12,	170	W A Bradshaw, freight on slate.....	30 50
Dec. 13,	171	Lawson Albert, labor.....	17 87
1854			
Jan. 2,	172	O Hanes, slating.....	14 37
Jan. 4,	173	Samuel Kessee, carpenter work.....	28 75
Jan. 4,	174	Henry S Kellogg, hardware.....	6 35
Jan. 4,	175	Craighead & Browning, paints, &c.....	6 47
Jan. 4,	176	Joseph Curzon, services as architect.....	75 00
Jan. 4,	177	Robert L McQuat, cooper work.....	802 53
Jan. 4,	178	William B Hulse, carpenter work.....	40 25
Jan. 4,	179	Daniel Huhns, carpenter work.....	41 25
Jan. 4,	180	Daniel Reagan, carpenter work.....	29 38
Jan. 5,	181	Fred Kissel, carpenter work.....	19 50
Feb. 8,	182	Isaac H Shime, on slate account.....	1 00
Feb. 8,	183	J B & I N Holmes, lumber account.....	225 01
Feb. 8,	184	J S Abbon, traveling expenses.....	82 37
Feb. 8,	185	Daniel Kuhns, carpenter work.....	27 00
Feb. 8,	186	Henry Gundaker, work.....	17 25
Feb. 8,	187	William B Hulse, carpenter work.....	30 00
Feb. 8,	188	Joseph Curzon, services as architect.....	17 38
Feb. 8,	189	Daniel Reagan, carpenter work.....	16 25
Feb. 16,	190	Samuel Kessee, carpenter work.....	5 00
Mar h 8,	191	George W Mears, brick.....	500 00
March 8,	192	William B Hulse, carpenter work.....	30 75
March 8,	193	Henry Gundaker, carpenter work.....	33 75
March 8,	194	Daniel Reagan, carpenter work.....	30 00
March 8,	195	Samuel Kessee, carpenter work.....	16 25
Mar h 8,	196	Lawson Albert, labor.....	18 75
March 8,	197	William D Laken, labor.....	15 62
March 8,	198	J B & I N H lmes, lumber.....	129 59
March 8,	199	J H Vajen, hardware.....	6 20
March 8,	200	Theodore & Springstein.....	86 00
March 8,	201	Craighead & Browning, paints.....	14 35
March 8,	202	Samuel Britt n, wheelbarrows.....	11 00
March 8,	203	R L McQuat, cooper work.....	220 53
March 8,	203	J K & D Root, iron, sash and patterns.....	179 48
March 8,	204	Joseph Curzon, services as architect.....	75 00
March 8,	205	Fred Kissel, painting.....	40 75

**SCHEDULE of Payments made on account of Hospital Buildings
during the fiscal year ending October 31st, 1854.—Continued.**

Date of warrant.	No.	To whom paid, and on what account.	Amount.
1854.			
March 8,	206	Daniel Kuhns, carpenter work.....	\$27 75
March 20,	207	Madison & Indianapolis railroad company, freight and drayage	3 73
March 25,	208	Isaac H Shimer, horse for new building	115 00
March 27,	209	Henry Cross, slating.....	74 82
March 28,	210	I H Shimer, one horse.....	125 00
March 28,	211	Henry Spoon, wagon.....	45 00
April 4,	212	W D Laten, labor.....	12 50
April 5,	213	Hannam n & Duzan, white lead....	20 46
April 5,	214	Theodore & Springstein, bricklaying.....	213 84
	215	James S Athou, traveling expenses.....	14 65
April 5,	216	A Graydon & Son, hardware	64 25
April 5,	217	Daniel Reagan, labor.....	29 68
April 5,	218	Lawson Albert, labor.....	17 50
April 5,	219	C Rommel, harness.....	23 00
April 5,	220	Joseph Curzon, salary and expenses.....	89 65
April 5,	221	Henry Cross, slate	14 66
April 5,	222	Fred Kissel, painting	65 38
April 5,	223	Henry Gundaker, carpenter work	34 50
April 5,	224	Daniel Kuhns, carpenter work.....	33 00
April 5,	225	W B Hulse, carpenter work.....	33 75
April 5,	226	Charles Cramer, carpenter work	27 00
April 5,	227	Samuel Keesece, labor.....	23 75
April 10,	228	B & I N Holmes, lumber.....	433 52
April 12,	229	Henry Gundaker, carpenter work	10 50
April 12,	230	Daniel Kuhns, carpenter work.....	8 75
April 21,	231	Mr. Jones, corn	36 75
April 25,	232	Jacob Hoover, corn	35 00
April 25,	233	Joseph Curzon, services as architect.....	75 00
April 25,	234	Theodore & Springstein, bricklaying.....	171 25
April 25,	235	Craighed & Browning, paints and oil.....	50 15
April 25,	236	E Pendegast, carpenter work.....	68 40
April 25,	237	Andrew Wallace, cement	6 65
April 25,	238	Fred Kissel, painting.....	70 48
April 25,	239	Daniel Reagan, labor	21 87
April 25,	240	Samuel Keesece, labor.....	20 63
April 25,	241	John Clark, labor	16 25
April 25,	242	Lawson Albert, labor.....	20 62
April 25,	243	Thomas Gleason, labor	20 00
April 25,	244	Charles Cramer, carpenter work.....	30 63
April 25,	245	W B Hulse, carpenter work	7 87
April 25,	246	Henry McLaughlin, carpenter work.....	8 75
April 25,	247	Eli Earl, carpenter work.....	5 25
April 25,	248	— Morrison, drayage on slate	4 50
May 1,	249	Daniel Reagan, labor	6 87
May 1,	250	Lawson Albert, labor	6 88
May 6,	251	Henry McLaughlin, carpenter work.....	5 25
May 17,	252	George P Dunn, carpenter work.....	24 50
May 26,	253	Theodore & Springstein, bricklaying	235 30
May 26,	254	Andrew Trucks n, carpenter work	40 25
May 26,	255	Edward Bacon, carpenter work	40 25
May 26,	256	Wm S Ayres, carpenter work	33 25
May 26,	257	Peter S Brittain, carpenter work	33 25
May 26,	258	Charles Cramer, carpenter work.....	28 00
May 26,	259	Lloyd Roberts, carpenter work.....	15 75
May 26,	260	John Roberts, carpenter work.....	15 75
May 26,	261	W B Hulse, carpenter work	35 00
May 26,	262	Eli Earl, carpenter work.....	26 25
May 26,	263	Joseph Curzon, services as architect.....	75 00
May 26,	264	Fred Kissel, painting.....	19 25
May 26,	265	J M & A L Tilford, bedstead and mattresses.....	34 00
May 26,	266	Sanders & Shaw, plastering	300 00
May 26,	267	Enos Pendegast, carpenter work	126 71
May 26,	268	Fred Kissel, painting.....	57 50
May 26,	269	Thomas Gleason, carpenter work.....	32 18
May 26,	270	Samuel Keesece, labor	33 12
May 26,	271	John Clark, labor	33 13
May 26,	272		

*SCHEDULE of payments made on account of Hospital Buildings,
during the fiscal year ending October 31st, 1854.—Continued.*

Date of Warrant.	No.	To whom paid, and on what account.	Amount.
1854.			
May 26,	273	James Hays, labor	\$23 75
June 1,	274	John Moran, wagoning	35 90
June 1,	275	I H Shimer, purchases &c.	7 10
June 7,	276	Eli Earl, carpenter work	15 75
June 12,	277	N A Brett, cooking stove	251 00
June 7,	278	Samuel Keesee, labor	10 00
June 13,	279	C H Brown, carpenter work	36 87
	280	Pratt & Craighead, lumber	97 76
	281	Indianapolis & Cincinnati railroad company, freight	39 71
	282	do do do do	17 12
June 29,	283	Charles Mayer, white lead	104 41
July 6,	284	Theodore & Springstein, bricklaying	114 35
July 6,	285	Phil Dengleburgh, carpenter	49 00
July 6,	286	A Freeman, carpenter work	42 00
	287		
July 6,	288	G L Rude, blacksmithing	8 00
July 6,	289	W S Ayres, carpenter work	66 00
July 6,	290	P S Brattain, carpenter work	57 75
July 6,	291	W B Hulse, carpenter work	57 75
July 6,	292	M Moyer, carpenter work	27 59
July 6,	293	E Bacon, carpenter work	57 75
July 6,	294	Lloyd Roberts, carpenter work	57 75
July 6,	295	I L Roberts, carpenter work	57 75
July 6,	296	C H Brown, carpenter work	28 87
July 6,	297	C Cramer, carpenter work	42 00
July 6,	298	John Clark, carpenter work	31 25
July 6,	299	J Doyle, carpenter work	15 75
July 6,	300	James Hays, carpenter work	42 50
July 6,	301	Thomas Gleeson, labor	31 25
July 6,	302	Thomas Nolin, labor	76 00
July 6,	303	Craighead & Browning, paints and oil	8 50
	304		
	305	J H Vajen, hardware	89 54
July 6,	306	J C & I N Holmes, lumber	424 48
July 6,	307	Greenwood & Co., piping	50 30
July 6,	308	F Kissel, painting	156 12
July 6,	309	E Pendegast, carpenter work	50 00
July 6,	310	A Wallace, cement	4 00
July 6,	311	Joseph Curzon, services as architect	75 00
July 6,	312	E W Wright, paints	13 35
July 6,	313	J K & D Root, sash	317 39
July 6,	314	Indianapolis and Cincinnati railroad company, freight	29 72
July 6,	315	I H Shimer, freight	5 75
July 11,	316	C H Brown, carpenter work	8 75
July 18,	317	Marlott and Caddington, ash lumber	168 55
July 18,	318	J B & I N Holmes, sash flooring	32 28
July 22,	319	J K & D Root, window glass	91 35
July 24,	320	Indianapolis and Cincinnati railroad company, freights	29 75
Aug. 2,	321	Sanders & Shaw, plastering	309 00
Aug. 2,	322	R L & A W McQuat, plumbing	126 90
Aug. 2,	323	Joseph Curzon, architect	75 00
Aug. 2,	324	Theodore & Springstein, brick work	125 50
Aug. 2,	325	A Graydon & Son, hardware	24 25
Aug. 2,	326	Craighead & Browning, paints and oils	46 95
Aug. 2,	327	J H Vajen, hardware	5 65
Aug. 2,	328	Fred Kissel, painting	113 05
Aug. 2,	329	E Pendegast, carpenter work	100 00
Aug. 2,	330	P S Britton, carpenter work	53 25
Aug. 2,	331	W S Ayres, carpenter work	51 50
Aug. 2,	332	P S Britton, carpenter work	22 75
Aug. 2,	333	W B Hulse, carpenter work	42 00
Aug. 2,	334	M Millard, carpenter work	21 25
Aug. 2,	335	A Freeman, carpenter work	32 87
Aug. 2,	336	E Bacon, carpenter work	38 37
Aug. 2,	337	L Roberts, carpenter work	42 00
Aug. 2,	338	J L Roberts, carpenter work	42 00
Aug. 2,	339	William Harpin, carpenter work	38 50

*SCHEDULE of payments made on account of Hospital Buildings,
during the fiscal year ending October 31st., 1854.—Continued.*

Date of Warrant.	No.	To whom paid, and on what account.	Amount.
1854.			
Aug. 2.	340	C Cramer, carpenter work	\$42 00
Aug. 2.	341	John Clark, labor	28 75
Aug. 2.	342	Thomas Gleeson, labor	23 12
Aug. 3.	343	John Moran, hauling	34 00
Aug. 3.	344	Miles Greenwood, steam piping	3,500 00
Aug. 16.	345	Mr Heatherston, hauling brick	13 50
Aug. 19.	346	Indianapolis and Cincinnati railroad company, freight	15 10
Aug. 21.	347	J K & D Root, castings	150 00
Aug. 22.	348	Indianapolis and Cincinnati railroad company, freight	4 60
Sept. 1.	349	do do do do	13 24
Sept. 2.	350	M Greenwood, labor	150 00
Sept. 5.	351	Sanders & Shaw, plastering	565 76
Sept. 5.	352	Joseph Curzon, architect	75 00
Sept. 6.	353	I B & J Stumph, stone work	442 70
Sept. 6.	354	Fred Kissell, painting	133 25
Sept. 6.	355	J B & I N Holmes, lumber	579 34
Sept. 7.	356	Enos Pendegast, carpenter work	75 50
Sept. 7.	357	J B & I N Holmes, timber	75 35
	358	Craighead & Browning, paints, brushes, etc	28 35
	359	J K & D Root, castings	4 84
Sept. 7.	360	D & W Conklin, hardware	65 10
Sept. 7.	361	W S Ayres, carpenter work	60 00
Sept. 7.	362	P S Brittain, carpenter work	52 50
Sept. 7.	363	L Roberts, carpenter work	52 50
Sept. 7.	364	J T Roberts, carpenter work	50 75
Sept. 7.	365	William Harpin, carpenter work	44 62
Sept. 7.	366	Charles Cramer, carpenter work	52 50
Sept. 7.	367	John Clark, labor	37 50
Sept. 7.	368	Thomas Gleeson, labor	36 87
Sept. 9.	369	Ebenezer Catlin, digging well	30 00
Sept. 13.	370	Pratt & Kreglo, sash and flooring, etc	326 23
Sept. 23.	371	Ebenezer Catlin, digging well	30 00
Sept. 26.	372	Cincinnati and Indianapolis railroad company, freights	26 28
Oct. 3.	373	Miles Greenwood, castings	2,000 00
Oct. 3.	374	C & J Cox, copper work	68 00
Oct. 3.	375	J B Johnson, carpenter work	23 50
Oct. 3.	376	J K & D Root, castings	418 06
Oct. 3.	377	Dumont & West, making boilers	1,500 00
Oct. 3.	378	Munson & Hight, stone for boiler house	200 97
Oct. 3.	379	E Pendegast, carpenter work	90 00
Oct. 3.	380	A Wallace, cement	3 60
Oct. 3.	381	J H Vajen, hardware	4 20
Oct. 3.	382	Fred Kessel, painting	119 50
Oct. 4.	383	Saunders & Shaw, plastering	340 00
Oct. 4.	384		
Oct. 4.	385	W L Ramsey, plumbing	318 15
Oct. 4.	386	Joseph Curzon, services as architect	75 00
	387	I B & J Stumph, stone masonry	120 38
Oct. 5.	388	Eaglesfield & Morgan, repairing wagon	2 75
	389		
Oct. 5.	390	Wm S Ayres, carpenter work	41 00
Oct. 5.	391	P S Britton, carpenter work	39 37
Oct. 5.	392	L Roberts, carpenter work	38 50
Oct. 5.	393	J L Roberts, carpenter work	35 00
Oct. 5.	394	C Cramer, carpenter work	30 37
Oct. 5.	395	W Harpin, carpenter work	38 50
	396		
	397		
Oct. 5.	398	Thos. Wiley, carpenter work	21 00
Oct. 5.	399	John Clark, labor	16 37
Oct. 5.	400	Thomas Gleeson, labor	28 75
Oct. 5.	401	Ebenezer Catlin, digging well	17 00
Oct. 5.	402	Theodore & Springstein, brick and bricklaying	423 50
Oct. 5.	403	Ebenezer Catlin, digging well	30 18
Oct. 7.	404	William S Ayres, carpenter work	13 00
Oct. 7.	405	P S Britton, carpenter work	10 50
Oct. 7.	406	Lloyd Roberts, carpenter work	10 50

*SCHEDULE of payments made on account of Hospital Buildings,
during the fiscal year ending October, 31st, 1854—Continued.*

Date of Warrant.	No.	To whom paid, and on what account.	Amount.
1854.			
Oct. 7,	407	J T Roberts, carpenter work	\$10 50
Oct. 12,	408	John Moran, teamster.....	17 00
Oct. 12,	408	James Bradshaw.....	2 00
Oct. 12,	409	Miles Greenwood, hands for pipe work.....	200 00



OFFICE OF TREASURER OF STATE, }
Indianapolis, November 1, 1854.}

*To the Hon. the Commissioners of the
Indiana Hospital for the Insane:*

The undersigned herewith submits a statement of the receipts and payments on account of said Institution, for the fiscal year ending October 31, 1854.

Resources.

Appropriations of 1854.....	\$18,000 00
From Delinquent Revenue, 1851.....	2,600 00
Loan from State Bank.....	4,946 67
Miscellaneous Receipts.....	840 71
	<hr/>
	\$26,387 38

Payments made at the Treasury during the same period.

Paid orders drawn by the Board for last year's expenses.....	\$1,358 84	
Paid orders drawn by the Commissioners during the fiscal year 1854.....	23,689 39	
Paid orders drawn by Auditor of State,	1,333 90	
	<hr/>	\$26,382 13
Balance on hand.....		<hr/>
		\$5 25

The undersigned herewith submits a detailed statement showing to whom, and for what purpose, and to what amount, payments have been made by the Board during the said fiscal year.

All of which is respectfully submitted :

ELIJAH NEWLAND,
Treasurer of State.

OFFICE OF TREASURER OF STATE. }
Indianapolis, November 1, 1854.}

*To the Hon. the Commissioners of the
Indiana Hospital for the Insane:*

The undersigned herewith submits a statement of the receipts and payments on account of Hospital Buildings, for the fiscal year ending October 31, 1854.

Amount on hand Nov. 1, 1853.....	\$20,172 50
On account of Loan from Sinking Fund.....	11,160 00
	<hr/>
	\$31,332 50
Total amount of payments on said amount for the same period.....	31,594 38
	<hr/>
Overdraft.....	\$261 88

I herewith submit a statement of the persons to whom money has been paid, and for what purpose the same has been expended.

All of which is respectfully submitted:

ELIJAH NEWLAND,
Treasurer of State.



EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE TRUSTEES

OF THE

INDIANA INSTITUTE

FOR THE

EDUCATION OF THE BLIND.

TO THE GOVERNOR.

INDIANAPOLIS:

AUSTIN H. BROWN, STATE PRINTER.

1854.

DJ47



OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTE.

TRUSTEES,

ISAAC BLACKFORD, *President.*

JAMES G. READ,

WILLIAM B. McCULLOUGH,

JOHN F. CARR,

JOHN H. COOK,

E. W. H. ELLIS, *Secretary.*

SUPERINTENDENT,

REV. GEORGE W. AMES.

PROF. G. W. HOSS, A.M., and C. M. WALKER, A.B., *Teachers
in the Literary Department.*

L. S. NEWELL, *Teacher of Music.*

S. McGIFFIN, *Teacher of Handicraft.*

MRS. H. J. HOSS, *Teacher of Handicraft.*

MRS. C. B. SISSON, *Matron.*

THEOPHILUS PARVIN, *Physician.*

E. NEWLAND, *Treasurer.*



TRUSTEES' REPORT.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the State of Indiana :

The Trustees of the Indiana Institute for the Education of the Blind, present to you this Eighth Annual Report.

Our last Report was made on the 31st of October, 1853, the close of the fiscal year.

That Report shows that, in order to keep the Institute in operation, and to pay various debts against it, contracted before we came into office, we had been compelled to borrow twelve thousand dollars. That sum, indeed, was found to be insufficient for the purpose, and we were obliged before the end of the year, to resort to an over-draft upon the Treasury for eighteen hundred and forty-four dollars and sixty cents.

At our first meeting in the present fiscal year, November the 18th, 1853, accounts against the Institute to the amount of two thousand four hundred and sixty-three dollars and forty-eight cents, were presented and allowed. See the items in the Secretary's Report, Nos. 200 to 224, both inclusive. That sum, and the balance aforesaid of eighteen hundred and forty-four dollars and sixty cents, make four thousand three hundred and eight dollars and eight cents. The receipts into the Treasury after the last Report up to said meeting in November, were seventeen thousand one hundred and ninety-nine dollars and seventy-two cents, being the Legislative appropriation to pay the remaining half of certain

obligations mentioned in that Report; eight thousand dollars, being the Legislative appropriation for current expenses; and two hundred and seventy-four dollars and forty-three cents from the Superintendent, for the items of which, see the Secretary's Report. Nos. 12 to 15, both inclusive; the whole amounting to twenty-five thousand four hundred and seventy-four dollars and fifteen cents. Balance in the Treasury, twenty-one thousand one hundred and sixty-six dollars and seven cents.

There was a special meeting of the Board on the 8th of December, 1853, at which Mr. George W. Hoss was elected a teacher in the place of Mr. Fay, resigned. Mr. Hoss's salary was to be five hundred dollars, and he and his family were to reside in the Institute.

The Board met on the 14th of December, 1853. Accounts amounting to thirteen hundred and forty-four dollars and eighty-eight cents were presented and allowed. See the items in the Secretary's Report, Nos. 225 to 240, both inclusive. The receipts into the Treasury since the meeting in November last, were two hundred and thirty-four dollars and sixty-nine cents from the Superintendent. See the items in the Secretary's Report, Nos. 16 and 17. Balance in the Treasury, twenty thousand and fifty-five dollars and eighty-eight cents. It was ordered that the Governor be informed that through some error committed in keeping the accounts of the Institute before the organization of the present Board, the sum of thirteen hundred and sixty-two dollars and thirty-three cents, had either been twice drawn from the Treasury, or was improperly withheld from the Institute. That information was communicated to the Governor as the order required.

The Board met on the 11th of January, 1854. Accounts of the amount of eleven hundred and fifty-six dollars and fifty-seven cents were presented and allowed. See the items in the Secretary's Report, Nos. 241 to 253, both inclusive. The receipts into the Treasury since the last meeting, were three hundred and eight dollars and forty-one cents from the Superintendent. See the items in the Secretary's Report, Nos. 18, 19 and 20. Balance in the Treasury, nineteen thousand two hundred and seven dollars and seventy-two cents.

The Board met on the 8th of February, 1854. Accounts amounting to one thousand and ninety-three dollars and sixty-six cents were presented and allowed. See the items in the Secretary's

Report, Nos. 254 to 264, both inclusive. The Legislative appropriation of seventeen thousand one hundred and ninety-nine dollars and seventy two cents, was applied towards the payment of the obligations aforesaid, as the law required. The receipts into the Treasury since the last meeting, were one hundred and seventy-eight dollars and sixty-six cents from the Superintendent. See the items in the Secretary's Report, Nos. 21, 22 and 23. Balance in the Treasury, one thousand and ninety-three dollars. Mrs. H. Hoss was elected a teacher in the female department in the place of Miss Bennet, resigned.

The Board met on the 12th of April, 1854. Accounts amounting to twenty-five hundred and eighty-four dollars and ninety-eight cents, were presented and allowed. See the items in the Secretary's Report, Nos. 266 to 295, both inclusive. The receipts into the Treasury since the last meeting were five hundred and eight dollars and twenty-two cents from the Superintendent, for the items of which, see the Secretary's Report, Nos. 24 to 29, both inclusive; and from Delinquent Revenue, twenty-two hundred dollars. Balance in the Treasury, twelve hundred and sixteen dollars and twenty-four cents.

The Board met on the 10th of May, 1854. Accounts amounting to seven hundred and seventy-seven dollars and four cents, were presented and allowed. See the items in the Secretary's Report, Nos. 296 to 303, both inclusive. The receipts into the Treasury since the last meeting were one hundred and sixty-nine dollars and fifty-nine cents from the Superintendent. See the items in the Secretary's Report, Nos. 31, 32 and 33. Balance in the Treasury, six hundred and eight dollars and seventy-nine cents.

The Board met on the 14th of June, 1854. Accounts amounting to fourteen hundred and fifty dollars and twenty-seven cents, were presented and allowed. See the items in the Secretary's Report, Nos. 304 to 311, both inclusive. The receipts into the Treasury since the last meeting, were four hundred and forty-one dollars and nine cents from the Superintendent. See the items in the Secretary's Report, Nos. 34, 35 and 36. Balance against the Treasury, four hundred dollars and thirty-nine cents. An insurance on the main Building of the Institute of fifteen thousand dollars was obtained.

The Board met on the 12th of July, 1854. Accounts amount-

ing to fourteen hundred and thirty-five dollars and seventy-nine cents, were presented and allowed. See the items in the Secretary's Report, Nos. 312 to 325, both inclusive. The receipts into the Treasury since the last meeting, were two hundred and seventy-three dollars and fifty-two cents from the Superintendent. See the items in the Secretary's Report, Nos. 37, 38 and 39. A loan of two thousand dollars was obtained from the Sinking Fund, and the proceeds, eighteen hundred and sixty dollars, were placed in the Treasury. Balance in the Treasury, two hundred and ninety-seven dollars and thirty-four cents. Doctor T. Parvin was elected Physician for the Institute, at a salary of fifty dollars. The Superintendent was authorized to expend a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars during the ensuing vacation, in visiting the several counties of the State for the purpose of obtaining pupils. The election of officers for the Institute (except the Superintendent, whose term was not expired,) resulted as follows: Mrs. C. B. Sisson, Matron; Mr. G. W. Hoss, Teacher in the literary department; Mrs. H. Hoss, Teacher in the female department of handicraft and literature; Mr. L. S. Newell, Teacher of music, and Mr. S. McGiffin, Teacher of handicraft.

The Board met on the 11th of October, 1854. Accounts amounting to sixteen hundred and seventy dollars and sixty-seven cents, were presented and allowed. See the items in the Secretary's Report, Nos. 326 to 344, both inclusive. The receipts into the Treasury since the last meeting, were four hundred and sixty-five dollars and seventy-seven cents from the Superintendent. See the items in the Secretary's Report, Nos. 41 to 45, both inclusive. Balance against the Treasury, nine hundred and seven dollars and fifty-six cents. The Superintendent was authorized to employ Mr. C. M. Walker as a Teacher in the literary department, at a salary of two hundred dollars; and the salary of Mrs. Hoss was fixed at one hundred and fifty dollars.

Since the last meeting, the Institute has become chargeable for current expenses of this month, seven hundred and forty-seven dollars and fifty-one cents; for pupils' clothing, forty-six dollars and nine cents; and for the Work Department, one hundred and twenty-one dollars and ninety-four cents; in all, nine hundred and fifteen dollars and fifty-four cents. See the Superintendent's Report. The receipts into the Treasury for the same time, are one hundred and eighty-eight dollars and seventy-seven cents,

from the Superintendent, for the items of which, see the Secretary's Report, Nos. 46, 47 and 48. We have obtained an additional loan of four thousand dollars from the Sinking Fund, and placed the proceeds, three thousand seven hundred and twenty dollars, in the Treasury. The Treasurer has also credited us with one hundred and ninety one dollars and fifty-nine cents, a balance of the accounts of 1852. Those receipts, together amount to four thousand one hundred dollars and thirty-six cents. Balance in favor of the Treasury of two thousand two hundred and seventy-seven dollars and twenty-six cents. From that sum must be deducted one thousand and nineteen dollars paid by the Treasurer on warrants of the Auditor, the items of which appear in the Treasurer's Report. The residue—twelve hundred and fifty-eight dollars and twenty-six cents—would be the amount in the Treasury, were all the orders, and the said expenses of this month, settled. There are, however, outstanding orders amounting to four hundred and forty-eight dollars and eighty-three cents, which, with said expenses of nine hundred and fifteen dollars and fifty-four cents not yet paid by the Treasurer, make thirteen hundred and sixty-four dollars and thirty-seven cents. By adding this last named sum to said twelve hundred and fifty-eight dollars and twenty-six cents, we have two thousand six hundred and twenty-two dollars and sixty-three cents, the amount now in the Treasury.

There are two orders amounting to twenty two dollars and twenty cents, (Nos. 141 and 142, in the Secretary's Report,) not noticed in our last year's Report; but those orders not having been yet paid, do not affect the state of the Treasury.

The above mentioned sum of one thousand and nineteen dollars paid by the Treasurer on warrants of the Auditor, is, except nineteen dollars, for salary of Superintendent. We think such salary is chargeable not on the funds of the Institute, but on the General Fund. See 1 Rev. Statutes, page 433.

We greatly regret the cause of the above-mentioned loans. That cause originated before we came into office, and is shown in our former report. We were compelled to make the loans or shut up the Institute for a considerable time, and refuse payment to its numerous creditors. We believe we adopted the most advisable course. A statement, from the proper office, of the amount due on those loans, and on one made by our predecessors, accompanies this report.

With the exception of this indebtedness, the Institute is in a very prosperous condition. The health of the pupils has been generally good during the last year, and their number has considerably increased. The Superintendent, Matron, most of the Teachers, and all the pupils, reside in the handsome and commodious Building of the Institute. And all proper means have been employed to secure the comfort of the pupils, and promote their improvement.

The Superintendent, Matron, Secretary, Treasurer, and Teachers, have discharged their respective duties ably and faithfully.

We herewith submit an Estimate of the amount which will be required to defray the expenses of the Institute for the next two years. And we annex the several reports of the Superintendent, Secretary, and Treasurer.

The Secretary's report contains an Abstract of the Expenditures of the Institute for the fiscal years of 1853 and 1854.

By order of the Board,

ISAAC BLACKFORD, *President.*

E. W. H. ELLIS, *Secretary.*

Indianapolis, 31st October, 1854.

*Estimate of the amount necessary to defray the Expenses of the
Institute for the next two fiscal years.*

For the first year:—

Salaries of resident officers.....	\$3,500
Boarding expenses of officers and pupils.....	7,200
Household furniture.....	500
School Apparatus, books, &c.,.....	350
Support of the Work Department, after deducting the receipts	500
Improvements and repairs	500
Miscellaneous purposes.....	500
Fuel and lights.....	1,000
Pupils' clothing.....	400
	<hr/>
	\$14,450

For the second year:—

The same with the first year, with the addition of one thousand dollars on account of the probable increase of pupils.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

Trustees of the Indiana Institute for the Education of the Blind:

GENTLEMEN:—My observation and experience for the year past, associated with the Blind in the Institution and visiting many of them at their homes, have tended greatly to augment my appreciation of the beneficence and importance of institutions for their education. The seeing, though illiterate, can never, at least in this country, be wholly uneducated. Mental aliment flows to them from many sources, and paths of useful enterprise invite their eager steps in many directions. But the illiterate blind are truly uneducated. Wrapped in the double night of physical and intellectual darkness they are twice blind; and a heritage of woe in possession and prospect is their present lot and future dread. Till they are old enough seriously to reflect on their condition and prospects, a degree of contentment and the light of joy may animate their hearts; but an appreciation of their real condition seldom fails to produce an almost suicidal gloom and melancholy.

Without the stimulus and aliment supplied the blind by education, a very deteriorating and prejudicial effect upon the intellect, and, I think also, upon the moral nature of its unfortunate subject, is, to say the least, the general result of the deprivation of sight.

The very liberal legislation pursued by our General Assembly, has almost entirely obviated the pecuniary difficulties in the way of blind persons, citizens of this State, procuring an education. All the expense that pupils incur while in the Institution is for clothing; and in cases where the pupil or his parents are not able to furnish suitable clothing, the Auditors of the several counties

from whence they come, are authorized to pay for such as is provided them by the Superintendent of the Institution.

An obstacle, however, more formidable than the want of means, is often found in the indifference, ignorance, or unwise solicitude of parents.

The groundless fears or mistaken kindness of parents, is often the greatest obstruction in the way of the improvement and happiness of their blind children.

As a knowledge of the object and manner of conducting the Institution becomes, through its numerous visitors and other means, more general among all classes in the State, we sincerely hope that this last and serious difficulty may be entirely removed, and that not a single blind inhabitant who is capable of being educated or elevated through its influence, will be deprived of its advantages.

For the satisfaction of those more particularly interested and for the information of the public generally, we give below a brief account of the manner in which the time of pupils in the Institution is occupied.

OCCUPATION AND DIVISION OF TIME.

The pupils are required to rise at half-past five in the morning. There-quarters of an hour are allowed for dressing, washing, &c., when the bell rings for morning prayers at six and a quarter. A quarter before seven is the breakfast hour; and at eight o'clock the regular literary exercises of the day begin, continuing till half after twelve.

As far as possible the literary exercises are confined to the forenoon, yet with our present number of teachers we find it impracticable to do this as entirely as we could wish, it being necessary to hear one or two recitations after dinner. Usually three-quarters of an hour are devoted to each recitation, with two recesses of fifteen minutes each during school hours.

The afternoon, except Saturdays, from a quarter before two till a quarter past five, is spent by the pupils of both sexes in the prosecution of their respective trades. At five and a quarter one or two taps of the bell announce that the labor of the day is closed, and the workmen summoned from toil to refreshment. After a few minutes allowed for preparation the supper bell rings at half-past

five. At seven o'clock all the pupils attend reading in the lecture room four evenings every week, where they hear some appropriate book—travels, history, poetry or the like—except on one of the evenings which is devoted to newspaper reading. Wednesday evening is given to the pupils for exercising in sacred music. Thursday evening being the usual time for weekly prayer meetings at the various churches is left without any specific duties being assigned, that all who desire may have an opportunity of attending religious services at their usual places of worship. The evening of Saturday is devoted to a preparation for the Sabbath. On Sunday all of the pupils are required, as far as practicable, to attend worship at some place of their own or their parents or guardians selection.

LITERARY DEPARTMENT.

Since the date of the last report some changes have taken place in the department of instruction. On the 8th of Jan. 1853, Prof. G. W. Hoss, was elected principal teacher in the literary department, in place of Rev. B. M. Fay, resigned. Feb. 8th, 1854, Mrs. H. J. Hoss was elected teacher of female handicraft and literature in place of Miss M. C. Bennett, resigned. At the commencement of the present session, the increased number of pupils rendered necessary the employment of an additional teacher in the literary department. The duties of Mrs. Hoss were confined to the teaching of female handicraft, and Mr. C. M. Walker, a graduate of the Ohio University, was employed as second teacher in literature. We are glad to state that the whole school is now classified in as thorough and complete manner as is permitted by our present number of teachers. As our present teachers had never, before coming into the Institution, devoted their attention to the peculiar mode of instruction practiced in the institutions of this character, it will be gratifying to your body to know that their efforts are proving in the highest degree successful.

DEPARTMENT OF MUSIC.

In this department, so essential in an Institute of this kind, we have not the requisite supply of instruments for the attainment of the highest degree of proficiency and usefulness.

As a partial remedy of this deficiency, we would especially call your attention to the importance and necessity of procuring an organ. We think there is no instrument, a knowledge of which is likely to meet with more demand, or to be of more practical benefit to its possessor than this. Already organs are introduced into many of our churches, and the number will doubtless be increased as the resources of the country are developed.

We are aware of no reason either, why the blind, if properly trained, may not, as well as any others, act as organists in our churches.

Without at present specifying every addition necessary to our musical instruments, I trust that you will use your efforts that this department may be no longer crippled in its efficiency and usefulness. While we think it very probable that but comparatively few will ever convert their musical attainments into a means of support, or perhaps make any great practical use of their musical education, yet it will, in almost every instance, cheer many a lonely hour, and chase away the darkness and gloom of discontent.

The teacher of this department, Mr. Newell, himself a blind man, and long connected with the Institution, is an illustration of the practical utility of a knowledge of this science to the blind.

WORK DEPARTMENT.

This department still remains under the care of Mr. S. McGiffin, a graduate of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Blind, who has been teacher of handicraft ever since its organization. For details you are referred to the appendix accompanying this report, which will inform you of the various trades taught, the labor performed in the various shops, and the general prosperity of this branch of our Institution.

In the expenditures indicated in the report referred to above, will be seen an item of \$582 25 paid for labor, instruction, and over-work. Over-work is work done out of the Institution hours, by those pupils sufficiently advanced in the several trades to make saleable work. For the labor thus performed they receive a fair compensation, usually about journeyman's wages. Very nearly all the time from half-past five o'clock in the morning till eight at night is occupied by public duties; but still there are small fragments of leisure time every day, occasional holidays and Saturday's

afternoon, which are at the disposal of the pupils while they make no improper or objectionable use of them.

By redeeming this time, and gathering up the fragments, that nothing be lost, some of the more advanced of both sexes, earn from fifty cents to four or five dollars per month. To many of them these little earnings are very important, since from them they provide clothing and small necessities, for which they would otherwise be dependent on their counties, parents, or friends.

Some have objected to this regulation as a useless and unjustifiable expenditure. It, however, really costs the Institution nothing. Those who receive remuneration render a full equivalent in labor and the money thus paid out being again returned into the treasury, when the manufactured articles are sold.

When, in addition to the above, are considered the incidental advantages to the pupil, such as the stimulus to industrious habits—economy both of time and money—the cultivation of a sense of self-dependence, and independence to be effectually acquired in no other way, we think that none will be found strenuously to object to this equivalent rendered for services received; besides the practice, I believe, of every other similar Institution in the Union corresponds with our own.

At a Convention of the Superintendents and Teachers of Institutions for the instruction of the Blind, held at New York on the 16th, 17th, and 18th of August, 1853, the following resolution was passed:

“Resolved, That in the opinion of this Convention, every Institution should offer employment to all its graduates of good moral character.”

I will simply direct your attention to this subject, trusting that so soon as it shall appear practicable, our present manufacturing establishment may be so enlarged as to enable us to do this. Or if thought more advisable, that a manufacturing establishment not so intimately connected with the Institution should be provided, in which those blind persons who have acquired their trades and graduated among us, can find a permanent and lifetime employment. This is not an untried experiment, for many of the older Institutions in our land have already tested its wisdom, practicability, and necessity.

NECESSARY IMPROVEMENTS AND REPAIRS.

Perhaps it will not be out of place at this time to call your attention to some improvements and repairs which are either desirable or absolutely necessary. The heating apparatus noticed in the 6th annual report of the former Board of Trustees, may be regarded for all practical purposes, almost a failure. Both of the wing furnaces, being comparatively useless, have been abandoned, and the portions of the building designed to be heated by them, have been warmed at less expense, but greater risk, by stoves.

As the rooms heated by the center furnace are not all supplied with smoke flues for stoves, the furnace there is still continued in use. I have no doubt but that these furnaces might be greatly improved, but that they could ever be made efficient for warming the building, I do not believe. It is to be feared that after all possible improvements were completed, and perhaps as much expended on them as would furnish a new apparatus of tried and well known qualities, they would still disappoint our hopes, and time and means would both be spent, in vain efforts to improve what is in itself radically defective. As all the arrangements for washing, bathing, &c., contemplate the introduction of heated air in those parts of the building devoted to these purposes, the failure of the heating apparatus, involves the further inconvenience of measurably dispensing with the use of these apartments in cold weather; or if their use is continued, it is at the expense of perpetual annoyance and repairs, caused by the freezing and bursting of pipes.

The furnaces for heating the shop, originally designed to answer a mere temporary purpose, are now worn out by long service. Of course their place requires to be supplied by some hot air system, as to introduce stoves into a building occupied as this is, would be wholly unsafe.

I am informed, by a gentleman of much practical experience in matters of this kind, that both the main building and shop may be effectually heated by a well tested steam apparatus, and that the pipes, which constitute a large part of the expense of our present furnaces, may be used in its construction.

The drying room connected with the laundry needs to be overhauled and repaired. It has never been of any service, on account

D. J.—48.

of the leakage in those pipes used for conveying through the room the steam by which the clothes were to dried. This defect often occasions serious inconvenience. In establishments where a large number of clothes must be prepared at a certain time, we cannot always depend on the weather, nor on those little make-shifts and expedients, resorted to in private families where but comparatively a few articles are to be cared for.

Pumps are also needed for the girls' and boys' wash-rooms in the east and west wings of the building. Those now in the wells have never rendered service, and the persons who put them in, having received their pay, are either unable or unwilling to make them perform.

If your Board is not already weary of hearing our wants, I would embrace this opportunity of reminding you that the fence surrounding the main building, is already considerably damaged for want of additional paint, it having as yet never received but one coat.

It would also save much domestic labor, and add greatly to the tidy appearance of the building, if the floors of the pupils dormitories, and dining room of the basement hall, and the various recitation rooms, were painted.

The painting of the wood work of the interior of the main building, I presume you are aware, is still in an unfinished condition, and requires at least one additional coat of paint.

The stucco-work on the exterior of the building, if not protected by paint, must soon decay, and not only detract from its present handsome appearance, but by retaining moisture, be a real injury to the walls.

It being past remedy, it is useless to call your attention to the present cracked condition of the walls of the building, owing to the defective foundation, or to the unfortunate results of having been compelled to use green lumber in the interior wood work.

I trust your Board will provide means for suitably enclosing the four acre lot lying north of the building. A neat fence thrown around this piece of ground, will add much to the tidy appearance of the premises, besides rendering it useful for pasture or cultivation.

There are many other improvements which should be made, and which I will take pleasure in informing you of more in detail whenever it is desired by your Board.

LIST of Pupils in attendance from October 1st, 1853, to October 31st, 1854:

No	Names.	Residence.	Cause of blindness.
1	Aaron Gayer.....	Lawrence county.....	Scarlet Fever
2	Nelson W. Richart.....	Kosciusko county.....	Congenital
3	Susanna E. Richart.....	Kosciusko county.....	Congenital
4	John M. Richart.....	Kosciusko county.....	Congenital
5	George O. Work.....	Alien county.....	Congenital
6	William E. Read.....	Oio county.....	Congenital
7	Lawrence D. Taylor.....	Marshall county.....	Inflammation
8	William T. Fleming.....	Howard county.....	Fever
9	Margaret Belcher.....	Jefferson county.....	Amour sis
10	Eli D. Hoy.....	Hamilton county.....	Congenital
11	Garly Stafford.....	Union county.....	Inflammation
12	Sarah S. Morgan.....	Union county.....	Inflammation
13	Alpha A. Paxon.....	Henry county.....	Accident
14	Mark Maudlin.....	Washington county.....	Accident
15	Mary Otteau.....	Harrison county.....	Inflammation
16	Margaret E. Barnes.....	Decatur county.....	Congenital
17	Sarah C. Barnes.....	Decatur county.....	Congenital
18	John W. Record.....	Marion county.....	Accident
19	Rachel Martin.....	Randolph county.....	Congenital
20	John Davis.....	Fountain county.....	Winter Fever
21	William T. Tooms.....	Scott county.....	Congenital
22	Allen Thorn.....	Darke county.....	Inflammation
23	Rbecca Sedam.....	Johnson county.....	Scarlet Fever
24	Sarah A. Hallton.....	Sullivan county.....	Congenital
25	M. Ann Smith.....	Harrison county.....	Congenital
26	Mary C. Smith.....	Harrison county.....	Congenital
27	Mary J. Rein king.....	Floyd county.....	Congenital
28	Thomas L. Go dwin.....	Hancock county.....	Congenital
29	Mary C. Thrall.....	Lagrange county.....	Congenital
30	Amanda C. Davidson.....	Sullivan county.....	Congenital
31	Emily J. Cole.....	Switzerland county.....	Inflammation
32	Hannah Burkit.....	Eikhardt county.....	Inflammation
33	Nancy A. Hardesty.....	Marion county.....	Scarlet Fever
34	Lucina McClellan.....	Sullivan county.....	Inflammation
35	Aram McClellan.....	Sullivan county.....	Inflammation
36	John W. D. Elmslaugh.....	Sullivan county.....	Fever
37	John Henry Short.....	Sark county.....	Fever
38	John C. Iwell.....	Floyd county.....	Inflammation
39	Matthew McGowan.....	Gibson county.....	Accident
40	John Ford.....	Marion county.....	Accident
41	Charles McClain.....	Delaware county.....	Inflammation
42	Mahalia French.....	Henry county.....	Fever
43	Sarah A. Coffin.....	Wayne county.....	Congenital
44	Cordelia T. Lovjoy.....	Warrick county.....	Congenital
45	Catharine McKensie.....	Clinton county.....	Congenital
46	William M. Ayres.....	Switzerland county.....	Congenital
47	Joseph Martin Perry.....	Marion county.....	Inflammation
48	Stanford S. Lindley.....	Washington county.....	Cataract
49	Edward Dillon.....	Gibson county.....	Accident
50	Frederic Shlaw.....	Dearborn county.....	Inflammation
51	Jonathan Beaucamp.....	Parke county.....	Measles
52	Thomas Sullivan.....	Adams county.....	Unknown
53	Catharine Smith.....	Sullivan county.....	Scrofula
54	Aram Hall.....	Boone county.....	Congenital
55	Mary M. Ramer.....	Noble county.....	Inflammation
56	Greenup Stark.....	Putnam county.....	Inflammation
57	Louis Briggs.....	Clark county.....	Inflammation
58	Aurelia Smith.....	Sullivan county.....	Congenital
59	Benjamin Fowler.....	Owen county.....	Scarlet Fever
60	William S. Hanning.....	Vigo county.....	Measles
61	C. W. Coatney.....	Jefferson county.....	Accident
62	Singleton Penick.....	Orange county.....	Inflammation
63	Mary M. Crume.....	Decatur county.....	Scarlet Fever
64	An Maria Cadaday.....	Knox county.....	Accident
65	Joseph Simonis.....	Jefferson county.....	Fever
66	Margaret A. Paul.....	Ripley county.....	Accident
67	George W. Briggs.....	Clark county.....	Inflammation
68	Sarah J. McCain.....	Crawford county.....	Congenital
69	Catharine E. Dixon.....	Delaware county.....	Erysipelas

LIST of Pupils in attendance from October 1st, 1853, to October 3, st, 1854.—Continued.

No	Names.	Residence.	Cause of blindness
70	William George.....	Madison county	Accident
71	Elizabeth O'Neil.....	Vigo county	Congenital
72	Alexander Campbell.....	Decatur county.....	Congenital
73	John Leonard.....	Spencer county	Scarlet Fever
74	Edwin Cory		Congenital
75	Robert Cope.....	Jefferson county.....	Congenital
76	James Jackson	Jefferson county.....	Congenital
77	Mary E. Smith.....	Harrison county.....	Congenital

Of the above, 10 have ceased to be pupils in the Institution. One of these was removed by her parents at our suggestion, for want of ability to learn. Two left, having completed their study in the Institution. Two were sent home for improper conduct. Five left the Institution voluntarily during term time, without any justifiable cause, thereby forfeiting their places as pupils.

Of the remaining sixty-seven, all are at the present time in attendance at the Institution, except five, who are temporarily detained, and who are expected to return as soon as circumstances will permit.

From the first establishment of the Institution till Oct. 1st, 1853, embracing a period of seven years, 80 blind persons had to a greater or less extent, received its benefits as pupils. From Oct. 1st, 1853, to the present time, or during the last year, 77 pupils have been in attendance, only three less than the whole number that had attended, during the seven preceding years of the Institution's existence.

From the above catalogue it will appear, that of ninety-odd counties in the State, but fifty, or a trifle over half, have a single pupil in the Institution, while the taxes paid by them for its support, are precisely the same as though they availed themselves of its benefits.

And further, that the entire number of pupils in attendance is not quite equal to three-fourths of the number of counties in the State, in other words it takes nearly one county and a half to furnish a pupil. If this indicated the absence in those counties of suitable subjects for education in schools of this character, it would be well, but alas it is quite otherwise.

It only shows the prevalent indifference to the misfortunes of those who live in their midst. There are probably in the State, not less than one hundred and fifty blind persons, quite as fit for instruction in this Institute as those now here. Many of whom are detained at home by their friends from wrong views or wrong motives, while others, too young to be capable of judging what is best for themselves, are suffered to have their own way. Thus between the improper bias of friends, and the whims and waywardness of children, their timidity and sensitiveness, or their vague undefined fears of going far from home among strangers, many are prevented from availing themselves of those advantages which a christian public have so liberally provided, at least till the golden

period for acquiring an education is passed, and when the child is old enough to appreciate its wants, it is too late to recover what is lost.

The blind, to be thoroughly educated, must at least have the foundation of that education laid between 10 and 15 years of age. To delay a commencement beyond this period, is to double the labor of acquisition to the pupil, and incur a loss of the acuteness of their perception that can never be recovered.

PERIODICALS.

We are indebted to the editors who favor us with their papers, and one evening in every week is devoted to reading them to the pupils. We hope that members of Congress and other public officers, in the distribution of documents, especially such as are of permanent value for statistical, historical, or scientific information, will remember the Institution for the Blind.

We are at present in receipt of the following periodicals gratuitously furnished by their editors and publishers, and for which they have the thanks of both officers and pupils:

NAMES OF PAPERS.	WHERE PUBLISHED.
Daily Indiana State Sentinel.....	Indianapolis, Ind.
Chapman's Chanticleer.....	Indianapolis, Ind.
Locomotive.....	Indianapolis, Ind.
Temperance Union.....	Indianapolis, Ind.
Christian Record.....	Indianapolis, Ind.
Gospel Herald.....	Indianapolis, Ind.
Democratic Pharos.....	Logansport, Ind.
Vincennes Gazette.....	Vincennes, Ind.
New Albany Ledger.....	New Albany, Ind.
Madison Courier.....	Madison, Ind.
American Eagle.....	Paoli, Ind.
Miami County Sentinel.....	Peru, Ind.
Boone County Pioneer.....	Lebanon, Ind.
Western Christian Advocate.....	Cincinnati, Ohio.
Central Christian Herald.....	Cincinnati, Ohio.
Newcastle Banner.....	Newcastle, Ind.
St. Joseph Valley Register.....	South Bend, Ind.

The Independent Press.....Lawrenceburgh, Ind.
 National Patriot.....Cincinnati, Ohio,
 Odd Fellows' Magazine.....Indianapolis, Ind.
 Family Friend.....Greenfield, Ind.
 Ladies' Temperance Wreat.....Connersville, Ind.

GEO. W. AMES.
Superintendent.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

The receipts and expenditures of the Institute for the Blind, from the 8th day of March, 1853, to the 31st day of October, 1854, inclusive, have been as follows :

Warrants drawn on Treasurer.

1853.	No.	To whom issued and on what Account.	Amount.
March 8,	1	Field and Day, furniture on account.....	\$128 33
March 8,	2	Sloan and Ingersoll, furniture on account.....	100 00
March 8,	3	Reynolds Kile and Tatem, for laundry and heating apparatus....	973 00
March 8,	4	John Moore, for wood.....	108 00
March 8,	5	J. C. Sample, for lumber.....	12 75
March 8,	6	Thomas Bowdon, for fitting and putting up gas burners.....	22 75
March 8,	7	Sloan, Ingersoll & Co., for furniture on account.....	125 00
March 8,	8	Thomas Borrowman, for lead.....	91 62
March 8,	9	C. J. Shingluff, for mason work.....	35 31
March 8,	10	Field and Day, for furniture on account.....	50 00
March 8,	11	John Gengrich, for payment of carpenters.....	509 41
March 8,	12	George Mitchell, for payment of painters.....	29 82
March 8,	13	M and I. Railroad Company, for sundry freight.....	25 55
March 8,	14	Kregerhager and Burgard, for stained glass.....	44 00
March 8,	15	W. A. Bradshaw, for plumbing materials.....	19 75
March 8,	16	Building Committee of Institute, for sundry expenses.....	12 27
March 8,	17	John Ott, for making pattern.....	20 00
March 8,	18	William H. Churchman, for current expenses.....	300 00
March 8,	19	George Lowe, for market wagon.....	85 60
March 8,	20	C. A. Jewett, for steel-plate engraving and impression.....	162 50
March 8,	21	Commissioners of sinking fund discharge loan for build'g purposes	17,199 72
March 15,	22	Noble and Pratt, for window blinds.....	378 00
March 15,	23	Noble and Pratt, lumber, planing, sawing, &c.....	433 43
April 2,	24	John Gengrich, for payment of sundry carpenters.....	144 50
April 2,	25	George Mitchell, for painting.....	40 25
April 2,	26	Jacob Robush, for pump.....	16 75
April 2,	27	Shellenberger & Co., for making doors on account.....	50 00
April 2,	28	Sanford Morris, for door knobs and locks.....	134 99
April 2,	29	W. L. Ramsey, for plumbing on account.....	50 00
April 2,	30	Wever and McKee, for coke and sundry freight.....	69 19
April 2,	31	A. H. Wilson, for wood.....	150 00
April 2,	32	R. R. Underhill & Co., for gearing force pumps.....	52 80
April 2,	33	Valentine Butsch & Co., for lime.....	15 00
April 2,	34	John D. Defrees, for printing and advertising.....	30 50
April 2,	35	Hannaman & Duzan, for paints, &c.....	233 03
April 2,	36	John Gengrich, for watching building on Sundays.....	40 00
April 2,	37	D. C. Munson, for sheet iron work.....	10 25
April 2,	38	Wm. H. Churchman, one quarter's salary as Superintendent.....	200 00
March 31,	39	B. M. Fay, one quarter's salary as teacher in the Institute.....	210 00
March 31,	40	L. S. Newell, one quarter's salary as Music Teacher.....	175 00
April 2,	41	S. McGiffin, one quarter's salary as Hand craft teacher.....	75 00
April 2,	42	C. B. Sis-on, one quarter's salary as Matron.....	62 50
April 2,	43	E. M. Curtis, one quarter's salary as Teacher.....	50 00

Warrants drawn on Treasurer—Continued.

1853.	No.	To whom and on what Account.	Amount.
March 31.	44	James Falconer, for dressed stone work.....	\$1,000 00
April 2,	45	John Shellenberger, for doors and other carpenters' work.....	96 49
April 12,	46	W W Roberts, for paints.....	17 66
April 2,	47	H J Horn for carpeting.....	40 35
April 2,	48	Kitchen & Blake, for carpeting.....	50 33
April 2,	49	Jacob Lindes, for table ware, &c.....	67 43
April 2,	50	H Parish, for carpeting, table linen, &c.....	57 58
April 2,	51	C J Shingluff, for mason work.....	60 62
March 31,	52	Field & Day, for settees on account.....	100 00
April 2,	53	Pierson & Cottrell, for sheet iron and tin work.....	186 76
April 2,	54	H F West & Co., for account books and stationery.....	34 25
April 2,	55	W L Ramsey, for plumbing, &c., on account.....	101 77
April 2,	56	Wm H Churchman, for current expenses.....	300 00
April 2,	57	R M Machett, for payment of sundry carpenters.....	62 25
April 2,	58	Colomon Limes, for hauling brick and sand.....	13 80
April 2,	59	Thos. Nolan, payment of laborers for grading grounds of Institute.....	34 75
April 15,	60	Thomas Moore, for wood.....	99 00
April 6,	61	Sloan & Ingersoll, for furniture on account.....	250 00
April 15,	62	Barrett & Davis, for plumbing material.....	23 27
April 15,	63	J H Vajen, for building hardware.....	190 53
April 9,	64	Field & Day, for making settees.....	212 30
April 15,	65	A W Kingsbury, for material and work on laundry apparatus.....	163 02
April 15,	66	Kingsbury, Taft, Scott & Co., for castings for building.....	125 75
April 18,	67	F Costigan, for architectural services on account.....	100 00
April 18,	68	George Hawks, for bell.....	57 20
April 18,	69	F Robush, for one pump.....	18 00
April 18,	70	C J Shingluff, for paving on account.....	175 00
April 18,	71	W Geise & Sons, for beads for rails work.....	145 52
July 7,	72	Louden & Duffy, for roofing workshop and privies.....	51 90
July 7,	73	Thomas Nolan, for grading on account.....	60 00
July 7,	74	James Hume, for force pumps and brass work for plumbing.....	276 86
July 7,	75	George P Weaver & Co., for door mat material.....	45 57
July 7,	76	G H Caldwell & Co., for roof fence, gates, &c.....	2,830 95
July 7,	77	W H Gross, for six cords of wood.....	12 00
July 7,	78	Weyer & McKee, for coke, &c.....	23 15
July 7,	79	C J Shingluff, for paving on account.....	50 00
July 7,	80	William Schultz, for repairing pianos.....	18 00
July 7,	81	Pratt, Kreglo & Co., for window blinds.....	74 75
July 7,	82	Pratt, Kreglo & Co., for doors, lumber, &c.....	148 92
July 7,	83	Thomas Borowman, for laid paper.....	20 73
July 7,	84	A L Tilford, for furniture and mattresses.....	17 85
July 7,	85	C J Shingluff, for mason work.....	5 61
July 7,	86	Thomas Nolan, for payment of laborers.....	148 56
July 7,	87	William Roe, for wood.....	49 00
July 7,	88	George Mitchell, for painting.....	67 37
July 7,	89	R M Machett, for payment of sundry carpenters.....	359 81
July 7,	90	Madison and Indianapolis R R Company, for sundry freights.....	148 00
July 7,	91	William H Churchman, for current expenses.....	461 85
July 7,	92	William H Churchman, for expenses of work department.....	151 73
July 7,	93	William H Churchman, for pupils' clothing.....	82 94
July 7,	94	Williamson & Haugh, for railing for cellar.....	61 12
July 7,	95	M Byrket, for bath tubs, wash tubs, cloth tubs, &c.....	91 04
July 7,	96	W L Ramsey, for plumbing account.....	135 75
July 7,	97	J R Osgood, for broom handles.....	27 39
July 7,	98	F Costigan, for architectural services.....	150 00
July 7,	99	C J Shingluff, for paving account.....	150 00
July 7,	100	Thomas Nolan, for grading account.....	50 00
July 7,	101	C A Jewett, for impressions from engraving of Institute.....	63 00
July 7,	102	O C Bullard, for gas four months up to June.....	63 74
July 7,	103	F Costigan, for architectural services.....	445 00
July 7,	104	Principal of Institute for Blind, for brush material.....	27 06
July 7,	105	Thomas Nolan, for payment of laborers.....	310 12
July 7,	106	R M Machett, for payment of carpenters.....	462 50
July 7,	107	George Mitchell, for painting.....	199 87
July 7,	108	Madison and Indianapolis R R Co., for sundry freights.....	13 40
July 7,	109	William H Churchman, for current expenses.....	362 70
July 7,	110	William H Churchman, for expenses of work department.....	78 97
July 7,	111	William H Churchman, for pupils' clothing.....	73 76
July 7,	112	Superintendent of gas works, for coke.....	44 00
July 7,	113	Superintendent of gas works, for pipe.....	19 50
July 7,	114	A L Tilford, for case for work room.....	40 00
July 7,	115	H J Horn, for window curtains and carpeting.....	56 44
July 7,	116	Baker & Van Phul, for gas pipes and fixtures.....	86 87
July 7,	117	William Dunn, for roofing on account.....	20 00

Warrants drawn on Treasurer—Continued.

1853.	No.	To whom issued and on what Account.	Amount.
July 7,	118	J Davenport, for broom corn.....	32 40
July 7,	119	John Kyle, for bedst ads.....	56 50
July 7,	120	M Little, for broom corn wire.....	29 05
July 7,	121	M L Ramsay, for labor and plumbing.....	7 37
July 7,	122	Thomas Nolan, for grading.....	160 00
July 7,	123	B M Fay, for one quarter's salary as teacher.....	200 00
July 7,	124	L S Newell, for one quarter's salary as teacher.....	175 00
July 7,	125	S McGiffin, for one quarter's salary as teacher.....	75 00
July 7,	126	C B Sisson, for one quarter's salary as matron.....	62 50
July 7,	127	E M Curtiss, for one quarter's salary as teacher.....	50 00
July 7,	128	A & B F Haugh, for iron work on Institute building.....	348 15
July 7,	129	J H Vag-n, for hardware for building.....	13 30
July 7,	130	W H Churchman, for current expenses.....	395 33
July 7,	131	W H Churchman, for expenses of work department.....	68 23
July 7,	132	W H Churchman, for pupils' clothing.....	66 87
July 7,	133	Thomas Nolan, for payment of laborers for grading.....	167 61
July 7,	134	Geo Mitchell, for painting.....	229 43
July 7,	135	R M Machett, for payment of carpenters.....	223 68
July 7,	136	F Cottigan, for sundries on account.....	23 26
July 7,	137	V Butsch, for lime.....	12 65
July 7,	138	J H Cook, for services as trustees.....	8 00
July 7,	139	James G Read, for services as trustee.....	61 84
July 7,	140	W B McCollough, for services as trustee.....	27 60
July 7,	141	J F Carr, for services as trustee.....	14 20
July 7,	142	Isaac Blackford, for services as trustee.....	8 00
July 23,	143	Sloan, Ingersoll & Co., for furniture on account.....	50 00
July 23,	144	Brown & McVey, for lumber on account.....	50 00
July 23,	145	A R Kingsbury, for sundry work on laundry apparatus.....	21 00
July 23,	146	Sloan & Ingersoll, balance for furniture.....	213 50
July 23,	147	Sloan & Ingersoll, for turning mouldings.....	17 15
July 23,	148	Pratt, Kreglo & Co., for window blinds.....	71 50
July 23,	149	T G Gaylord & Co., for interest on fence accounts.....	35 38
July 23,	150	H Parish, for carpeting and bed-ticking.....	35 47
July 23,	151	Hannaman & Duzan, for paints, &c.....	151 95
July 23,	152	Walker & Vandegrift, for lumber.....	102 70
July 23,	153	C J Shingluff, for paving.....	33 81
July 23,	154	A J Alexandre, for lumber.....	191 53
July 23,	155	Pratt, Kreglo & Co., for lumber and machine work.....	257 39
July 23,	156	Brown & McVey, for fencing lumber.....	69 63
July 23,	157	Ketchum & Merrill for knobs for window blinds.....	34 38
July 23,	158	George Mitchell, for painting.....	28 20
July 23,	159	R M Machett, for payment of carpenters.....	244 62
July 23,	160	Thomas Nolan, for payment of laborers.....	230 50
July 23,	161	Smith & Laurie, for plastering on account.....	500 00
Aug. 10,	162	Thomas Borrowman, for lead pipe.....	14 91
July 29,	163	B M Fay, for one quarter's salary as teacher.....	200 00
Aug. 10,	164	A L Tilford, for furniture.....	34 00
July 29,	165	L S Newell, for one quarter's salary as music teacher.....	175 00
July 29,	166	S McGiffin, for one quarter's salary as teacher of handicraft.....	75 00
July 29,	167	E M Curtiss, for one quarter's salary as teacher.....	50 00
July 29,	168	C B Sisson, for one quarter's salary as matron.....	62 50
Aug. 10,	169	A R Kingsbury, for work on laundry apparatus.....	11 32
Aug. 10,	170	Thomas Nolan, for grading Institute grounds.....	93 00
Aug. 10,	171	Jas Falconer, for sundry stone work.....	102 01
Aug. 10,	172	W H Churchman, for current expenses.....	1,165 10
Aug. 10,	173	W H Churchman, for expenses of work department.....	16 06
Aug. 10,	174	W H Churchman, for pupils' clothing.....	85 61
Aug. 10,	175	F Robush, for one pump.....	12 00
Aug. 10,	176	C J Shingluff, for paving.....	201 45
Aug. 10,	177	Smith & Laurie, for plastering on account.....	1,500 00
Aug. 10,	178	Geo Mitchell, for painting.....	68 12
Aug. 10,	179	Thomas Nolan, for payment of laborers for grading.....	128 75
Aug. 10,	180	R M Machett, for payment of carpenters.....	96 63
Sept. 10,	181	Smith & Laurie, for balance for plastering.....	323 68
Sept. 10,	182	Hotton & Macy, for castings for stairs.....	25 23
Sept. 10,	183	R M Machett, for payment of carpenters.....	52 25
Sept. 10,	184	Pratt, Kreglo & Co., for lumber, sawing, and planing.....	73 29
Sept. 10,	185	Weyer & McKee, for coke.....	58 80
Sept. 10,	186	Geo Mitchell, for painting.....	43 77
Sept. 10,	187	Hassleman & Vinton, for castings.....	27 10
Sept. 10,	188	Thomas Nelson, for payment of laborers.....	169 36
Sept. 10,	189	W H Churchman, for current expenses.....	231 43
Sept. 10,	190	W H Churchman, for expenses of work department.....	51 00
Sept. 10,	191	W H Churchman, for expenses of pupils' clothing.....	8 18

Warrants drawn on Treasurer—Continued.

1853.	No	To whom issued and on what Account.	Amount.
Sept. 10,	192	W H Churchman, for salary and travelling expenses.....	660 00
Sept. 14,	193	Building Committee, for sundry expenses.....	16 14
Sept. 14,	194	C Mahony, for books.....	25 00
Sept. 14,	195	G W Mears, for medical services.....	40 75
Sept. 14,	196	A Haugh & Co., for sundry iron work.....	55 18
Sept. 14,	197	W H Churchman, for carriage and book-case.....	175 00
Sept. 14,	198	Carey & Long, for painting.....	102 32
Sept. 14,	199	S Schofield, for extra allowance on cistern.....	25 00
Nov. 18,	200	Little, Drum & Anderson, for sundries.....	138 87
Nov. 18,	201	C & J Cox, for sundries.....	49 02
Nov. 18,	202	Hannaman & Luzan, for bill of paints.....	59 91
Nov. 18,	203	Jas Sulgrove, for harness and repairs.....	10 85
Nov. 18,	204	Jacob Lindley, for quesswaare.....	21 15
Nov. 18,	205	Jas Felconer, for balance on -tone work.....	376 45
Nov. 18,	206	H S Kellogg, for bill of hardware.....	396 78
Nov. 18,	207	Thomas Nolan, for grading.....	114 35
Nov. 18,	208	(Not issued).....	
Nov. 18,	209	(Not issued).....	
Nov. 18,	210	(Not issued).....	
Nov. 18,	211	A R Kingsbury, for repairs of heating apparatus.....	5 75
Nov. 18,	212	R M Machett, for carpenters work.....	3 00
Nov. 18,	213	G W Ames, for current expenses.....	341 72
Nov. 18,	214	G W Ames, for pupils' clothing.....	30 50
Nov. 18,	214	Jas G Read, for services as trustee.....	59 84
Nov. 18,	215	Wm B McCollough, for services as trustee.....	64 00
Nov. 18,	215	G W Ames, for labor in shop.....	15 25
Nov. 18,	216	John H Cook, for services as trustee.....	10 00
Nov. 18,	216	G W Ames, for current expenses.....	500 00
Nov. 18,	217	(Not issued).....	
Nov. 18,	218	C J Field, for work material.....	26 57
Nov. 18,	219	Geo Pitts, for bill of ice.....	16 20
Nov. 18,	220	E T McIntire, for work material.....	35 32
Nov. 18,	221	H T Johnson, for wood.....	31 25
Nov. 18,	222	Oliver Rice, for pump and labor.....	18 00
Nov. 18,	223	John Butcher, for wood.....	92 50
Nov. 18,	223	Thomas Nolan, for painting shrubbery.....	29 74
Nov. 18,	224	Abel Cuttins, for labor in shop.....	16 66
Dec. 14,	225	Joseph Larkney, for wood.....	72 50
Dec. 14,	226	A R Kingsbury, for laundry apparatus.....	10 50
Dec. 14,	227	G W Ames, for pupils clothing.....	14 95
Dec. 14,	228	G W Ames, for work department.....	170 75
Dec. 14,	229	G W Ames, for current expenses.....	552 53
Dec. 14,	230	Jacob Lindley, for queensware.....	7 07
Dec. 14,	231	Perkins Institute for Blind, for books.....	73 00
Dec. 14,	232	Little, Drum & Anderson, for coal.....	129 85
Dec. 14,	233	E W H Ellis, for bill of beads purchased in New York.....	136 31
Dec. 14,	234	Joseph H Carey, for painting.....	14 30
Dec. 14,	235	J & J Bradshaw, for provisions.....	18 20
Dec. 14,	236	Eli Atkinson, for shrubbery.....	37 50
Dec. 15,	237	J H Cook, for taking inventory.....	21 09
Dec. 15,	238	W B McCollough, for services as trustee.....	27 60
Dec. 15,	239	John F Carr, for services as trustee.....	52 50
Dec. 15,	240	J H Cook, for services as trustee.....	6 00
1854.			
Jan. 11,	241	B M Fay, for salary as teacher.....	200 00
Jan. 11,	242	W L Ramsay, for bill of plumbing.....	148 95
Jan. 11,	243	T Wilde, for carpenter work.....	19 75
Jan. 11,	244	Eli A Wood, for wood.....	137 50
Jan. 11,	245	Joseph Reiphard, fixtures and repairs.....	26 76
Jan. 11,	246	William Steeg, for work material.....	17 00
Jan. 11,	247	L S Newell, for salary as teacher.....	150 00
Jan. 11,	247	Indiana coal company for coal.....	42 00
Jan. 11,	248	John W Dawson, for wood.....	53 62
Jan. 11,	249	(Not issued).....	
Jan. 11,	250	S McGiffin, for salary as teacher.....	87 50
Jan. 11,	251	C B Sisson, for salary as marion.....	75 00
Jan. 11,	252	M C Bennett, for salary as teacher.....	50 00
Jan. 11,	253	G W Ames, for current expenses.....	148 49
Feb. 8,	254	Wm Barnes, for wood.....	44 36
Feb. 8,	255	Barnes & Talcator, for wood.....	207 50
Feb. 8,	256	W R Ramsay, for labor.....	28 38
Feb. 8,	257	A R Kingsbury, for repairs.....	47 20
Feb. 8,	258	John Flape, for three pigs.....	9 18
Feb. 8,	259	Peter Smith, for broom corn.....	183 60

Warrants drawn on Treasurer—Continued.

1854.	No.	To whom issued and upon what Account.	Amount
Feb. 8,	260	Walker & Vandegrift, lumber.....	\$4 25
Feb. 8,	261	G W Ames, for current expenses.....	443 44
Feb. 8,	262	G W Ames, for pupils' clothing.....	15 95
Feb. 8,	263	G W Ames, for work department.....	97 80
Feb. 8,	264	Indianapolis Coal Company, for coal.....	12 00
Feb. 8,	265	James M Ray, sinking fund loan.....	17,199 72
April 12,	266	Adams & Co's Express, for work material.....	263 63
April 12,	267	Weaver & Williams, work in bath room.....	34 00
April 12,	268	Henry Colestock, work on furnace.....	62 25
April 12,	269	William O Hogue, broom handles.....	22 00
April 12,	270	Oliver Rice, pump.....	16 00
April 12,	271	H J Horn, dry goods.....	15 00
April 12,	272	Secrest & French, repairs on cistern.....	12 00
April 12,	273	Aaron Aldredge, shrubbery.....	89 83
April 12,	274	Francis Dickerson, for one cow.....	30 00
April 12,	275	R S Haskins, for wood.....	57 50
April 12,	276	Indianapolis Journal Company, paper and advertising.....	11 00
April 12,	277	J R Osgood, broom handles.....	41 48
April 12,	278	Richard Hodges, sundry repairs.....	6 00
April 12,	279	Indianapolis Coal Company, for coal.....	48 00
April 12,	280	O B Torbet, for advertising.....	8 00
April 12,	281	G W Ho-s, salary as teacher.....	125 00
April 12,	282	L S Newell, music teacher.....	150 00
April 12,	283	Harriet Huss, teacher.....	25 00
April 12,	284	C B Sisson, Matron.....	75 00
April 12,	285	Samuel McGiffin, teacher of handicraft.....	87 50
April 12,	286	G W Ames, current expenses.....	466 42
April 12,	287	G W Ames, pupils' clothing.....	15 20
April 12,	288	G W Ames, work department.....	100 62
April 12,	289	G W Ames, current expenses.....	514 59
April 12,	290	O W Ames, pupils' clothing.....	13 42
April 12,	291	G W Ames, work department.....	151 40
April 12,	292	W B McCullough, services as Trustee.....	25 60
April 12,	293	James G Read, services as Trustee.....	76 80
April 12,	294	J H Cook, services as Trustee.....	16 74
April 12,	295	M C Bennett, teacher.....	25 00
May 10,	296	G W Ames, current expenses.....	309 73
May 10,	297	G W Ames, pupils' clothing.....	10 08
May 10,	298	G W Ames, work department.....	119 30
May 10,	299	Thomas Nolan, labor.....	29 00
May 10,	300	Delzell & Tyler, stationery.....	36 50
May 10,	301	Louden & Duffy, roofing workshop.....	36 00
May 10,	302	J H Cook, services as Trustee.....	5 37
May 10,	303	H S Kellogg, stoves and hardware.....	171 06
June 14,	304	G W Ames, current expenses.....	625 48
June 14,	305	G W Ames, pupils' clothing.....	44 82
June 14,	306	G W Ames, work department.....	96 05
June 14,	307	Amos Miller, broom corn.....	395 20
June 14,	308	E T McIntyre, work material.....	30 49
June 14,	309	Wes & Stewart, work material.....	140 26
June 14,	310	G W Ames, insurance on Institute.....	112 50
June 14,	311	John H Cook, services as Trustee.....	5 37
June 14,	312	W B McCullough, services as Trustee.....	25 00
July 12,	313	John H Cook, services as Trustee.....	5 37
July 12,	314	J F Carr, services as Trustee.....	24 40
July 12,	315	J G Read, services as Trustee.....	29 92
July 12,	316	G W Ames, current expenses.....	412 38
July 12,	317	G W Ames, pupils' clothing.....	40 80
July 12,	318	G W Ames, work department.....	140 52
July 12,	319	Mothershead & Bullard, medical attendance.....	102 00
July 12,	320	W H Talbott, repairing clock.....	13 25
July 12,	321	Adams & Company's Express, for work material.....	21 77
July 12,	322	Hannaman & Duzan, for medicines.....	43 24
July 12,	323	Thomas Nolan, shrubbery.....	41 00
July 12,	324	G W Ames, salaries of officers and teachers.....	487 50
July 12,	325	Indianapolis Coal Company, for coal.....	48 00
Oct. 11,	326	C B Sisson, Matron.....	75 00
Oct. 11,	327	H J Hoss, teacher.....	50 00
Oct. 11,	328	G W Hoss, Teacher.....	125 00
Oct. 11,	329	S McGiffin, teacher in handicraft.....	87 50
Oct. 11,	330	L S Newell, teacher of music.....	150 00
Oct. 11,	331	G W Ames, traveling expenses during vacation.....	105 88
Oct. 11,	332	J R Osgood, work material.....	27 94

Warrants drawn on Treasurer—Continued.

1854.	No.	To whom issued and on what Account.	Amount.
Oct. 11,	333	S G Howke, books.....	\$35 50
Oct. 11,	334	William Haugh, for blacksmithing.....	12 02
Oct. 11,	335	P S Rhinehart, for repairs.....	9 90
Oct. 11,	336	Austin H Brown, or printing.....	10 25
Oct. 11,	337	West & Stewart, books and stationery.....	36 20
Oct. 11,	338	E T McIntyre, for work material.....	93 68
Oct. 11,	338	L S Newell, bill of music.....	17 22
Oct. 11,	340	G W Ames, current expenses.....	418 76
Oct. 11,	341	G W Ames, pupils' clothing.....	21 44
Oct. 11,	342	G W Ames, work department.....	45 70
Oct. 11,	343	G W Ames, current expenses.....	345 68
Oct. 11,	344	G W Ames, pupils' clothing.....	3 00
Total.....			\$77,538 96

Receipts by Treasurer.

1853.	No.	From whom received and on what Account.	Amount.
March 10	1	S W Norris, balance in hands of late Treasurer.....	\$5,291 64
March 10.	2	State of Indiana, appropriation for current expenses of 1853.....	8,400 00
March 10.	3	State of Indiana, appropriation to pay sinking fund loan.....	17,199 72
July 8.	4	Sinking fund, proceeds of loan.....	5,880 00
July 9	5	W H Churchman, receipts of work department.....	577 15
July 29,	6	Sinking fund, proceeds of loan.....	5,500 00
Aug. 11,	7	W H Churchman, balance in hands of Superintendent.....	1,184 46
Aug. 11.	8	W H Churchman receipts of work department.....	785 61
Sept. 26.	9	W H Churchman receipts of work department.....	495 21
Nov. 1.	10	State of Indiana, appropriation to pay sinking fund loan.....	17,199 72
Nov. 1.	11	State of Indiana, appropriation for current expenses of 1854.....	8,000 00
Nov. 19.	12	W H Churchman, current expense fund.....	99 57
Nov. 19,	13	G W Ames, pupils' clothing refunded.....	66 94
Nov. 19,	14	G W Ames, proceeds of work department.....	99 92
Nov. 19,	15	G W Ames, sale of lumber.....	8 00
Dec. 3,	16	G W Ames, pupils' clothing refunded.....	10 45
1854.			
Jan. 11,	17	G W Ames, proceeds of work department.....	224 24
Jan. 11,	18	G W Ames, pupils' clothing refunded.....	4 76
Jan. 11,	19	G W Ames, proceeds of work department.....	254 15
Jan. 11,	20	G W Ames, sale of sundries.....	49 50
Feb. 7,	21	G W Ames, pupils' clothing refunded.....	9 10
Feb. 1,	22	G W Ames, sale of cow.....	18 00
Feb. 1,	23	G W Ames, proceeds of work department.....	151 56
March 3	24	G W Ames, miscellaneous receipts.....	121 00
March 3,	25	G W Ames, pupils' clothing refunded.....	5 00
March 3,	26	G W Ames, proceeds of work department.....	104 50
March 31,	27	G W Ames, pupils' clothing refunded.....	8 15
March 31,	28	G W Ames, proceeds of work department.....	266 57
March 31,	29	G W Ames, miscellaneous.....	3 00
March 31,	30	State of Indiana, delinquent revenue of 1851.....	2,200 00
May 2,	31	G W Ames, pupils' clothing refunded.....	2 35
May 2,	32	G W Ames, proceeds of work department.....	163 24
May 2,	33	G W Ames, miscellaneous.....	4 00
June 3,	34	G W Ames, proceeds of work department.....	432 84
June 3,	35	G W Ames, miscellaneous.....	6 25
June 3,	36	G W Ames, pupils' clothing refunded.....	2 00
July 5,	37	G W Ames, miscellaneous.....	15 70
July 5,	38	G W Ames, pupils' clothing refunded.....	6 35
July 5,	39	G W Ames, proceeds of work department.....	251 47
July 5,	40	Sinking Fund, proceeds of loan.....	1,800 00
Aug. 7,	41	G W Ames, miscellaneous.....	51 30
Aug. 7,	42	G W Ames, pupils' clothing refunded.....	4 07
Aug. 7,	43	G W Ames, proceeds of work department.....	323 30
Oct. 6,	44	G W Ames, pupils' clothing refunded.....	14 20
Oct. 6,	45	G W Ames, proceeds of work department.....	72 90
Oct. 31,	46	G W Ames, miscellaneous.....	10 00
Oct. 31,	47	G W Ames, pupils' clothing refunded.....	8 50
Oct. 31,	48	G W Ames, proceeds of work department.....	170 27
Oct. 31,	49	Sinking Fund, proceeds of loan.....	3,720 00
Total.....			\$30,717 66

RECAPITULATION.

Receipts from March 8, 1853, to October 31, 1853, as follows:

From legislative appropriations.....	\$31,675 82
From sinking fund loans.....	11,160 00
From work department, &c.....	1,857 97
Total	<u>\$44,693 79</u>

Expenditures for same period.

On account of furniture.....	\$2,160 88
On account of construction and repairs	18,666 78
On account of fuel and lights.....	676 88
On account of current expenses.....	3,216 41
On account of miscellaneous accounts.....	300 75
On account of printing and stationery	315 25
On account of sinking fund loans	17,199 72
On account of officers and salaries	2,683 28
On account of work department	823 28
On account of pupils' clothing.....	317 36
Total	<u>\$46,360 59</u>
Showing an excess of expenditures of.....	<u>1,666 80</u>

Receipts from November 1, 1853, to October 31, 1854.

From legislative appropriations.....	\$27,499 29
From pupils' clothing refunded	141 87
From work department.....	2,514 96
From miscellaneous sources	286 75
From sinking fund loans.....	5,580 00
Total	<u>\$36,022 87</u>

Expenditures for same period.

Excess of expenditures for 1853....	18,666 80
On account of pupils' clothing.....	234 50
On account of work department	2,398 75
On account of current expenses...	5,314 74
On account of construction and repairs.....	1,889 53
On account of miscellaneous accounts.....	447 94
On account of furniture.....	28 22

On account of fuel and light.....	\$ 977 58
On account of officers and salaries.....	2,460 41
On account of printing and stationery.....	227 67
On account of sinking fund loans.....	17,199 92

Total.....	<u>\$32,844 86</u>
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Showing a balance in the hands of the Treasurer, on the 31st of October, 1854, providing all warrants have been paid, of \$3,178 01. To this amount should be added the sum of \$1,362 23, which properly belongs to the Institute, but which is in dispute between the Treasurer and late Superintendent. Were this sum placed to the credit of the Institute, the balance in the treasury, at the close of the fiscal year, would be the sum of \$4,540 24.

It is proper also to state, that the sum of \$1,000 paid to the Superintendent on account of salary, and the sum of \$19, for stationery, paid on a warrant of the Auditor of State, both of which are properly chargeable upon the general fund, have been charged up against the funds of the Institute. If the law is not sufficiently clear and definite on these points, it requires early amendment.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

E. W. H. ELLIS, *Secretary*.

Indianapolis, Nov. 25, 1854.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Trustees of the Indiana Institute for the Education of the Blind.

GENTLEMEN: The undersigned, Treasurer for the Institute, herewith submits a statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Institute, for the fiscal year ending October 31st, 1854:

November 1st, 1853.		
Balance brought forward, 1852.....	\$191 59	
Balance of appropriation for expenses of 1854.....	6,155 40	
Appropriation to pay debts.....	17,199 72	
From delinquent revenue for 1851.....	2,200 00	
From loans by Trustees.....	5,580 00	
Miscellaneous receipts.....	3,044 15	
	<hr/>	
Total assets		\$34,370 86
Payments for the same period:		
Warrants drawn by the Board Trustees.....	\$30,728 23	
Warrants drawn by the Auditor of State	1,019 00	
	<hr/>	\$31,747 23
Leaving balance on hand.....		<hr/> <u>2,623 63</u>

The undersigned herewith submits a detailed statement of the Orders drawn by the Trustees for said Institute, showing on what account, for what purpose, and to whom, money has been paid during the fiscal year. All of which is

Respectfully submitted,

E. NEWLAND,

Treasurer of State.

NOVEMBER, 1st, 1854.

SCHEDULE of orders paid by the Treasurer of State on account of Indiana Institute for the Education of the Blind, for the fiscal year ending October 31st, 1854.

Date of Order.	No.	To whom paid, and on what account.	Amount.
1854			
Nov. 18.	200	Little, Drum & Andersons, merchandise.....	\$138 87
Nov. 18.	201	C & J Cox, merchandise.....	42 02
Nov. 18.	202	Hannaman & Duzan, paints, oil, &c.....	59 91
Nov. 12.	203	James Sulgrove, harness, &c.....	10 65
Nov. 18.	204	Jacob Lindley, queensware.....	21 15
Nov. 18.	205	James Falconer, stone work.....	376 15
Nov. 18.	206	H S Kellogg, merchandise.....	396 78
Nov. 18.	207	Thomas Nolan, grading.....	114 45
	208		
	209		
	210		
Nov. 18.	211	A R Kingsbury, work on heating apparatus.....	5 75
Nov. 18.	212	R M M chett, carpenter work.....	3 00
Nov. 18.	213	G W Ames, sup't. current expenses.....	341 72
Nov. 18.	214	James G Read, services as trustee.....	59 84
Nov. 18.	214	G W Ames, sup't, pupils' clothing.....	30 50
Nov. 18.	215	W B McCullough, services as trustee.....	64 00
Nov. 18.	215	G W Ames, sup't, labor in the shop.....	15 25
Nov. 18.	216	John H Cook, services as trustee.....	10 00
Nov. 18.	217	G W Ames, sup't, current expenses.....	500 00
Nov. 18.	218	C J Field, work material.....	26 57
Nov. 18.	219	George Pitts ice.....	16 20
Nov. 18.	220	E J McIntire, work materials.....	35 32
Nov. 18.	221	H S Johnson, wood.....	31 25
Nov. 18.	222	Oliver Rice, work on pumps and well.....	18 00
Nov. 18.	223	Thomas Nolan, setting out shrubbery.....	29 74
Nov. 18.	223	John Butcher, wood.....	92 50
Nov. 18.	224	Abel Cutting, labor in work department.....	16 66
Dec. 14.	225	Joseph Lackey, 29 cords wood.....	72 50
Dec. 14.	226	A R Kingsbury, work on laundry.....	10 50
Dec. 14.	227	G W Ames, sup't, pupils' clothing.....	14 95
Dec. 14.	228	G W Ames, sup't, expenses of work department.....	170 75
Dec. 14.	229	G W Ames, sup't, current expenses.....	552 75
Dec. 14.	230	Jacob Lindley, merchandise.....	7 07
Dec. 14.	231	Parkers Institute, merchandise.....	75 00
Dec. 14.	232	Drum & Anderson, merchandise.....	129 85
	233		
	234	Joseph H Carey, painting.....	14 30
Dec. 14.	235	J & J Brodshaw, provisions.....	18 20
Dec. 14.	236	J M Ray, sec. sinking fund.....	17,199 72
Dec. 15.	237	I H Cook, recording and taking inventory.....	21 00
Dec. 15.	238	W B McCullough services as trustee.....	27 60
Dec. 15.	239	John F Carr, services as trustee.....	52 80
Dec. 15.	240	John H Cook, services as trustee.....	6 00
1854			
Jan. 11.	241	B M Fay, salary.....	200 00
Jan. 11.	242	W S Ramsey, plumbing.....	148 95
Jan. 11.	243	T Wide, carpenter work.....	19 75
Jan. 11.	244	Elias Wood, wood.....	137 50
Jan. 11.	245	J P Re nheart, repairs.....	26 76
Jan. 11.	246	William Slug, work materials.....	17 00
Jan. 11.	247	Indianapolis Coal Co, coal.....	42 00
Jan. 11.	248	John W Dawson, wood.....	53 62
Jan. 11.	249	L S Newell, salary.....	150 00
Jan. 11.	250	S M McGiffin, salary.....	87 50
Jan. 11.	251	J B sesson, salary.....	75 00
Jan. 11.	252	M C Bennett, salary.....	50 00
Jan. 11.	253	G W Ames, sup't, current expenses.....	148 49
Feb. 8.	254	William Barnes, wood.....	44 36
Feb. 8.	255	Talkington & Barnes, wood.....	207 50
Feb. 8.	256	Walter Ramsay, repairs.....	28 38
Feb. 8.	257	A R Kingsbury, repairs.....	47 20
Feb. 8.	258	John A lker, hogs.....	9 8
Feb. 8.	259	P. ter Smith, broom corn.....	183 00
Feb. 8.	260	W lker & Vandegrift, lumber.....	4 25
Feb. 8.	261	G W Ames, sup't, current expenses.....	443 44
Feb. 8.	262	G W Ames, sup't, pupils' clothing.....	15 95

SCHEDULE of orders paid by the Treasurer of State on account of Indiana Institute for the Education of the Blind, for the fiscal year ending October 31st, 1854—Continued.

Date of Order.	No.	To whom paid, and on what account.	Amount.
1854			
Feb. 8,	263	G W Ames, sup't, work department.....	\$97 80
Feb. 8,	264	Indianapolis Coal Company, coal.....	12 00
	265		
April 12,	266	Acams & Co's. Express, w rk material.....	163 63
April 12,	267	Weaver & Williams, repairs.....	34 00
April 12,	268	Henry Colecott, repairs.....	62 25
April 12,	269	William T Hogue, broom handles.....	22 00
April 12,	270	Oliver Rice, pump.....	16 60
April 12,	271	H J Horn, merchandise.....	15 00
April 12,	272	Secrest & French, repairing cistern.....	12 00
April 12,	273	Aaron Aldridge, shrubbery.....	69 83
April 12,	274	Francis Deckerman, 1 cow.....	30 00
A. ril 12,	275	R S Haskens, wood.....	57 50
April 12,	276	Ind. Journal Company, advertising.....	11 00
April 12,	277	A R Osgood, broom handles.....	41 48
April 12,	278	Richard Hodges, repairs.....	6 00
April 12,	279	Indianapolis Coal Company, coal.....	48 00
April 12,	280	Indiana State Sentinel, advertising.....	8 00
April 12,	281	G W Hoss, salary.....	125 00
April 12,	282	L S Newell, salary.....	150 00
April 12,	283	Mrs H Hoss, salary.....	25 00
April 12,	284	E B Sesson, salary.....	75 00
April 12,	285	S M Giffin, salary.....	87 50
April 12,	286	G W Ames, sup't, current expenses.....	466 42
April 12,	287	G W Ames, sup't, pupils' clothing.....	15 20
April 12,	288	G W Ames, sup't, work department.....	100 62
April 12,	289	G W Ames, sup't, current expenses.....	514 50
April 12,	290	G W Ames, sup't, pupils' clothing.....	13 42
April 12,	291	G W Ames, sup't, work department.....	151 40
April 12,	292	W B McCullough, services as trustee.....	25 60
April 12,	293	James G Read, services as trustee.....	76 80
April 12,	294	John H Cook, services as trustee.....	16 74
April 12,	295	W C Bennett, salary as teacher.....	25 00
May 10,	296	G W Ames, sup't, current expenses.....	369 73
May 10,	297	G W Ames, sup't, pupils' clothing.....	10 08
May 10,	298	G W Ames, sup't, work department.....	119 30
May 10,	299	Thomas Nolan, improvements and repairs.....	29 00
May 10,	300	Delzell & Tyler, stationery.....	36 50
May 10,	301	Duffy & Louden, repairs and roofing.....	36 00
May 10,	302	John H Cook per diem and mileage.....	5 37
May 10,	303	Henry S Kellogg, stoves and hardware.....	171 06
June 14,	304	G W Ames, sup't, current expenses.....	625 48
June 14,	305	G W Ames, sup't pupils' clothing.....	44 82
June 14,	306	G W Ames, sup't, work department.....	96 05
June 14,	307	James Miller, work department.....	395 20
June 14,	308	F J McIntire, work material.....	30 49
June 14,	309	West & Stewart, work department.....	140 36
June 14,	310	G W Ames, sup't, insurance.....	112 50
June 14,	311	John H Cook, services as trustee.....	5 37
July 12,	312	W B McCullough, services as trustee.....	25 60
July 12,	313	John H Cook, services as trustee.....	5 37
July 12,	314	John F Carr, services as trustee.....	24 40
July 12,	315	James G Read, services as trustee.....	29 92
July 12,	316	G W Ames, sup't, current expenses.....	412 38
July 12,	317	G W Ames, sup't, pupils' clothing.....	40 80
July 12,	318	G W Ames, sup't, expenses of work department.....	140 52
July 12,	319	Mohershead & Bullard, medical attendance.....	102 00
July 12,	320	W H Talbott, repairs on clock.....	13 25
July 12,	321	Adams & Co's. Express, work material and freight.....	21 77
July 12,	322	Hannaman & Duzan, bill of medicine.....	43 28
July 12,	323	Thomas Woolen, shrubbery.....	41 00
July 12,	324	G W Ames, salary for officer and teacher.....	487 50
July 12,	325	Indianapolis Coal Co., 400 bnshels of coal.....	48 00
Oct. 11,	326	C B Sesson quarters salary.....	75 00
Oct. 11,	327	H J Hoss, quarter's salary.....	50 00
Oct. 11,	328	G W Hoss, quarter's salary.....	125 00
Oct. 11,	329	Samuel M Giffin, quarter's salary.....	87 50
Oct. 11,	330	L S Newell, quarter's salary.....	150 00
	331		

SCHEDULE of Orders paid by the Treasurer of State on account of Indiana Institute for the Education of the Blind. for the fiscal year ending October 31st, 1854.—Continued.

Date of Order.	No.	To whom paid, and on what account.	Amount
1854	332		
	333		
	334		
Oct. 11.	335	P G Reenhart, repairs.	9 90
Oct. 11.	336	Austin H Brown, Printing.....	10 25
	337	West & Stewart, books and stationery.....	36 20
	338		
	339	L S Newell, bill of music.....	17 22
Oct. 11.	340	G W Ames, sup't, current expenses.....	418 76
Oct. 11.	341	G W Ames, sup't, pupils cloth ng.....	21 44
Oct. 11.	342	G W Ames, sup't, expenses of work department.....	45 70
Oct. 11.	343	G W Ames, sup't, current expenses.....	345 68
Oct. 11.	344	G W Ames, sup't, pupils' clothing.....	3 06

LIST of Articles manufactured from Oct. 1, 1853, to Oct. 31, 1854.

No.	ARTICLES.	Value.
GIRLS' WORK.		
582	Bead Toy Baskets.....	
231	Bead Toy Vases and Goblets.....	
53	Bead Toy Chairs.....	
26	Bead Toy Sachels.....	
21	Bead Toy Hats.....	
47	Bead Toy Necklaces and Bracelets.....	
63	Bead Toy Pitchers.....	
3	Tidies.....	
11	Zephyr Lamp mats.....	
1	Watch case.....	
2	Cologne Stands.....	
2	Worsted Comforts.....	
3	Bead Toy Trunks.....	
2	Bead Toy Cradles.....	
1	Pen Wiper.....	
SHOP WORK.		
WEAVING.		
324	Yards Carpet.....	\$119 84
51	Door Mats.....	
BROOMS.		
5092	Brooms.....	1,042 15
WILLOW WORK.		
312	Market Baskets.....	349 33
212	School Baskets.....	
82	Willow Wagons.....	
14	Clothes Baskets.....	
2	Traveling Baskets.....	
3	Sewing Baskets.....	
4	Childrens' Chairs.....	
2	Willow Wagons repaired.....	
1	Chair repaired.....	
1	Reticule Baskets.....	
BRUSHES.		
692	Hair Brushes.....	228 86
298	Hand Scrubs.....	
31	Horse Brushes.....	
78	Hat Brushes.....	
1	Stove Brushes.....	
72	Shoe Brushes.....	
14	Clothes Brushes.....	

Receipts and Expenditures for October, 1854.

WORK DEPARTMENT.		DR.	CR
To am't of material on hand Oct. 1, 1852, as per former Superintendent's report..	1,070 12		
Value of manufactured articles on hand Oct. 1, 1853, as per report.....	142 55		
Value of debts due for manufactured articles at same date.....	227 24		
To work material from Oct. 1853, to Oct. 31, 1854.....	1,402 25		
To amount expended for labor, instruction and overwork in shop.....	582 25		
To amount expended for tools, fixtures and repairs.....	3 20		
To amount expended for girls' work material and overwork.....	343 59		
	3,771 20		
By cash received for manufactured articles from Oct. 1, 1853, to Oct. 31, 1854...			2,514 96
By manufactured articles on hand Oct. 31, 1854, viz :			
40 Willow W. gons.....	\$130 00		
4 doz Market Baskets.....	12 00		
8 d z School Baskets.....	14 40		
½ doz Sewing Baskets.....	90		
1 Clothes Basket.....	1 25		
12 doz Scrub Brushes.....	30 00		
13 doz Scrub Brushes.....	16 25		
14 doz Shoe Brushes.....	16 00		
7½ doz Shoe Brushes.....	8 37		
4 doz Horse Brushes.....	16 00		
½ doz Horse Brushes.....	1 50		
¼ doz Horse Brushes.....	6 75		
⅓ doz Horse Brushes.....	4 00		
3½ Clothes Brushes.....	5 25		
2 doz Clamp Scrubs.....	6 00		
5 doz Clamp Scrubs.....	12 50		
66 Clothes Brushes.....	33 65		
46 Hair Brushes.....	17 00		
88 yds of Carpet.....	30 80		
60 Door Mats.....	33 80		
Amount of girls' work on hand.....	8 50		
26 doz brooms.....	55 25		
			461 17
By raw material on hand October 31, 1854, viz :			
Willows.....	120 00		
Brush material.....	250 00		
Mat and carpet material.....	100 00		
Broom material.....	360 00		
Girls' work material.....	120 00		
			950 00
By debt due the work department October 31, 1854.....			282 96
	3,771 20		4,209 09
Balance in favor of work department.....			437 89

TABLE, showing the Expenditures and Receipts on account of the Work Department, and also the number of Pupils in attendance during each year from the commencement of the Institution to the present time.

YEAR.	Expenditures of Work De- partment.	Cash Rece'pts of the same.	No. of Pupils.
For the year 1847.....	\$376 20	\$139 27	25
For the year 1848.....	1,412 83	691 55	28
For the year 1849.....	1,264 14	981 25	38
For the year 1850.....	1 772 96	1,077 14	43
For the year 1851.....	766 67	1,012 04	52
For the year 1852.....	1,350 05	1,371 17	51
For the year 1853.....	1,259 27	1,857 06	46
From Oct. 1, 1853, to Oct. 31st, 1854.....	2,331 29	2,514 96	77
Total, to Oct. 1, 1854.....	8,209 13	7,129 48	

EXPENDITURES.

771

DATE.	BEER.		PORK.		Sundry Meats.	Butter, Lard and Eggs.	Vegetables and Fruit.	Groceries and Provisions.	Bread and Bread-stuff.	Sundries: Provisions.	Personal Property.	Domestic Hire.	Books, Stationery, Music, &c.	Fuel, lights, postage and telegraphing.	Drugs, Medicals and medical attendance.	Labor and repairs.	Miscellaneous.
	Pounds.	Price.	Pounds.	Price.													
1853—																	
November.....	912	\$53 13	712	\$25 84	\$22 84	\$20 57	\$43 15	\$130 13	.....	.....	\$11 90	\$125 50	.....	\$59 38	\$1 20	\$6 15	\$53 76
December.....	883	46 27	472	22 59	20 14	66 86	31 75	54 84	\$14 75	\$6 90	22 36	122 34	.....	60 69	.....	13 42	81
1854—																	
January.....	933	51 32	385	20 14	10 94	38 81	16 55	46 51	28 13	3 75	9 70	112 41	.....	54 95	10	13 40	37 33
February.....	1030	56 66	782	43 03	5 52	48 31	4 60	66 93	28 08	17 22	4 80	131 57	.....	38 80	.....	.....	20 92
March.....	528	24 87	331	19 34	46 55	43 49	12 65	71 46	89 73	.....	10 33	125 75	\$17 15	25 35	.....	5 65	19 27
April.....	759	46 58	506	31 25	23 62	46 64	5 74	10 55	5 00	2 25	13 78	140 20	.....	24 85	3 00	3 15	13 12
May.....	569	45 52	324	25 92	77 37	45 96	39 78	125 53	100 30	4 60	1 30	124 50	.....	24 35	.....	.....	10 95
June.....	497	39 76	427	33 84	56 76	20 44	30 15	30 97	47 42	10 79	24 60	123 83	.....	3 22	.....	5 00	5 60
July.....	380	20 40	158	15 04	65 52	31 31	42 56	71 18	26 08	18 00	1 30	89 96	.....	20 96	1 00	.....	5 45
August.....	213	17 08	.....	.....	21 10	32 31	54 40	56 97	5 10	55	1 25	107 50	.....	44 72	.....	.....	4 80
October.....	950	76 00	139	8 75	59 29	76 67	128 14	88 42	69 57	23 30	6 35	139 91	2 37	9 37	.....	13 08	16 21
Total.....	.....	\$487 59	.....	\$255 74	\$409 75	\$490 37	\$408 77	\$753 49	\$444 08	\$87 36	\$107 07	\$1,343 47	\$19 52	\$369 70	\$5 30	\$59 85	\$165 22

*TOTAL for current expenses, according to the foregoing Exhibit,
for the year ending October 31, 1854.*

1853—November.....	\$552 55
December.....	513 72
1854—January.....	443 44
February.....	466 42
March.....	514 59
April.....	369 73
May.....	625 48
June.....	412 38
July.....	418 76
August and September.....	345 68
October.....	747 51
Total...	<u>\$5,410 26</u>

*AMOUNT expended for Pupils' Clothing during the year ending
October 31, 1854.*

1853—November.....	\$14 95
December.....	45 45
1854—January.....	15 95
February.....	15 20
March.....	13 42
April.....	10 08
May.....	44 82
June.....	40 80
July.....	21 44
August and September.....	3 00
October.....	46 09
Total.....	<u>\$271 20</u>

Amount refunded for pupils' clothing, and paid over to Treasurer, from October 1, 1853, to October 31, 1854.....	<u>\$141 87</u>
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STATEMENT OF LOANS TO THE INSTITUTE FOR THE BLIND.

Balance on Loan to former Trustees, Feb. 21, 1854..	\$2,569 10
Loan to present Trustees, July 7, 1853. Interest paid to July 7, 1854.	6,000 00
Loan to present Trustees, July 25, 1853, Interest paid to July 25, 1854	6,000 00
Loan to present Trustees, July 12, 1854. Interest paid to July 12, 1855	2,000 00
Loan to present Trustees, Oct. 16, 1854. Interest paid to Oct. 16, 1855	4,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$20,569 10

The above Loans bear Interest at the rate of 7 per cent.

The Interest on the Loans above named, (which are not paid in advance of their respective dates) to April 1, 1855, is.....	765 05
Add Principal	20,569 10
	<hr/>
Total	\$21,334 15

J. B. McCHESNEY. *Assistant Clerk.*

RECEPTION OF PUPILS, AND GENERAL REMARKS FOR THE BLIND AND THEIR FRIENDS.

1. What is the Institution for the Blind? It is an Institution designed to educate, and prepare for usefulness and self-support, every blind person, of suitable age and capacity, in the State.

2. Where is it located? At Indianapolis, Indiana.

3. Who are admitted into the Institution? All blind girls and boys in the State, over eight and under twenty-one years of age. Blind persons either over or under this age may be, and often are, admitted by the Trustees.

4. Are any admitted except those who are totally blind? Yes; all who have not sufficient sight to obtain an education in the common schools of the State.

5. Is it designed alone for the poor? By no means—no more than our common schools. It is for the blind, and *all the blind*, without regard to pecuniary ability.

6. Is its object to cure blindness—to restore the blind to sight? No; it is designed to educate them.

7. What are the blind taught? Spelling, Reading, Arithmetic, Geography, Grammar, History, Moral and Intellectual Philosophy, Vocal and Instrumental Music, and some trade or handicraft, whereby they may earn a living.

8. What is the expense? Very little: parents, guardians, or friends, or where it is necessary the county is expected to furnish the pupil with clothing, and defray the expense of coming to and returning from the Institution. All else, including books and apparatus, tuition, washing, mending, lodging, boarding, medicine,

and medical attendance, is furnished by the Institution at the expense of the State.

9. Can the pupils earn anything while in the Institution? Yes; many of the more advanced female, and some of the male, pupils clothe themselves by their labor, after having been in the Institution one or two years.

10. What is necessary in order to admission into the Institution? No particular form or ceremony is necessary. Persons wishing to make application for the admission of a pupil should address the Secretary of the Board, Dr. E. W. H. Ellis, or the Superintendent, stating the name, age, cause of blindness of the applicant, what his personal habits are, and whether he is of sound mind, and free from bodily deformity and infectious disease. Also the Post Office address of the applicant, his parents or guardian. On receipt of any such application, it will be considered and an answer promptly returned.

11. When does the Institution open? On the first Monday in October, and closes on the last Wednesday in July. Pupils are expected to enter the Institution as near as many be at the beginning of the session, and spend the vacation at home, or at least out of the Institution.

12. For further information on any subject that relates to the Institution, address George W. Ames, Superintendent of the Institution for the Blind, Indianapolis, Ind. All letters or other matters designed for pupils, or persons connected with the establishment, should be addressed to the pupil or person, in his or her proper name, to the care of the Superintendent of the Institution for the Blind, Indianapolis.

13. One word more. We must insist that the parents or friends, where they are able to do so, see to it that the pupils' clothes are properly replenished and repaired during vacation; that a suitable supply of underclothes, especially socks and the like, are provided; and that visits home or to relatives during the Christmas holidays, or at any other time during the session, except in case of necessity, are not encouraged. We would further request that parents and friends unite with the officers of the Institution to secure the attendance of all the pupils on the first day, or at farthest during the first week, of the term; and their continuance, except in case of emergency, till its close. And by its close is not meant five or ten days

before the term properly ends, but till the last recitation is said, and the last duty of the last day of the session is performed.

State and county officers, ministers of the gospel, and all other friends of the unfortunate blind, are requested to communicate information to this afflicted class of our fellow citizens, and urge them to avail themselves of the bounty of the State, so liberally provided and so generously extended to them.

By order of the Board of Trustees,

GEORGE W. AMES, *Superintendent.*

REPORT

OF

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES

OF

THE INDIANA UNIVERSITY,

SUPPLEMENTAL TO THEIR ANNUAL REPORT,

FOR THE ACADEMICAL YEAR MDCCCLIII-'IV.

INDIANAPOLIS:

AUSTIN H. BROWN, STATE PRINTER.

1855.

DJ 50.



HON. DAVID KILGORE,

Speaker of the House of Representatives :

SIR :—Please lay before the House, over which you preside, the accompanying Report of the Board of Trustees of Indiana University, supplemental to their annual Report heretofore submitted, and oblige,

Your Obedient Servant,

JOHN I. MORRISON,

President of the Board.

INDIANAPOLIS, January 8, 1855.



REPORT.

To the General Assembly of the State of Indiana :

The Board of Trustees of Indiana University respectfully present the following Report, supplemental to their regular Annual Report which has already been made, in accordance with the provisions of law.

The Annual Report presents a full and detailed statement of the condition of the University, so far as relates to the several departments of instruction, the course of studies therein, the officers, students, and the ordinary operations of the Institution.

There are facts and circumstances not immediately connected with the regular progress and work of the University, which it is proper should be brought to the cognizance of the General Assembly, for such action as they may deem expedient in the premises.

It is generally known that the main University edifice, containing the chapel, the principal recitation rooms, and the halls of the two literary societies—fitted up by those societies at a large expense—together with the college and law libraries, and the libraries of the two societies, was, on the night of April 9th, last, consumed by fire. The burning occurred near the beginning of the spring vacation, when there was no fire in or about the college buildings for any lawful purpose, nor had there been for more than three days—breaking out about two o'clock at night. It is generally supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

The grand jury of the county of Monroe have spent much time in attempting to ferret out the perpetrator of the crime; and at the late term of the circuit court, an individual was indicted for arson in burning the college.

The loss of many volumes of rare and curious books, collected by the late Dr. Wylie, and a monument of his learning, is one which money cannot repair. Some of those volumes could not be furnished in the United States, and some of them could not now be had in any book market of the world; so that their destruction is justly regarded as an irreparable calamity to the State.

On the 27th of April, a special meeting of the Board of Trustees was called, to take into consideration the course necessary to be adopted, in consequence of the destruction of so much property

of the University. The Board deemed it expedient, and indeed necessary, to take immediate steps for the erection of a new University edifice. With this view, Wm. Tinsley, Esq., an architect well recommended to the Board of Trustees, was employed to prepare a design, according to a specification of accommodation furnished him, and with a limitation of costs to \$18,000. The outline of the plan which was submitted by the architect, and adopted by the Board, is herewith communicated in the paper, marked A.

In order to raise the means for this extraordinary expenditure, a subscription was proposed to the citizens of Bloomington and vicinity; and as the result, the sum of \$10,000 was subscribed. The Board further resolved to apply for a loan of \$6,000 from the Sinking Fund. The commissioners of this fund consented to grant the loan, in case legal security could be given. Members of the Board, in their individual capacity, and private citizens proffered their names, upon the agreement and understanding that application should be made to the Legislature, at the present session, to discharge them by law from personal liability, and in their stead to charge the lands granted by Congress to the State, for the use of the University, with the liabilities incurred by this loan. In this manner the loan was effected. As the State has in trust for the University full control of these lands, amounting to 23,040 acres, and of all the funds which may arise from the sale thereof, as well as all the other funds of the University, with undoubted legal power to apply these means, beneficially, for the use of the Institution, there is more than ten-fold security under the control of the State. Too individuals, the security which they have cheerfully tendered is an embarrassment upon their property, and in justice to them ought clearly to be transferred to the property of the University and charged thereon.

The Board of Trustees respectfully ask that this transfer be made by act of the General Assembly.

Immediately after the Board resolved to commence rebuilding, a contract was entered into for the necessary quantity of brick; but from uncertainty in procuring funds, and from other causes, the work of construction could not be begun before the middle of September. A strong force was then applied, and building operations were diligently prosecuted, until further progress was arrested by cold weather. A substantial foundation of stone work has been made, and the walls have been carried up to the third story, and carefully protected from the action of weather, until the work can be resumed in the spring. This is the present condition of the building. Unless the Board shall be embarrassed by the want of funds, it can be completed during the ensuing summer and fall.

The subscription in aid of the building was made prior to the present general pecuniary embarrassment of the country, and before the indications of suffering from drought; and it is feared the intervention of these causes will produce delay and difficulty, if not loss, in the collection of subscriptions. The fear of the diver-

sion of a large portion of the endowment fund, in consequence of the late decision of the Supreme Court of Indiana, has also operated unfavorably to the collection of subscriptions, and will continue to do so, until all doubt on this subject is removed.

The suit brought against the State by the Vincennes University, after various decisions by different courts, has been finally decided against the State, by the Supreme Court of the State. The decree against the State in that suit is for above sixty thousand dollars; and the court orders the decree to be discharged by the Auditor and Treasurer of State, and a certain commissioner, out of a fund in charge of the State, and which is designated in the State Treasury as the *University Fund*. The greater portion of that fund has arisen from the sales of land in the college township, in Monroe county, and belongs exclusively to the State University at Bloomington; and it is certain that the offices of the Auditor and Treasurer of State furnish no evidence of any moneys or securities, out of which the decree can be legally discharged.

It is impossible, in the opinion of the Board, that the aforesaid funds can be made liable to the said decree, which is rendered against the State alone, in a suit against the State, and to which suit the State University was not a party.

The Vincennes University has, however, moved the circuit court for a mandate to compel the Auditor and Treasurer of State and said commissioner, to discharge the said decree out of the said University fund, and that motion is now pending in that court.

The Trustees of the State University have filed a bill in chancery in the proper court, praying a decree to enjoin the Auditor and Treasurer of State and said Commissioner, from discharging the decree against the State, by the payment or transfer of any of the moneys or securities in the State Treasury or elsewhere belonging to the State University. And, as that University was no party to the suit or to the decree, the Board have every reason to expect, that the injunction will be granted and be made perpetual.

These are the facts with respect to the decree against the State, in favor of the Vincennes University. They are respectfully submitted with the hope, that the Legislature will, by law, make such disposition of the said decree, as will forever prevent it from having any effect upon the funds of the State University. These funds are held by the State, in trust, for the State University; and they must in the language of the State Constitution, "*remain inviolate, and be faithfully and exclusively applied to the purposes for which the trust was created.*"

However favorably for the State University, the questions involved in the pending controversy may, in the end, be settled, it is well known that the Institution cannot be carried on successfully, while the use of its funds is suspended or withheld by injunctions or decrees of court, unless the General Assembly shall interpose and direct, by law, that an amount, not exceeding the annual proceeds of the University fund, shall as heretofore, be paid upon the

warrant of the proper University officer; or unless other aid, such as the General Assembly may in its wisdom devise, shall be extended to meet the present emergency of the Institution. In the existing condition of the suit, there are no means without legislative action, at the command of the Board to meet the salaries of the Professors, which, for the current quarter, fall due the last of this month. The liabilities of the Board for the current year, will more fully appear from the report of the committee of Finance in the accompanying paper, marked B.

The Board confidently appeal to the General Assembly for aid, in enabling them to fulfil the obligations of honor into which they have entered; and they make the appeal with greater confidence, inasmuch as the present condition of the fund is the result of legislative action, in which the Board was not a party. They also feel great confidence, that the funds of the University will, by course of judicial decision, be relieved in such manner, that advances made for the University to meet the existing exigency, may be repaid from its own means. If the aid as asked for, shall not be granted by the General Assembly, the suspension of the University, which has been so long in successful existence, affording the means of literary and scientific education to hundreds of young men, and dispensing to many of them gratuitous instruction, would seem inevitable; and all experience shows, that the resuscitation of an institution of learning, which has been permitted once to go down, is more difficult than the building up of one upon foundations entirely new.

The lands recently granted by Congress to the State for the use of the University, ought, in the opinion of the Board, to be made productive at as early a date as practicable. As these lands were selected at a late period, when but little public land remained unsold from which selections could be made, their value cannot be placed at a high figure. In order that the most may be realized from them, the Board would propose that they be sold, on easy terms to the purchasers. The Board respectfully ask, that an act of the Legislature be passed, authorizing their sale in the following manner and upon the following conditions, viz: That the lands be sold through the Auditor and Treasurer of State, on a credit of ten years—one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid down; interest paid in advance on the residue; and the interest paid annually, in advance, with a portion of the principal, until the whole is paid. The lands to be placed in two classes; the first class to be sold at not less than three dollars and fifty cents per acre; and the second class at not less than two dollars per acre—none of said lands to be subject to entry at these prices, until after a public sale, of which due notice shall be given.

In conclusion, the Board of Trustees commend the State University to the fostering care and protection of the Legislature, asking in its behalf, such action as shall continue it an integral part of the educational system, early adopted by the founders of

our State government ; and which, under the existing constitution, is required to complete that system of public instruction, which the State has nobly undertaken to furnish the rising generation of this great commonwealth.

Respectfully submitted on behalf of the Board of Trustees of Indiana University.

JOHN I. MORRISON,
President of the Board



APPENDIX.

(A)

The Indiana University in progress of construction at Bloomington, is in the collegiate gothic style—simply and truly carried out. The exterior of closely set brick work, the openings of doors and windows on principal front having cut stone dressings, the quoins and gable copings, string and base courses of same material (a beautiful cream-colored limestone found in great abundance on the ground.) The length of front is 145 feet. The building consists of a center main building, 69 feet by 53 feet, and three stories high, gabled and surmounted by a bell turret at about 80 feet high. The chapel 66 by 50, society rooms, committee rooms, and professor's room, main hall and passages of communication to the wings, are in the center building.

The wings each about 38 feet by 26, also three stories high, but lower than the center—with intermediate spaces or side halls in which are placed stairs (to approach the chapel from either side;) the library, museum, recitation rooms, law lecture room, law library, president's room, &c., &c., in the wings. Under one wing where the ground falls considerably, a laboratory may be had, or it may be used as a hot air room, fuel, stores, &c.

The site of the building is central across the line of the principal street, leading from the court house square, and with one end to the railroad, so that both fronts of the building and one end (in all of which the character is preserved,) may be seen from the cars as they pass.

The interior is intended to harmonize in style with the exterior, simple in character, of durable materials, and similar to the North Western Christian University, just erected by the same Architect in Indianapolis.

W. TINSLEY, *Architect.*

(B)

REPORT

Of Finance Committee, August, 1854.

Mr. Jencks, from the Committee on Finance, made the following report:

The ordinary expenses of the University for the ensuing year will probably amount to six thousand dollars, viz:

President and Professors,.....	\$4,600 00	
Board of Trustees,.....	500 00	
Treasurer and Secretary,.....	125 00	
Janitor and wood.....	180 00	
Incidentals—say	595 00	
	<hr/>	\$6,000 00

Contra.

Productive Fund, Indianapolis.....	\$70,240 00	
Interest invested as per account of Gov.		
Wright,.....	7,760 00	
	<hr/>	
Total,.....	\$78,000 00	
Interest at 6 per cent on \$78,000 is....		4,680 00
Tuition fees probably.....		1,000 00
In hands of Commissioner Berry, as per report,.....		118 30
Cash in hands of Treasurer as reported,.	\$1,567 00	
Error in tuition fees in his account ..	8 00	
Error in balance reported by him in last report.....	50 00	
	<hr/>	1,625 00
Notes at interest in his, Treasurer's hands		2,523 81
		<hr/>
		\$9,947 11
Deduct estimated expenses	\$6,000 00	
Deduct proceeds of note discounted by Sinking Fund	1,860 00	
	<hr/>	7,860 00
		<hr/>
There remains.....		\$2,087 11

JAS. D. MAXWELL,
Secretary of Board.

REPORT

OF THE

BRANCHES OF THE STATE BANK

AT

RICHMOND, NEW ALBANY, SOUTH BEND AND
FORT WAYNE.

LAI'D ON THE TABLE, AND 100 COPIES ORDERED TO BE PRINTED.

INDIANAPOLIS:

AUSTIN H. BROWN, STATE PRINTER.

1855.



OFFICE OF STATE BANK OF INDIANA, }
INDIANAPOLIS, JANUARY 9TH, 1855. }

HON. A. P. WILLARD, *President of the Senate.*

SIR—Herewith please receive the annual report of the Branches of this Bank, viz: Richmond, New Albany, South Bend and Fort Wayne

The reports of the State Bank and of each of the Branches have been delivered to the State Printer some days ago, made conformably with law.

Very respectfully,

JAMES M. RAY, *Cashier.*



DR		CR.	
Notes Discounted	\$33,642 72	Capital Stock	\$167,000 00
Bills of Exchange	393,405 65	Individual Deposits	2,581 25
Suspended debts on personal security	11,467 06	Discount Received	\$1,468 80
		Rate e-t Received	5 05
		Exchange and Premiums	1,139 05
Banking House at Richmond	3,438 87		
Banking House for State Bank	1,841 80	School Fund	2,612 90
Furniture and Fixtures	876 83	Surplus Fund	271 87
		Unclaimed Dividends	197,360 63
Current Expense account	6,157 50	Fund to pay Taxes	4,068 68
Profit and Loss	35 38	Balances due to other Banks	815 63
Balances due from other Branches	3,000 00	Balances due to other Banks	1,638 14
Balances due from Eastern Banks	25,107 28	Commissioners of the Sinking Fund	758 90
Balances due from Western Banks	6,319 71	Notes in circulation, viz: Fives and upwards	2,912 50
Cash, viz. gold	21,431 56	Notes in Bank	301,401 00
Cash, viz. silver	\$91,667 40	Suspense circulation	32,226 00
Silver and copper	2,561 22		
Notes of other Banks	94,238 62		
Notes of other Branches	2,000 00		
Richmond Branch Notes	6,000 00		
	32,226 00		
	134,454 62		
	\$675,524 48		

ELIJAH COFFIN, *Cashier.*

STATE of the Branch of the State Bank of Indiana, at New Albany, 2 o'clock on Saturday, November 18th, 1854.

DR.		CR.	
Bills of Exchange.....	\$917,547 24	Capital Stock.....	\$163,850 00
Notes Discounted.....	44,181 53	Surplus Fund.....	85,540 50
Suspended Debt.....	16,374 26	Due to other Branches.....	4,473 21
Banking House and lot.....	10,500 00	Due to other Banks.....	25,517 88
State do.....	1,841 80	Deposit Account.....	31,033 10
Other real estate.....	1,958 00	Dividends Account.....	\$4,390 41
Protest Account.....	178 50	Suspense Account.....	442 68
Expense Account.....	30 20	Suspense Circulation.....	4,833 29
Due from other Branches.....	208 70	Discount Account.....	11,614 00
Due from other Banks.....	5,544 15	Premium do.....	771 60
Cash, viz: Our Branch Notes.....	74,122 12	Interest do.....	432 13
Other Branch Notes.....	157,997 00	Our Branch Notes on hand.....	1,391 46
Other States.....	16,870 00	Large Notes in Circulation.....	157,907 00
Silver.....	15,200 00	Small do.....	75,125 00
Gold.....	2,840 23	Auditor of State.....	288,734 00
	56,533 39	School Fund.....	635 73
	249,410 62	Sinking Fund Commissioners.....	217 75
			3,837 50
			\$621,688 42

Notz.—The officers of this Branch are, a *President* with a salary of \$500 per annum; a *Cashier* with a salary of \$1,500 per annum; a *Clerk* with a salary of \$1000 per annum, and a *Teller* with a salary of \$800 per annum. The Real Estate, other than that held for Banking purposes, has been regularly offered for sale in compliance with the requisition of the Charter.

J. R. SHIELDS, *Cashier*.

STATE of the Branch at South Bend of the State Bank of Indiana, November 18th, 1854.

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D.R.		C.R.	
Bills discounted.....	\$16,001 56	Capital Stock.....	\$102,340 67
Bills of Exchange.....	170,000 00	Disc amt.....	723 33
Suspended debts.....	3,045 73	Premium.....	784 87
Suspended debts with mortgage security.....	2,447 83	Interest.....	49 09
	\$191,495 11	Exchange.....	225 00
Banking House.....	5,000 00		1,782 89
State Banking House.....	1,841 80	Surplus, Fund.....	63,284 20
Other Real Estate.....	3,849 56	School Fund.....	210 00
Furniture.....	500 00	Unclaimed Dividends.....	9,558 79
Current Expenses.....	735 16	Commissioners of Sinking Fund.....	3,498 35
Protest.....	3 00		6,285 14
	11,929 52	Due to Branch at Indianapolis.....	175 22
Due from Branch at Terre Haute.....	3,000 00	Due to Branch at Fort Wayne.....	392 05
Due from Merchants' Exchange Bank.....	53,732 56	Due to Branch at Michigan City.....	12
Due from Bank of North America.....	14 70		497 39
Due from Commercial Bank, Toledo.....	4 00	Due to City Bank, New York.....	172 63
Due from State Bank of Indiana.....	97 00	Due to Citizens' Bank, Steubenville, Ohio.....	43 95
	55,848 26	Suspense circulation.....	216 58
Winslow, Lanier & Co.....	4,695 98	Circulation, Fives and upwards.....	5,727 00
Remittance.....	5,000 00	Ones, Twos and Threes.....	25,001 00
	9,695 98	Individual depositors.....	151,863 00
Cash, viz: Notes of this Branch.....	43,029 50	Certificates issued.....	27,886 49
Other Branch paper.....	21,920 00		7,623 75
Other Bank paper.....	4,603 00	Notes of this Branch on hand, Fives and upwards.....	35,510 24
	68,892 50	Ones, Twos and Threes.....	6,939 50
Specie, Silver.....	9,308 82		43,029 50
Gold.....	57,308 42		\$410,536 61
	66,675 24		
	\$410,536 61		

NOTE.—The officers of this Branch Bank are as follows:—S. C. Sample, President and Bank Attorney, with a salary of \$1,300 per annum; Horatio Chapin, Cashier, with a salary of \$1,500 per annum; John T. Lindsey, Clerk, with a salary of \$700 per annum. The Real Estate belonging to this Branch Bank, other than that for Banking purposes, has been advertised for sale about as often as once a year.

H. CHAPIN, Cashier.
By J. T. LINDSEY.

STATE of the Branch at Fort Wayne, of the State of Indiana, November 18th, 1854.

898

DR.		CR.	
Notes discounted	\$100,255 62	Capital Stock	\$145,888 00
Bills of Exchange	218,243 67	Notes in circulation, Fives and upwards	\$225,260 00
Suspended debt	16,498 35	One, Two and Threes	37,711 60
	335 002 04	Notes on hand	9,500 00
Banking House and Lots	7,000 00	Individual deposits	272,471 00
Banking House of State Bank	1,841 00	Commissioner's Sinking Fund	26,358 56
Protest	47 41	Permanent School Fund	28 00
Current Expense	110 90	Surplus Fund	121 62
Real Estate	1,967 41	Treasurer of State	100,000 00
State Bank of Indiana	102 00	Certificates of Deposit	9,907 80
Due from Branch at Evansville	5,000 00	Suspense circulation	15,300 95
Due from Branch at Evansville	405 00	Due to Branch at Indianapolis	9,796 00
Due from Phoenix Bank, New York	62,114 97	Due to Branch at Indianapolis	5,273 89
do City Bank, Buffalo	2,903 40	Due to Branch at Richmond	8,998 00
do White's Bank, Buffalo	5,148 00	Due to Branch at Madison	300 00
do Commercial Bank, Toledo	1,525 73	Due to Branch at New Albany	69
do Luther Wright's Bank, Oswego	3,000 00	Due to Branch at Lafayette	171 95
do Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Co., N. Y.	25 54	Due to Branch at Michigan City	391 29
do J. R. Morton & Co., Cincinnati	64 61	Due to Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Co.	15,135 94
do Gilmore & Brotherton, Cin.	8,805 81	Due to Bank of Pittsburgh	863 87
do Ellis & Sturgis, Cin.	4,736 98	Due to S. W. Torrey, Cincinnati	1,185 29
do Winslow, Lauter & Co., N. Y.	3,979 67	Upper Wabash Bank	443 28
do Allen, Hamilton & Co., Fort Wayne	3,603 57	Bank of Fort Wayne	3 25
do Bliss & Hubbard Toledo	4,485 25	Bank of Fort Wayne	5 50
Due from Western Banks as above	23,220 95	Suspense Account	
Due from Eastern Banks	77,171 58	Dividend	
Remittance	1,103 00	Discount	1,365 83
County Orders	3,751 26	Premium	838 93
Railroad stock	16,082 43	Interest	91 64
		Profit and Loss	13,982 60
Notes of this Branch	9,500 00		\$16,269 00
Notes of other Branches of State Bank	17,600 00		
Notes of other State Banks	17,710 00		
Gold and Silver	98,044 69		
	142,854 69		

\$615,660 47

\$615,660 47

NOTE.—To the Hon. the President of the Senate of the State of Indiana, the within is submitted as the condition of the Branch at Fort Wayne, of the State Bank of Indiana, on the 3d Saturday of November, 1854. The Real Estate of this Branch has been duly offered for sale according to the requirements of the charter. The officers and their salaries are as follows, viz: Allen Hamilton, President, with a salary of \$500 per annum; Hugh McCulloch, Cashier, with a salary of \$1,000 per annum; Hugh McCulloch, Director of the State Bank, with a salary of \$1,900 per annum, S. B. Bond, Assistant Clerk, with a salary of \$200 per annum, M. W. Hubbell, Teller and Clerk, with a salary of \$1,900 per annum, S. B. Bond, Assistant Clerk, with a salary of \$200 per annum, and rent of Banking House.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

H. McCULLOCH, *Cashier*.

REPORT
OF
THE AGENT
OF THE
COLONIZATION SOCIETY,
OF THE
STATE OF INDIANA,
IN REPLY TO A RESOLUTION OF THE SENATE.

INDIANAPOLIS:
AUSTIN H. BROWN, STATE PRINTER.
1855.

1844

THE NEW YORK

1844

SENATE CHAMBER, January 8, 1855.

Dear Sir :—I have the honor to transmit to you herewith the following resolution this day adopted by the Senate, to which a response is desired at your earliest convenience:

Resolved, That the Agent of the Indiana Colonization Society be requested, at as early a day as practicable, to furnish the Senate a statement in relation to the operations of said agency during the year 1854; the amount of money that has been expended out of State Treasury for said object, the number of colored persons, if any, that have signified a willingness to emigrate to Liberia, and all facts in his possession in relation to said population within this State.

Passed Senate, January 8, 1855.

Respectfully,

SOLON TURMAN,

Secretary of Senate.

REV. J. MITCHELL, *Agent Am. Col. Society in the West.*

HON. A. P. WILLARD,

President of the Senate of the State of Indiana:

SIR:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the resolution of inquiry in relation to colonization adopted by your branch of the General Assembly on the 8th inst.

And I herewith respectfully submit an answer thereto.

Yours with much respect,

J. MITCHELL,

Agent Colonization Society.

INDIANAPOLIS, January 9, 1855.

REPORT.

COLONIZATION SOCIETY, }
INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 9, 1855. }

*To the Honorable Members of the
Senate of the State of Indiana :*

GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your resolution of inquiry, on the subject of African colonization, and respectfully submit the following answer thereto ; qualifying that answer, however, by the statement, that since the first of August, '54, I have not been acting as the responsible officer of the State Board of Colonization, having resigned the secretaryship thereof, which took effect at the above date, and on which Rev. T. A. Mills, of this city, was appointed my successor. However, holding as I do, the relation of Corresponding Secretary of the Board, *which is an unsalaried office*, and being requested by Mr. Mills to make such statement as will cover the time intervening between my last report and the first of August, I do so with great pleasure—recognizing your right to call on any of the officers of the American Colonization Society at any time, for such information as they may be able to furnish.

I made a report to the Governor, for the year 1853, which was published and circulated. It contained the following points: The organization of the State Board—correspondence with the authorities of Liberia, and the employment of a colored agent to visit Liberia—the growing spirit of emigration amongst the people of color—the action of those States which have considered the subject of colonization—and a statement of the finance of the Board, by which it is shown that we have made but a slight draft on the moneys appropriated to the colonization fund. Our report for 1853 closes with an appendix containing extracts from our laws, showing the “general powers of the Board, together with a few of its orders, and the certificate of Rev. Wm. McLain, the treasurer of the American Colonization Society, showing the names, ages, &c., of the emigrants from Indiana sent out by him, as the disbursing and

transporting agent of the State Board." We have been thus particular in reviewing that report, fearing that it may not have reached the hands of some.

According to that report we have drawn the sum of (\$3,000) *three thousand dollars*, from our State colonization fund, and placed it in the hands of the treasurer of the American Colonization Society, to be expended according to the terms of our laws, viz: by the appropriation of \$50 to meet the expense of outfit and transportation of each emigrant, properly accredited as from Indiana. We refer you to the 15th and 22d pages of said report for the proper exhibit of the condition of our account up to the given date.

Through the kindness of your predecessors, I have been permitted to shape the appropriation bills for colonization—and being anxious to preserve to our enterprise a good reputation, for correct and economical management of funds thus appropriated, the laws have been made in the most strict and guarded terms, leaving no discretion with the Board or its officers in the application of the funds—and to render the disbursements more economical, and report thereof more reliable, the Board adopted the following order:

Resolved, That all moneys appropriated by the Board shall be placed in the hands of the treasurer of the American Colonization Society, at Washington City, to the credit of the State of Indiana, to be paid out by him, on the application of negroes and mulattoes, who desire to emigrate to Liberia, by their presenting the certificate of the clerk of the county in which they reside, under the seal of such county, and due notice from the Agent or Secretary of this State Board of Colonization.

Thus the Treasurer of the A. C. Society, becomes our disbursing agent, and auditor of the accounts of transportation, on whose reports you can at all times rely.

But whilst we were thus careful to guard the credit of our enterprise, the Board found itself much embarrassed, from the want of a contingent fund to meet necessary expenses, connected with movements and measures, that from time to time arise in the history of every undertaking of a benevolent character. The most embarrassing to the writer of which, has been the mission of Rev. John McKey, colored agent sent out to Liberia by the Board. He sailed from Baltimore for Monrovia in November, 1853, in company with 25 of our emigrants. The Board allowed him \$350 as salary and traveling expenses for the trip; but having no contingent fund on which to draw, I have been obliged to borrow the money necessary to meet \$265 of the above sum. McKey's visit to Liberia has been a successful one. He remained in Africa from the 19th of December, 1853, to the 11th of last March, visiting most of the important places in the republic. He shipped for New York at the English settlement of Sierra Leone. On his return he made a report to the Board, which has been published by their order, for your consideration. It contains, in addition to his report, a further correspondence with the government of Liberia, and other papers of some interest.

To meet such cases as the above claim, I made an appeal to the public to raise a contingent fund by subscription, and sent out a few letters to our friends requesting aid—this application failed, arising from the opinion that has become current, that the Legislature through the State Board, has made ample provision for all such reasonable claims, and that the equitable distribution of this slight burden, by legislative appropriation is the better way to dispose of such claim. However, in response to my call I received the following sums—of M. Helmore, Esq., \$10; William Traylor, Esq., \$5; N. I. Throckmorton, Esq., \$2; Messrs. W. W. Cotton, and M. McPhetredge, each, \$1; in all \$19, the receipt of which I thus acknowledge.

It may not be out of place, for me to attempt in a respectful manner a few suggestions, calculated to smooth the way of my successor, Mr. Mills: First, that a contingent fund of a few hundred dollars to be placed at the disposal of the Board, to be applied to the furtherance of the enterprise. Or, what would be better still, that in the expenditure of the annual appropriation, a wise discretion be allowed the Board, so that their hands be not too tightly bound.

Indeed, this discretion is necessary to the successful planting of the settlement at Grand Cape Mound—there should an appropriation made to aid the government of Liberia, in making the necessary improvements at that point, in consideration for which they will grant lands at reasonable prices, for the terms of which we refer you to the correspondence with that government. It is true that the price per acre has not been fixed, but we have been led to believe that price will be a nominal one. But whether this be the proper way to pay for the lands or not, it will be a praiseworthy act to place such power in the hands of the Board as will enable it to negotiate without trammel, and secure the best terms from the government of Liberia.

THE AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.

During the last session of Congress I visited Washington, to enlist if possible, some of the western and south-western statesmen in our cause. During that visit the confidential report of the *Senate Committee on Foreign Relations*, made to the Senate in executive session, was permitted to obtain publicity, for the purpose of disabusing the public mind, which some of the ultra-northern papers, were about to mislead, in regard to a resolution submitted in the Senate some time before, proposing to abrogate the eighth article of the Ashburton treaty, so as to effect some change in the existing plans for the suppression of the African slave trade. This, it was said, was preparatory to a move for the renewal of that trade; and this assertion received some shadow of plausibility, from the fact that an irresponsible and corrupt sheet in Charleston, South Carolina, advocated the renewal; now every one knows that sentiments emanating from such a section, and such a source, are not the exponents of southern views; and in

our opinion, merit naught but that silent contempt, which acts and speaks as though such a press had no existence.

We submit the whole of the report as published, because of its statistical value, and because of the character of the members of the committee from which it came. Mr. Clayton, who is a member of that committee, we regard as one of the best informed statesmen in Congress, not only on our foreign policy in general, but on all questions relating to Africa, and the slave trade. The fact that he agreed to this report precludes the idea of his lending his name to such an atrocity, as the renewal of the slave trade, and we thus refer to him because he is in the opposition to the majority on the committee.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 21.

The following is the report submitted to the Senate in secret session on the proposal to abrogate the Treaty with Great Britain in regard to the suppression of the slave trade on the coast of Africa:

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

Report of the Committee on Foreign Relations, (of the Senate,) on a resolution relative to the abrogation of the eighth Article of the Treaty with Great Britain of the 9th August, 1842, providing for maintaining a naval force on the coast of Africa, &c.

The committee on Foreign relations, to whom was referred the resolution submitted by Mr. SLIDELL, on the 29th May, 1854, "That in the opinion of the Senate it is expedient and in conformity with the interests and sound policy of the United States, that the 8th article of the Treaty between this Government and Great Britain, of the 9th of August, 1842, should be abrogated; and that should the President of the United States concur in this opinion, he be requested to signify, to the Government of Great Britain, in conformity with the 11th article of that treaty, the wish of this Government to terminate the said 8th article," have had the same under consideration, and now respectfully report:

That by the 8th article of the treaty with Great Britain, made at Washington on the 9th of August, 1852, commonly known as the Ashburton Treaty, "the parties mutually stipulate that each shall prepare, equip, and maintain in service, on the coast of Africa, a sufficient and adequate squadron, or naval force of vessels, of suitable numbers and descriptions. to carry in all not less than 80 guns, to enforce separately and respectively the laws, rights, and obligations of each of the two countries, for the suppression of the slave trade; the said squadrons to be independent of each other, but the two Governments stipulating nevertheless, to give such orders to the officers commanding their respective forces as shall enable them most effectually to act in concert and co-operation, upon mutual consultation, as exigencies may arise, for the attainment of the true object

of this article, copies of all such orders to be communicated by each government to the other respectively."

By the 11th article of the same treaty, it is declared that the 8th article shall be in force for five years from the date of exchange of the ratification, and afterwards until one or the other party shall signify a wish to terminate it.

The policy of stipulations of this kind with any foreign power, may well be questioned on general grounds; but your committee do not think it necessary to enter upon so large and debatable a field of discussion, and will confine themselves to an examination of the question, whether admitting the propriety and expediency of the measure at the time of its adoption, with the imperfect or erroneous information then possessed, it may not be proper and expedient now to abrogate it. It was then supposed that the most efficient mode of suppressing the slave trade, was to employ numerous cruizers on the coast of Africa, and the very caption of the treaty indicates the results that were expected to be obtained by it. It is entitled, "A treaty to settle and define the boundaries between the territories of the United States and the possession of Her Britanic Majesty in North America, for the final suppression of the African Slave trade," &c. It was believed that the best point for the employment of a naval force for the attainment of an object which the people and government of the United States desired quite as much as Her Britanic Majesty and her subjects, was the coast of Africa. An experience of twelve years has demonstrated the fallacy of that opinion.

Large squadrons have been kept up during that period by the two powers, at an enormous expense in money, with a lamentable loss of life and destruction of the health of the officers and men employed in that noxious climate. And what has been the result? Let the record show. The British squadron comprises several steamers, counting in all 27 vessels, carrying about 300 guns, and 3,000 men. The annual expense of the squadron, £706,450—about \$3,500,000. This is the expense proper of the squadron. That of auxiliary establishments on the coast connected with this service, and which might otherwise be dispensed with, is estimated at £300,000 to £500,000. Take the lowest figure, and you have \$1 500,000 to add to the direct cost of the squadron, making a total annual expenditure of five millions of dollars. In 1845 alone, the number of deaths of officers and men was 259, and of officers and men invalided, 271.

The United States have four vessels and 80 guns on the coast of Africa, being about one-eighth of our whole naval force afloat; and, as the estimated expense of the navy, after deducting special objects, such as the transportation of the mail in steamships, improvement of navy yards, &c., is \$8,251,171, the annual cost of this squadron may be fairly calculated at \$800,000 or 1,000,000 per year. This it will be observed, is considerably less than the cost per gun of the British squadron, which is about \$11,700.

It is a subject of congratulation, however, that for the last four

years the mortality of our officers and men employed in this service bears a favorable comparison with that of other stations. This, the Navy Department attributes to the extraordinary sanitary measures adopted by the officers of the squadron.

France at one time obligated herself to keep up an equal force with Great Britain on the Coast of Africa, say 26 vessels; but finding the engagements too onerous, she applied to the British Government for a modification of the treaty, which was conceded, and she now has only twelve vessels so employed. There are no precise data on which the expenditure of France can be established, but estimating it by the proportion of vessels employed, say 12 to 26, it would be about \$1,600,000. The annual joint expenditure of England, France, and the United States, thus appears to be \$7,400,000.

Mr. HURT, the chairman of the select committee of the House of Commons appointed to investigate this question, stated on the 19th of March, 1850, "that the number of slaves exported from Africa had sunk down in 1842, the very year of the negotiation of the Ashburton Treaty, to very nearly 30,000. In 1843 it rose to 55,000; in 1846 it was 76,000; in 1847 it was 84,000 and was then in a state of activity." Sir CHARLES HOLTHAN, who commanded for several years on the coast of Africa, and who is one of the most distinguished officers of the British Navy, on his examination before the select committee, thus replied to the queries propounded to him:

"Was the force under your command in a high state of discipline, generally speaking?"

"I thought so."

"Were your views carried out by the officers under your command to entire satisfaction?"

"Entirely so."

"What was the result of your operations; did you succeed in stopping the slave trade?"

"No."

"Did you cripple it to such an extent as is in your opinion calculated to give to the slave trade a permanent check?"

"No."

"Do you consider that the slave trade has been generally regulated by the strength and efficiency of the British squadron on the coast, or by the commercial demand for slaves?"

"I consider that it is entirely dependent upon the commercial demand for slaves, and has little or no connection with the squadron."

"You think that the present system is open to many grave objections on other accounts, and that it will not succeed?"

"Experience has proven the present system to be futile."

The total result of the operations of our squadron, during the twelve years, has been the capture of 14 vessels.

The African slave trade has, it is believed, been entirely suppressed in Brazil, and in this hemisphere, the remaining colonies of Spain, Cuba

and Porto Rico, are its only marts. Your committee think that, if the American flag be still employed in this nefarious traffic now prohibited by every christian nation, and surreptitiously tolerated by Spain alone, the abuse can be more efficiently corrected by the employment of our cruisers in the vicinity of those islands.

It would seem superfluous on the part of your committee to say that, in commending the adoption of the resolution under consideration, they repudiate the most remote intention of relaxing in any degree the stringency of our legislation on the subject of the African slave trade. Its continuance, while it is so justly odious on moral grounds, is in every way prejudicial to our commercial and agricultural interests.

The abrogation of the 8th article of the Ashburton Treaty does not necessarily imply the purpose of withdrawing our squadron from the coast of Africa. A portion of it, indeed, must necessarily be retained there to protect our commerce. Its only effect will be to enable the Executive to employ the force stationed there at any other point where its services may be more useful. We would still be bound by the — article of the Treaty of Ghent, to use in the language of the article, “our best endeavors to promote the desirable object of the entire abolition of the slave trade.” And none can doubt that it will continue to be faithfully observed, as it has heretofore been, in letter and spirit.

Your committee recommend the adoption of the resolution.

This report was agreed to by Messrs. MASON, SLIDELL, CLAYTON, DOUGLAS and WELLER.

It was with pleasure we saw such a move, in such a quarter, for we hoped to see it take the direction we have long desired, and for years advocated, viz: that of combining with the armed blockade of the coast, a system of colonization, or settlement of the coast with communities of American negroes. With these views we communicated to the Washington papers several articles on the subject. This was followed up by the introduction of a proposition into the Senate, by Senator Pettit, proposing to give the American Colonization Society \$250,000 to enable her to establish a line of steam-ships, between this country and Africa, and likewise proposing to form a more efficient preventive system than that now existing under the treaty stipulations with England.

This proposition, although probably not quite perfect in form and terms, contained true merit, and might have been perfected by a little consideration; and would have furnished all that colonizationists desire just now—and in our opinion had friends enough in Congress to carry it through both houses; but just at this juncture, some of the managers of our enterprise, became alarmed, least this move should be associated with the proposition of a Charleston paper to renew the African slave trade, and thereby implicate us in that villainous scheme. This, as might have been expected, so divided the

sentiment of the members of Congress friendly to our appropriation, that we considered it politic not to press the question at that time.

Some effort has been made to obtain the outline of a proposition on which to unite the sentiments of colonizationists, and we think the following put forward by the State Society of Illinois the best we have seen :

“ WHEREAS, The committee on foreign relations, in the U. S. Senate, has lately submitted a report to that body, favorable to the abrogation of the 8th article of the Ashburton treaty, which report is nearly as follows :

* * * * *

AND WHEREAS, we deem the agitation of the subject introduced in the above report of great importance, from the consideration that the absolute withdrawal of the squadron would be impolitic at this time, and highly prejudicial to the interests of our young colonies, while at the same time we cannot but concur in the opinion there expressed, that the existing plan for the suppression of the African slave trade is manifestly defective, and believing that the existence of treaty stipulations there is a reflection upon the American government, implying a want of spontaneous benevolence, while the expenditure of \$1,000,000 per annum upon our squadron of 80 guns, is not attended with results such as should justify this outlay, and believing that small swift armed steamers or vessels, having half the number of guns, and maintained at half the expense of our African squadron, could be successfully employed on the African coast in that service ;

AND WHEREAS, sound policy and humanity suggest that a portion of said annual appropriation for the suppression of the slave trade, should be devoted to the work of settling the African coast with colonies similar to Liberia—Therefore,

Resolved, That we recommend to the consideration of our senators and representatives in Congress, the following outline of a measure that we believe will render general satisfaction :

Let it be enacted, That the secretary of the navy shall cause to be fitted out — steamers, each bearing — guns, making in all a squadron of — guns, to be employed on the African coast, as our African squadron, for the suppression of the slave trade.

And be it further enacted, That the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars be and is hereby appropriated to be paid annually, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the order of the board of directors of the American Colonization Society, for the purpose of enabling said society to establish a line of steam vessels, consisting of two steamers—said steamers shall each make three trips within the year, and as near as possible, at regular intervals, alternately between the ports of New York, Baltimore, Norfolk, Savannah and New Orleans, to the west coast of Africa, touching at such places as said society shall direct.

And be it further enacted, The government of the United States

shall have the privilege of transporting on said steamers to and from west Africa, the government mails, and likewise — tons of government stores, each trip.

And be it further enacted, That so soon as the foregoing arrangements are effected, as a substitute for the existing plan of suppressing the slave trade, the president shall take the necessary steps to dissolve the agreement now existing between this government and that of Great Britain, found in the 8th article of the Ashburton and Webster treaty."

This proposition is a modification of the Indiana proposition, and provides against the objection that may be advanced by the abolition press, in regard to the abrogation of the treaty.

It has been considered of doubtful expediency by some of the advocates of colonization, to now agitate a change of our national policy in regard to the African slave trade—or to propose an examination of the system of an armed blockade, or the abrogation of the treaty stipulations thereon. Now, with all respect to those who differ from us on this point, we must agree with the Senate report, and regard the English policy of the blockade as futile, and further, we regard the maintenance of her vast squadron, on the African coast, as having a two-fold end to answer, for after the searching investigation which took place a few days ago, in both houses of Parliament, in regard to the utility of this blockade, which resulted in showing its inefficiency, we must believe that "the ministry" have not only the preventive scheme in view, for which we give them all credit, but likewise they are thus enabled to present to the people of England a popular pretext for sustaining an expensive navy and naval list, during a time of peace, so as to be prepared for a time of war, without which pretext the Commons might grumble at apparently unnecessary taxation.

But to return to the question of the abrogation; we do not think it possible to enlist our southern statesman generally, in the work of African colonization by the general government, only as a substitute for some system already recognized, *if this can be done it should be done*, but if not, for our own part we can see no sound objection to presenting it to them as a means of effecting the suppression of the slave trade. The fact that a few unprincipled men in the south have broached the renewal of that trade, is no reason why we should abandon our ground on this question. Indeed, those men in the extreme south are not the exponents of the sentiment of the south on this question. The Charleston Mercury and its sympathizers are too contemptible at home to be the subject of serious consideration by their neighbors; but our northern press, quoting them as authority, magnified them to a power of monstrous proportions, and manufactures out of them political capital to serve political ends.

In place of the Charleston Mercury being the exponent of southern sentiment on this subject, we submit a few extracts from a communication of Gov. Howell Cobb, of Georgia, one of the best

informed men of the south to the New York Evangelist, dated Sept. 21, 1854, in which he says:

"The south is now, as it ever has been since the slave trade became unlawful. UTTERLY OPPOSED TO ITS REVIVAL. No doubt, sir, it would afford you much pleasure if the facts would permit you to say as much for the north. Excuse me, sir, it seems surprising that you should entertain a doubt with regard to southern sentiment on this subject. With a coast extending from Maryland to Texas, every facility abundant and at hand, what is there *now*, or has there been heretofore, to prevent the south carrying on this trade, had it been so disposed? And if disinclined to the *direct* trade with Africa, what is there *now*, or has there been heretofore, to prevent *indirect* trade by way of Cuba?"

Mr. Cobb further says:

"On this subject, with regard to my native State, (Georgia,) I can be very explicit—positive. You will perceive that the power of prohibiting the African slave trade is in the Federal Constitution, but an *implicit* power—powers of this kind lie dormant until they are put into exercise by legislation. Congress passed an act, in 1807, prohibiting this trade after the first day of January, 1808. TEN YEARS before this period, that is, 1798, Georgia included in her constitution this article: "There shall be no importation of slaves into this State from Africa, or any foreign place, after the first day of October next." For the purpose of carrying fully into effect the provisions of her constitution and the act of Congress of 1807, thirty-seven years ago, only one year after the organization of the Colonization Society, provision was made for turning over to said society any African slaves which might be introduced into the State. There occurs in the late mentioned act this remarkable clause: 'His Excellency the Governor is authorized and requested to aid in promoting the benevolent views of said society, in such manner as he may deem expedient.' So stands this day the constitution and law of Georgia. I regret that I am not prepared to make an investigation of this subject, as respects the southern States; but I apprehended that an examination will show efficient legislation on the part of each of them as is that of Georgia; for a common purpose would necessarily suggest common action."

There is not one leading or influential paper in the south, which advocates the opening of the slave trade, with the exception of the Charleston Mercury. The southern papers, generally, commend the letter of Gov. Cobb, in which the above sentiments were expressed."

As this whole subject is one of growing importance, around which additional interest is gathering yearly, I have ventured to thus open it up for your consideration and reflection; and it gives me great pleasure to inform you that in visiting the adjoining States we find that the position of Indiana in regard to the question of

colonization, is considered *a wise and important position*, which will not be without its influence on them.

I have refrained from speaking of the doings of the board during the five months last passed, knowing that it is the intention of Mr. Mills to cover that ground.

Respectfully submitted,

J. MITCHELL.

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THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE SUPERINTENDENT

OF

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,

FOR THE

STATE OF INDIANA,

PRESENTED TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, JAN. 19, 1855.

INDIANAPOLIS:
AUSTIN H. BROWN, STATE PRINTER.
1855.

STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

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REPORT.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, {
January 19, 1855. }

To the General Assembly of the State of Indiana :

In accordance with the provision of the law requiring the Superintendent to present an annual exhibit of the condition of that department of the public interests of which he has the oversight and charge, the following report is respectfully submitted :

The infelicity, not to say the incongruity of relieving the officer, who has performed the labor and is familiar with the details and practical results of our educational system for the last two years, and devolving that responsibility on his successor, who may very justly be supposed to be unfurnished with the requisite facts and experience, cannot fail to attract your attention and suggest the difficulty and delicacy of the task imposed. It is also embarrassed by the reflection that the interest of education will suffer, great injustice be done to an important branch of the public service, and the commonwealth lose the garnered experience of the official term, and the rich results of the two years observation of my worthy predecessor.

The legislative oversight by which both the department of Public Instruction and its official head are placed in a false and unfavorable position, may well claim attention and speedy correction. Were the Superintendent to enter on the duties of his office the first Monday of February instead of the second Monday of November, the present difficulty would be obviated. The annual report would then be made by the individual who had performed the labor and acquired the experience that would give weight and consequence to his suggestions. He would thus have the opportunity of presenting some of the results of his observation.

and proposing such changes as the experience of his official life would naturally indicate, and the Legislature would thereby be fully apprised of the true state of the educational condition of the commonwealth, and enjoy the benefit of his counsels during a portion of their session. Justice to the interests and officer concerned demands a change. It would only place this department on an equality with the others required to report to the Legislature. Were this transfer of dates made, the outgoing Superintendent would not retire from service with no recorded memorial of his labors, nor his successor be required to report the condition of the department with only the experience of a few weeks connection. The propriety and desirableness of the proposed amendment are so obvious that nothing more need be said in its advocacy.

The interests committed to the supervision of this department are second to none other in the commonwealth. They are intimately blended and interwoven with the welfare of the entire community. They underlie the whole fabric of our civil, social, and industrial relations. The stability of our political institutions depends most emphatically on the intelligence and sound moral principles of the masses. The experiment of self-government in any nation will never rise to the dignity, nor assume the authority of a demonstrated and an unquestioned truth, till its systems of popular education rests on a basis that will challenge the severest scrutiny. To awaken mind successfully, our appliances must be simple, direct, and effective.

Let us concentrate the scattered rays of our own and other's experience, and throw them along the path of legislative duty. Let us gather up the results of past and cotemporaneous observation, and avail ourselves of all the lights and helps at command. Let us compare candidly and impartially, results elsewhere reached in education. Let us select and combine in our system, all that our judgment approves, and our circumstances admit of adoption, irrespective of past usage and early associations. We live in a progressive age. Mind is awake, inquisitive, and restive, under the restraints of customs, for the perpetuity of which no better reason can be assigned, than "they did so when we were young." Improvements have been made in systems and modes of instruction within the last twenty-five years, as striking and obvious as in the manufacture of the fabrics composing our wardrobes, or the implement of mechanical or agricultural labor. If we would not retain the wooden mould-board on our ploughs, why should we regard the introduction of better and uniform text-books, better classification of studies, more efficient supervision, stricter accountability, and superior instruction, as intolerable and unauthorized innovations? Let matter be stereotyped, but not mind. Let us be open to light, truth, conviction, from whatever source they may come, and not blindly pursue a path whose only recommendation is, that it has been pressed by the footsteps of some antedeluvian race.

There is no subject of legislative action, on which the Representatives of the commonwealth will find themselves more thoroughly instructed, than that of popular education. The citizens of Indiana have been called upon within the last few years, to express their views and wishes on this subject, so repeatedly and in such a variety of ways, that it would seem there could be no mistaking public sentiment. Required in 1848, to express their sentiment by a *viva voce* vote, on the abstract question of *Free Schools*, they returned an affirmative response in the emphatic language of a majority of more than *sixteen thousand*.

Called upon in 1851, to accept or reject the labors of the Constitutional Convention, who had embodied in that fundamental law, the consolidation of the educational funds, and provision for the establishment of "a general and uniform system of common schools, wherein tuition shall be without charge, and equally open to all," they gave a vote still more significant and emphatic, if more than eighty thousand majority may be considered an endorsement of their views. A further expression of their sentiments on this point, may be justly inferred from the character of the Legislatuæ, chosen to give statutory form and expression to the new Constitution. That these representatives of the people were staunch friends of popular education, cannot be questioned, if we are authorized to infer their sentiments from their enactments. Though there might have been, and there doubtless was, a diversity of opinion in respect to the details of the system, yet we are not aware that a single vote was cast in open and avowed hostility to the educational provisions of the Constitution.

The product of their legislative wisdom in this department, has now been before the world more than two years, and has called forth the admiration and imitation of some of the older States of the Union. It is acknowledged by distinguished educators in other States, that our school law embraces more wise and patriotic provisions, and embodies more fundamental and efficient principles, than they have seen in the educational statutes of any other sister State. It not only reflects honor on the Legislature that passed it, but it has been *literally* incorporated in some of its essential features, into the educational system of an adjacent commonwealth, and some of its citizens have expressed a strong desire that their legislators had made still larger appropriations of our educational wisdom. This allusion is not made in a boastful spirit, but to show how the great fundamental features of our system are regarded by competent judges elsewhere.

Our school law was framed on the eclectic principle, and was intended to combine as many of the practical excellencies of other systems, whose worth and wisdom had been demonstrated, as our circumstances would justify the hope of successful introduction and happy operation. Our legislators doubtless entertained the belief, that improvements in modes and systems of education would bear transfer, as well as the inventions and improvements in the mechanic arts.

They could see no valid reason why a graded school could not be introduced with as fair prospects of success, as a sub-soil plow, though each might occasionally encounter roots in its respective soil. They could not comprehend why we might not successfully employ educational machinery, that had been tested, approved, and in constant use in sister states, whose civil divisions were similar to our own, in the mental development and culture of our youth, as well as the material machinery that cuts our grass and wheat, threshes our grain, and shells our corn. Though they were not ignorant of the fact that these labor-saving machines, would not immediately and entirely displace the scythe, the sickle, and the shovel, in these agricultural processes, and that in many localities, the hoofs and flail would be preferred to the mighty thresher, they well knew that if the introduction of these Briarian laborers was postponed till universal consent could be obtained, that even their grand children would die unaided in their earthly toil by these wonderful auxiliaries. By a parity of reasoning, they came to a similar conclusion in reference to corresponding improvements in education. They saw the T rail displace the corduroy, the eight-wheeled car with its iron horse, supercede the four-wheeled vehicle with its corn-fed quadrupeds; the telegraph with its lightning message, outstrip the postboy's lumbering speed; the simple rays of light, by human art directed, far transcend the limner's utmost skill, and they justly inferred that progress was both the watchword and the symbol of the age.

Required to form a system of popular education in accordance with the spirit of the age, the tenor and requisitions of the new constitution, they resolved to disencumber it of as many of the impediments that had hitherto embarrassed its progress as human foresight and experience could suggest. New and important features were necessary to be incorporated into this department, to correspond with the principles introduced into the educational provisions of the constitution. That instrument provided for consolidation, taxation and supervision. Consistent legislation must conform to and harmonize with those fundamental elements of an efficient system. The dictates of reason and experience, the requisitions of their legislative oaths, required the adoption of this course. They took it, and the result is a school law that rests on a basis that will challenge the admiration and imitation of the other members of this confederacy. It does honor to the wisdom, firmness and patriotism of those who framed it and gave it a legal existence and authority. Though in its practical operation they may have been partially disappointed, yet they are certainly entitled to the credit of good intentions and no small share of wisdom. They confidently expected that under its auspices graded schools would go into operation in all our large towns, and that tasteful and commodious school houses would rise in our rural districts as well as in our cities. They supposed it carried with it power to provide the requisite funds for all these purposes, if the

people in their several localities saw fit to exercise the authority it vested in the various civil corporations. They legislated in good faith, and the people, in many townships, towns and cities, in reliance on the soundness of their wisdom and the constitutionality of their enactments, went forward. The result of this action appears in various sections of the State, in the rising and risen school edifices, many of which are ornaments to their several localities and an honor to the taste and public spirit of the municipalities that erected them. It is certainly no unequivocal compliment to their legislative wisdom, that the law, before its action, was embarrassed by legal questions, had begun to work well in spite of its imperfections, oversights and omissions. It even yet remains to be seen whether the law is constitutionally responsible for all the sins laid to its charge. It cannot be successfully denied, that in many places where there have been a noble spirit, a generous patriotism, superior to the thralldom of selfishness, and a proper appreciation of mental and moral culture, there, even in advance and, in some cases, in spite of the legal questions, school houses have risen in all parts of the township, ungraded and graded schools have flourished and the provisions of the law have realized, in no slight degree, all just expectations.

The law is not without its blemishes. Though neither its authors nor its advocates claim for it an immaculate conception, nor a sinless introduction into the statute book, yet they believe that most of its defects admit of a prompt and effectual remedy. It is not surprising that there should be some oversights and omissions—some defective, infelicitous, if not conflicting portions impairing the harmonious and efficient action of the whole system and requiring correction. It is, however, a notable fact, and somewhat significant, that in whatever part of the State a straitforward and impartial experiment has been made of the capacities of the law, a favorable report is made, and a strong preference for it over the old system is expressed. The experience of two years has disclosed some real defects, and it has also brought to light some obstacles for which the law is not legitimately answerable. Let the former be corrected by legislative wisdom and the latter be removed by appropriate instrumentality, and the next five years will disclose results of the most cheering and encouraging character. Nothing could be more disastrous and unwise than radical changes in our educational policy before a fair test of its capacity has been made. Correct its defects, remedy its deficiencies, and give it two years for the development of its powers, unembarrassed by legal questions and untrammelled by miserly appropriations.

With these preliminary remarks, we are now prepared for a detailed consideration of our educational system. We are met at the very threshold of our inquiry with two decisions of the Supreme Court, on points that were raised almost simultaneously with the enactment of the school law. These questions, thus early mooted, have been sources of great embarrassment, and to

the doubt and uncertainty occasioned by them may be traced most of the dissatisfaction and opposition the system has hitherto encountered. In some sections they have prevented all efficient action, and in others they have so perplexed the minds and retarded the movements of both people and officers, that they find themselves far from the point of accomplishment contemplated by them two years since. These obstacles are now removed—these questions are now settled, to the satisfaction at least of those who raised them, and all constitutional scruples are removed.

How these decisions will affect the vitality and efficiency of our school law, is a question that now occupies the public mind, to a degree and extent seldom equalled by judicial decrees.

The intensity of the feeling and the wide spread manifestation and expression of it, indicate the high regard, profound respect, and cordial interest entertained for popular education.

While it is the appropriate province of the Legislature to provide for all such contingencies, and by special enactments to obviate the resultant evils, to the extent of human foresight and ability, it may not be improper for the Department to suggest such considerations as may aid in reaching a satisfactory adjustment of the difficulties involved in the decisions.

The first decision, while it may occasion some local rejoicing, need not cause any very general dissatisfaction; for the simple reason that, with the exception of a few counties, the Congressional Township Fund will be found to be not very unequally distributed. The custody of it is now in the hands of the county officers, and its distribution under the operation of this decree of the court, will be attended with great additional labor and perplexity to these disbursing agents, and result in corresponding diminution of proceeds. Thus the problem that large funds are not as desirable nor indeed as *reliable* for educational purposes as the pockets of an appreciating people will be gradually demonstrated, and public attention be ultimately turned in the right direction. If we could exchange our whole congressional township fund for a settled conviction of the public mind of the superiority of taxes over school funds to awaken and perpetuate a lively interest in popular education, it would prove the best financial operation the State ever consummated. Were this the time and place, abundant proof could be adduced in support of this paradoxical position. Its demonstration and adoption, however, is only a matter of time, and we can, therefore, patiently wait.

The other decision is obviously directed and is applicable only to the clause of the 130th section, giving the townships power to levy a tax to provide funds for tuition or prolonged instruction. Adequate provision for this purpose is all that the Constitution contemplated the State, in her sovereign capacity, should undertake to furnish by her educational funds. Having provided these, she has met the full measure of her obligation and honorably redeemed her constitutional pledges. These funds can be legitimately applied

to no collateral object whatever, however intimately connected, but must be appropriated solely and exclusively for tuition or instruction. The whole history of educational legislation, from its earliest date to the present time, both in the older States and even in our own, confirms this position. Where can the case be found in which public funds for educational purposes, distributed on the basis of the number of children to be taught, have been *legally* applied to the erection or repair of school houses, the provision of furniture, fuel, or text books? The 11th section *seems* to authorize that appropriation, but the framers of it had their eye on the township treasury for relief in such exigencies, and not the school funds. Though the conscientious and constitutional scruples of many township trustees have been silenced, and they have complacently converted the children's bread into fuel and fixtures, yet their action is not law, nor their measures reliable precedents. So far from there being any countenance for such construction, drawn from *immemorial* usage, that even libraries, the most efficient of all educational auxiliaries, have been provided both with us and elsewhere, by special enactment. The expenses of county superintendents, Teachers' Institutes, and all other special school functionaries, in other States have been paid from public treasuries, leaving the educational fund intact. All custom, precedent and experience on this point prove that school houses, furniture, fuel and repairs have ever been furnished at *municipal* and not public expense. There is no hazard in the assertion, that the idea of the State, in her sovereign capacity, pledging herself to furnish not only the funds for tuition, but the means to provide buildings and books, fuel and furniture, never entered the minds of the framers of the Constitution. They entertained no such transcendental scheme, they contemplated no such Utopian mission for our educational funds; they anticipated no such centralization of power, nor would they tolerate such greedy partners of the educational patrimony of our youth.

If this view be correct, then we can see very clearly the reason and correctness of this decision of the Supreme Court. The Legislature is compelled, by this decree, to meet the responsibility of providing the requisite funds by taxation. They cannot divide the responsibility with the townships. That feature of the law authorizing township taxation, for the purpose of raising means for *tuition*, is not only unconstitutional on the ground of a want of uniformity, but is exceedingly inequitable and oppressive. On the assumption that the expenses of a six months' school would require a levy of a three mill tax on the property of the State, then it is evident that, if the avails of a one mill tax are furnished by the State, the balance must be provided by the townships, or the requisitions of the Constitution are not met. Experience has shown that townships of equal population will often differ in wealth more than one hundred per cent. On the basis of such a difference of valuation but an equality of population, we shall have an inequality

of a hundred per cent. in taxation for a specific object, for which the Constitution requires the State to make uniform provision.

The general tenor and scope of the argument employed in the decision, goes to show that the Court limited its application to that clause of the 130th section authorizing the raising funds for the continuation of the schools after the public funds were exhausted. This seems to be the legitimate construction and sole application of the decision. Any other interpretation of the decree than this, would involve a principle that would upturn and unsettle all municipal provisions. The constitution requires uniformity in other departments as well as in education. Consistency would demand its application to these and a rigid construction of its claims would soon reduce matters to their primeval chaos. If this view be correct, the decision is rather a matter of rejoicing than regret. It relieves the law of one of its most serious impediments and removes one of the most formidable obstacles to its success.

This construction leaves the townships untrammelled in the exercise of their appropriate municipal powers, and at liberty to provide school houses, furniture and fuel at their discretion within the legal limits. If they are invested with the necessary powers for other corporate purposes, there seems no good reason why school houses, fuel and furniture, should be at a discount, when roads and bridges and paupers are always at par. If, however, they are constitutionally trammelled in this department of their appropriate functions, provision for a speedy emancipation can not be made too soon. Till the above construction of the decision is disproved by fair and unquestionable precedents, based on the legislative action and the immemorial usage of the country, which may be regarded as the common law on educational questions, we shall retain our conviction of its correctness, and also the belief that the people so understand the constitution and its legitimate offspring. If this construction is admitted, then we have ample ground, firm and tenable, on which to base all the necessary legislation; and it will depend on the wisdom, firmness, and generous views of the Legislature to give proper scope, character and efficiency to our school system. The question must now be met, how many months shall the public schools be open annually, and how shall the means for their support be provided? If a liberal policy is pursued, and a six months' school is adopted as the basis, our educational wants will in a good measure be met and the rising generation have occasion to rejoice. The period having been settled, and the requisite means for sustaining a school in the rural portions of the State for that length of time having been provided, the commonwealth will be exonerated from all further obligations, and may be considered to have fully redeemed her educational pledge.

While the State, having made this ample provision on the basis of her rural wants, may constitutionally restrain the townships from levying taxes for tuition or instruction, she ought not to im-

pede those of her citizens whose circumstances authorize and require the exercise of town and city powers, in matters of education, any more than in any other municipal interest. If townships should not be authorized to tax themselves to build jails, and market houses which they do not need, neither should towns and cities be hindered in providing tuition, school houses, and furniture, suited to their peculiar educational necessities, any more than in any other of their municipal wants. It is conceived that the Constitution interposes no real bar to the proper exercise of corporate powers, by those entitled to possess them, for all laudable purposes, and matters of public interest and welfare. No one would pretend to say that an efficient system of education was not as important to the inhabitants of a city, or first class town, as a well organized fire department, or an effective police, or an abundant supply of water. The Legislature, by a general enactment, has provided for the location and repair of roads, and it has also made statutory provision for the incorporation of towns and cities, by which they are authorized to tax their citizens to grade the streets and pave the side-walks. This is uniformity of highways only by construction, but it is none the less real and substantial, meeting the peculiar wants of each, and therefore answering the true and proper import of the word. The Legislature may make provision by the union of taxation and public funds, for a six months school, for the rural portions of the State, (and this is a proper basis,) and distribute the avails of these funds *per capita*, to all her citizens. This would be uniformity to the extent of her provision of means, and this is all that any fair and legitimate construction of the Constitution can demand. But parity of action and delegated power in matters of roads and education, would require that corporations might improve their school houses as well as their side walks; provide fuel and furniture, as well as water and gas; furnish appropriate means for the abatement of moral and intellectual as well as physical nuisances.

A full and satisfactory exhibition of the point at issue, seemed to be demanded by the circumstances, and the exigencies of the times, for it is exceedingly important that our educational progress should nothetereafter be again interrupted by the interposition of any more such legal questions, as have stopped the erection of our school houses, closed our schools, arrested the education of our youth, and sent our children with tears and sadness to their homes.

It may aid us in arriving at a proper estimate of the value of our school law, and a clear perception of the necessity and character of the requisite amendments, to take a brief survey of the *essential elements* of a good system. Its moral basis must be the word of God. "The fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom," is an aphorism that must never be lost sight of in our attempts to develop the intellect. It indicates the true starting point of all harmonious and successful mental culture. Bring the heart into deep and lively sympathy with the Great Source of light and love,

and we have taken a step that cannot fail to rouse the mental powers to noble efforts and in the right direction. Moral likeness will awaken aspirations for intellectual semblance, and prompt to appropriate means for its attainment. Hence the great mistake, the fatal error of dissociating moral from intellectual culture, of ignoring the Bible as the text-book of morals, and substituting the maxims of human philosophy; the deduction of finite reason for the precepts of infinite wisdom.

These essential elements are naturally arranged under two general classes, **MEANS** and **SUPERVISION**. The former embraces funds, houses, teachers, text-books, classification, teacher's institute, and libraries. The latter includes Township Trustees, Circuit Superintendents, and State Superintendent. Each has its appropriate province, its individual mission, its specific function. Individually necessary, collectively indispensable, though but imperfectly appreciated, yet essential to efficient action, and ultimate success. A system embodying these elements will command respect, awaken a lively interest, and secure public confidence. It is only such a system that will be worthy of that respect, and competent to such results.

These provisions imply a proper conception of the true nature, legitimate purpose, and ultimate design of education. The lack of them bespeaks the want of a just appreciation of its real character and appropriate mission. Its *funds* must be ample and drawn from the right source. Its *houses* should be spacious, convenient, well located, and of approved model. Its *teachers* should be competent, wise, zealous and devoted to their calling. Its *text-books* should be progressive, perspicuous, and thorough. Its *classification* should be simple, impartial and complete. Its *teacher's institute* should be conducted by instructors of well balanced minds, rich experience, and thorough discipline. Its *libraries* should be composed of books wisely selected and on principles contemplating the tastes and literary wants of youth and adults. Its *township school Trustees* should be the most intelligent, active, and judicious friends of education in the corporation. Its *Circuit Superintendents* should be men of enlarged and liberal views, generous sympathies, extensive experience, and untiring activity. Its *State Superintendent* ought to be modest, unassuming, and in short, the wisest man in the commonwealth, without being aware of it in the slightest degree. With the vision of such a model before our minds, we may perhaps form a more definite and satisfactory opinion of the merits of our system, discover more clearly its deficiencies, and appreciate more vividly both the necessity and character of the appropriate remedies.

It is evident from some of the tabular disclosures of this Report, and facts gathered from the correspondence of the Department, confirmed by personal observation, that while the provisions of the law are for the most part in the right direction, they stop short of the point necessary to insure efficiency. Its principles are better

than its practice. Like a locomotive with a few screws loose, it was put on the track without sufficient wood and water. Tighten the screws, fill the water tank, load the tender, and then we shall have the elements of locomotion at command. It is vain to expect higher speed till we can generate more steam, or larger dividends till we have more power. If the directors or even the stockholders will accept of excursion tickets and make a trial trip, they will soon ascertain the condition of the rolling stock, the state of the depots, the extent of the supplies, and the character of the supervision. The invitation, however, need not be declined on the score of peril to life or limb from collapse or collision.

Dropping the figure and returning to the sober fact, we shall find that the elements of reliable success in this, like all other human enterprises, are funds and supervision. They are essential and inseparable. The one must be furnished to the necessary amount, and the other provided to the requisite extent, or the fondest hopes will be disappointed, and long cherished anticipations remain unrealized. We cannot resist the conviction that there is a fixed and settled purpose, a noble and patriotic disposition on the part of the citizens of this commonwealth, to meet all the necessary pecuniary responsibility, to secure permanency, efficiency, and success to our system of popular education. The wisdom of the policy, the pressure of the obligation, the economy of the measure, seem to be admitted facts, unquestioned truths, calling for a full, frank, and explicit expose of the requisite means.

As we do not wish to expend on the mere grading of a road an amount which, under prompt and efficient supervision, would put it in running order, so we do not desire to see our educational funds appropriated with similar results and in a manner better suited to illustrate the folly of our parsimony and the short-sightedness of our economy than the accomplishment of their original design. The financial provisions of the system are manifestly defective, and demonstrate most conclusively that we appropriate not enough for our purpose and too little for our interest. We levy a one mill tax and sustain on an average a two months and a half school. None are satisfied with this result. All would say, let us have a six months school, and we will cheerfully meet the expense. A *three months* school followed by a *nine months* recess is so near an approximation to nothing, in its practical results, that it seems better fitted to illustrate perpetual motion in the *pursuit* of knowledge than prove itself a wise and efficient method of obtaining it.

The decision of the Supreme Court on the school section question withdraws \$1,676,717 35 from the common school fund, and makes it a special fund for educational purposes, belonging to the inhabitants of the congressional townships. This reduces our present productive common school fund to \$52,590 77. This amount will probably be largely increased in four years, on the final settlement of the affairs of the State Bank. Our present concern,

however, is a true exhibit of what we have at command; for the past has taught us that we cannot educate our children on the airy hopes of the future. Our educational assets, in general terms, will stand thus:

Common fund.....	\$882,590 77
Special fund.....	1,676,717 35
Aggregate.....	<u>\$2,559,308 12</u>

Leaving out of account the slight inequalities that this classification of funds will occasion, we shall have a net income, after deducting the expenses of collection and disbursement, as proceeds of this fund for educational purposes, \$170 194. We have in the State 445,761 children, between five and twenty-one years of age. To provide them a six months' school annually, at the average rate paid teachers last year as reported, allowing that for three months the schools are taught by females, and that male teachers are employed the remaining term, each school containing on an average fifty pupils, will require the sum of \$1,033,159 35. A three mill tax on the property of the State will produce \$871,254 44. This, united with the net proceeds of the school funds, amounts to \$1,041,448 44. While this enterprise calls for only a three mill tax on the wealth of the State, it will make a draft on the intellect of the commonwealth to an extent much more difficult to meet. The work of instruction, at the rate of fifty scholars to a teacher, will demand *eight thousand nine hundred and fifteen* of our most intelligent sons and daughters.

The State, by her fundamental law, has pledged the property of the commonwealth for the education of her youth. It is a noble enterprise. Let her not falter in her purpose, nor shrink from her responsibilities in the premises. Develop promptly, and to the necessary extent, the mental capacities, and cultivate the moral sensibilities of the rising generation in a thorough and symmetrical manner, and it will most effectually secure the development of her physical resources. Let it not be forgotten that the education of these four hundred and forty-five thousand youth will proceed, whether she furnishes the means or not. Vice and ignorance will undertake the work, and they will accomplish it unless it is taken out of their hands. But their bills must be settled at last, and it will be well to count the cost of such teachers ere we become their patrons. Let us foot up the items of their charge and cost, the interest on their *bonds*, intemperance and crime, courts and prisons, wretchedness and ruin. The final settlement with such creditors forbids all hope of compromise.

We tax ourselves to pay the interest on our State debt and gradually liquidate the principal, and shall we not make as liberal provision for the education of our children? Last year we paid \$298,255 52, interest on our internal improvement folly, and

assessed ourselves \$286,186, for the education of almost half a million of our own offspring! Let us be just to both our creditors and our children. Our provision hitherto for educational purposes, has been analogous to the economy of the man who, having erected a spacious mill, provides a one-horse power engine, or erects a dam just high enough to bring the water on a level with his race. If ninety cents per scholar for school purposes is not an approximation to an educational one-horse power, it would be difficult to estimate its literary force. The educational fund of last year amounted to *ninety* cents per scholar, and only eighty of these were distributed owing to the uncertainty of the actual amount when the distribution was made. This fact suggests the necessity of legal provision to prevent the recurrence of like results in future. The time of apportionment should harmonize with the period fixed by law for the settlement of the county treasurers with the State Treasurer. County auditors have expressed a decided preference for an earlier period for the payment of taxes and settlement with the State Treasurer.

If we would have the benefit of good, efficient and successful schools, we must provide the requisite means. When we are convinced of the economy of large and liberal appropriations for educational purposes, then we shall doubtless appreciate the wisdom of corresponding supervision. Men of shrewd business habits will not trust their tens and hundreds of thousand of dollars of property to the casualties of fire and flood without an insurance. All regard such as wise and judicious precaution, yet we distributed \$345,000, last year, for educational purposes, with no adequate supervisory authority to correct errors and prevent mal-administration. There is a possibility of carrying even supposed economy to such an extent that its results shall be as disastrous as the other extreme. The union of township and school trustees' duties in the same officers, was doubtless regarded as a happy stroke of economy by the advocates of the measure. It was unquestionably an original idea, for no trace of its like can be found in the recorded experience of other States. Their policy and practice are all in the opposite direction. They provide for the selection of the most zealous, intelligent and active friends of education as township and school trustees. They dissociate this office from all others and concentrate in this board as much educational experience and practical wisdom as possible. They are not yet aware of the unnecessary expense of their arrangement, and possibly the tabular view, in this report, of our superior sagacity on this point, will open their eyes when they learn that some of our trustees charge for their services only from ten to thirty per cent. of the funds disbursed by them.

The ends of justice are certainly not more important and vital to the welfare of a community than the results of an efficient system of popular education. The prevention of crime is preferable, both morally and pecuniarily, to its detection and punishment.

Let the legitimate results of mental and moral culture, (and the two should never be dissevered,) be secured, and our court dockets would become so inapt counterparts to our jails under the operation of a wise temperance law. Parity of supervisions of the interests of justice and education would either reduce the former to a very undesirable state of primitive simplicity, or elevate the latter to its proper position and corresponding degree of attention. Both consistency and interest demand a somewhat analogous classification in each of these departments. Let this be introduced and there will be no occasion for regret.

Let the supervision of the educational interests of the township be committed to a board chosen for this sole and specific purpose. Then we shall have the opportunity to select, and the chance of obtaining the services of those citizens best fitted by their literary attainments, interest and devotion to the cause of education. Men admirably qualified for the discharge of these important duties, who, if the educational and municipal affairs of the corporation were divorced, would cheerfully assume these responsibilities, under existing circumstances now stand aloof from all participation in them. The present union and concentration of official functions become a practical exclusion of many of the staunchest friends of education from this department of the public service. The reason is obvious. The municipal and educational interest of a township are very diverse, and admit of the employment of men of corresponding diversity of attainments. Let these offices be separated, and then individuals interested in the latter and best qualified to manage them, might be induced to act as township school trustees, even gratuitously, whose tastes and employments would now prompt them unhesitatingly to pay the forfeiture of official declination, rather than be charged with duties so uncongenial. In point of economy, it would evidently be an improvement, for there are strong reasons to believe that the cases would not be insulated in which such trustees would make no charge for their services. In respect to promptness, wisdom and efficiency of action, there certainly would be no loss. The character of the duties to be performed, and the nature of the interest at stake, all concur in commanding the change, nor merely as an improvement, but an imperative necessity. It is idle to object on the score of multiplying offices. The office with its various responsibilities we have already, but the point in question is whether it shall be a mere caudle appendage of another office of well known character, but dissimilar functions and inferior grade, or take an independent position, indicative of its true rank and importance, and command the requisite talent for its proper discharge? As the law now is, we pay township trustees seventy-five cents per day for municipal services, but their educational labors are estimated at a dollar a day. This is a singular fact, both significant and suggestive, and perhaps worthy of a passing notice.

It is conceived that the township feature of the law, which is

indeed fundamental and one of the crowning excellencies of the system, admits of the introduction of a class of coadjutors that would greatly diminish the labor and care of the township trustees, and remove all occasion or ground for the charge sometimes brought against these functionaries, of partiality, remissness or oversight in the provision of teachers, or fuel, or repairs, and of an utter disregard of the reasonable wishes of the people of school localities. Sometimes such charges are groundless, other times there is more cause for them than is desirable. Let all unnecessary friction in the system be forestalled. It is a matter of the first importance for the prosperity of the cause, and the success of our educational enterprise, that we should have for the next five years, the most discreet, intelligent and efficient men in every township for school trustees. Hundreds of thousands of dollars will be expended within that period in school houses. Let us therefore have men of taste and experience to superintend their erection, and the expenditure of these funds. When the sites for the school houses have been selected (and the selection should be made with great care and wisdom, and with all proper respect for the reasonable wishes of the people severally interested,) and the structures have been erected, the school trustees' most important functions will be the employment of teachers and the visitations of the schools.

The provision of fuel, the care of the house and necessary repairs, the enumeration of the children, and a subordinate co-operation with the township trustees in procuring a teacher might be committed to a sub-trustee in each school locality or district, to be chosen annually by the people of that locality. These districts, although elective in the outset, are nevertheless geographical, and when once defined by the individual choice of those ultimately composing them, they have to all intents and purposes a local limit and may act as such just as efficiently and really as if they were bounded by straight lines. This arrangement is just as practicable for school as for ecclesiastical or any other associated purpose. It is not contemplated that this choice can be made every year at the option of the individual. It should be regarded as permanent as his dwelling, otherwise the district would be as changeable as the whims and caprices of the people composing them. Such a construction is a burlesque on liberty, and should not be entertained a moment, although some have so regarded that feature of the law. This arrangement would gratify, to no inconsiderable extent, the preferences of many, without any sacrifice of the fundamental principle, while at the same time it would inspire confidence and give security of a more prompt and satisfactory action in meeting all classes of wants incident to school organization. If this feature should be incorporated into our system, there seems no good reason why we might not hope to have all these school official functions, thus sub-divided, performed gratuitously, if dignity and importance can be given to the educational cause by the creation of an efficient circuit superintendency. There would be some honor

in any post, however subordinate, of an enterprise deemed worthy of such a department.

It will readily occur to every reflecting mind, that there is in the supervisory provision of the school law a strange and inconsistent hiatus between the township trustees and the State Superintendent. If he was designed as the centre of the system, then we should naturally look for a class of bodies, whose orbit would be within that of the township trustees, bodies in close connection with the central orb, in more lively sympathy with it, and more rapid in their motion and concurrent in their attraction of the smaller and more distant members of the system. The strange eccentricities observed in the motion of these remote bodies in their several orbits for the last two years, has led to various conjectures. Some of them seem to be stationary, while in others there is an obvious retrocession. Some move on with steady and uniform velocity, while others appear to be greatly disturbed by the attracting force of some invisible stranger. This state of things has prompted a re-investigation of the principles of our educational system, which has resulted in the conjecture, that it is not complete and that its authors intentionally put it in motion in this imperfect state, in order to demonstrate the necessity of primary bodies to secure the steady and uniform motion of the secondaries in their appropriate spheres. If this was their design, and it seems quite plausible, their expectations have been fully realized.

CIRCUIT SUPERINTENDENTS.

The experience of the past two years has developed no defect in our system more fully and clearly than the necessity of efficient supervision. The public interests demand that this department be so organized that every township shall be visited annually, more or less of the schools pass under the scrutiny of an officer superior to the township trustees, Teachers' Institutes be annually held in every county in the State, and the school trustees and friends of education in every township be stimulated and encouraged by the annual visits, lectures and counsels of men whose zeal, tact, talents and attainments would make them worthy coadjutors of the State Superintendent. Such an organization would impart life, energy, and importance to this department of the public interests and secure results of the most cheering character.

Let there be ten such subordinate superintendents, each of them would have, on an average, a circuit embracing *nine counties*, containing about ninety-four townships. Let them be required to spend two days in every township in the following manner: In the forenoon, visit, in company with the trustees, one school, in the afternoon another, and in the evening, according to previous notice, address the young people of the township on self-improvement, or some kindred topic; point out the value of such training, and suggest some of the means of obtaining it, call their attention to the

township library, show its value and connection with self culture; describe its treasures and show them how to make these stores of knowledge their own, by a judicious course of reading. Let the next forenoon be spent in visiting a third school, and the afternoon be employed in conferring with, counseling, and encouraging the teachers of the township, both actual, ex and prospective, who might choose to meet him. Such interviews would bring him into close contact with the instructors of the several townships of his circuit, enlist mutual sympathy and confidence, awaken esteem, and give him an influence over them that might result in great good to the cause and to them individually. His two days mission in each of his ninety-four townships, might very appropriately close with an address to the citizens on some topic connected with their educational duties. Such lectures would tell effectively on school houses, text books, furniture, discipline, punctuality, moral and intellectual training, domestic habits and kindred topics. They would inspire fresh zeal in the friends of education, furnish them with new arguments, disarm opponents, impart boldness to the timid, and convert foes of the cause into staunch and reliable friends.

Having spent the legal time in township visitation, he would be prepared to gather around him a large number of the teachers, of each county in a Teachers' Institute. Many teachers who might be materially improved by the exercises of such institutes, could be induced to attend them from their acquaintance with and confidence in the vice superintendent, who, under any other circumstances, could not be reached by this mode of culture. This programme of township visitation and teachers' institutes of a week's duration in each county, would close his annual circuit, requiring about forty weeks' labor. The Institutes would more appropriately occur in the Spring and Autumn, five weeks in the former and four in the latter, introductory to the Summer and Winter schools.

A man competent for such functions, would take rank with, if not above our circuit judges, both in attainment and emolument. The expense of this organization, on the supposition that the vice superintendents' salaries be the same as that of the circuit judges, when divided among the townships, towns, and cities of this commonwealth, would be less than *ten dollars* to each! a sum so small that the *man* would hardly be found, who would not say most cordially, let us have them, I would rather pay it myself, than that our township should not enjoy the benefit of such visits and lectures. If this feature be incorporated into our system, let their term of office be two years at least. As they could be constitutionally elected only at the general election in October, almost two years would elapse before the office could be filled, but its creation would be a pledge that its importance and value were appreciated, and the people would have time to consider well its duties and the necessary qualifications of the men to fill it. Let their official life commence two weeks after their election, and thus the closing labors of their respective terms of service would be a fall session of the

county institutes. A four years' operation of such an organization would not only accomplish untold good, and make it the most popular feature of the system, but would ensure its perpetuity. This scheme is not an ideal creation, a mere speculation, but a substantial, practical fact in all its essential elements. If New Hampshire, who draws *six-sevenths* of her educational fund directly from the pockets of her people, can pay her county superintendents five dollars a day for far less services than the above programme call for and would furnish, if carried out, surely we need not hesitate to make a four years experience.

Another strong consideration in favor of the introduction of this feature, is the co-operation and aid it would furnish the State Superintendent. Under the present arrangement, that officer is, to a great extent, isolated and comparatively powerless, for the want of just such coadjutors. It is utterly impossible for him to visit the *nine hundred and thirty-eight* townships, to say nothing of the *ninety-five* towns and cities, even once during his official life. However much he may desire to be in close and intimate connection with the township trustees, and in lively sympathy with them and other friends of education, his wishes cannot be gratified, nor the people have the benefit of his counsels and presence to the extent that is desirable. The nine weeks' annual session of the Teachers' Institutes, embracing all the counties in the State, would furnish him an opportunity to address all the teachers in the State assembled at these convocations, together with many other friends of education who would naturally be present. His influence and power would thus be turned to a good account and he become, in a much more emphatic sense of the term than at present, Superintendent of Public Instruction. The views and experience of the former Superintendent on this point harmonise with the suggestions of the present Incumbent, and neither expects that the legitimate mission of this department will ever be fully accomplished, till this appropriate and indispensable connection between the essential parts of our school system is consummated.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTES.

The subject of Teachers' Institutes must claim and receive the attention of the Legislature. Our circumstances imperatively demand its interposition and aid. It is painful to hear the complaints that reach us from every part of the State of the paucity of competent teachers. It is distressing to know that many localities can have no schools, because instructors cannot be obtained; and it is but little mitigation of our grief to be assured by County Examiners, that more than one half the license could not be legally authorized to teach, if a rigid construction of the statute on this point should be pressed. This is an evil that admits of no delay or postponement in providing a remedy. It calls for prompt

and efficient action. Better be shaved fifty per cent. on our bank notes than a hundred per cent in the instruction of our children. The only remedy the case admits is provision for the improvement of the teachers already in the field. We can improve these at far less expense of time and funds than we can convert the raw material into superior fabrics. This is a common sense view of the subject. Normal schools will not accomplish the object without the preliminary work above indicated. That is the experience of the older States; they engaged in it ten or twelve years since and are now reaping the rich fruits of their wisdom and forecast. They now make liberal provision for their support and encouragement. The Granite State raised more than *five thousand* dollars last year, by special taxation, for that sole and specific object.

We are not prepared for special appropriations for Normal Schools and Teachers' Institutes, but we are prepared, if the pressure of necessity and the prompting of philanthropy have any motive power, to entertain and adopt some new and effective measure to meet our pressing wants. The initiatory step must be taken some time. Has it not been deferred long enough? In what direction does there appear a fairer prospect of success than in the one already indicated? The creation of the office of Vice Superintendent, and the faithful discharge of the duties assigned to it, would meet certain classes of our most pressing wants and mitigate in no slight degree our educational distress. Teachers' Institutes conducted by them would possess some peculiar advantages, justifying the belief that they would disappoint no reasonable expectation. Let this course be adopted and we shall not long remain in ignorance of the nature and value of Teachers' Institutes. Could one be held in every county before your successors convene, we should have no difficulty in perpetuating their existence. The simultaneous session of *ten* Teachers' Institutes, of a week each, in divers parts of the State, for five consecutive weeks in the spring and four in the autumn, cannot be contemplated without a thrill of joy and anticipations of the most delightful character. If we imitate the example of our older sisters in financial and other matters, why should we hesitate to follow, at an humble distance, their educational steps? All can see and appreciate, to a greater or less extent, the urgencies of the case, the pressure of our wants, and the perils of delay. Who will assume the responsibility of postponement and prolong, for another two years, the existence of evils that have hitherto pressed with mountain weight on our educational progress? Is the expense of this department of supervision urged as an objection? In reply, it would be pertinent to ask, will the State redeem her constitutional pledge to the children of the commonwealth and furnish the means for a six months' school? If she does, will not the expenditure of near a *million* of dollars, for tuition and the employment of almost nine thousand teachers, need some additional super-

vision? The aggregate of their salaries would not amount to a third part of the sum charged by the township trustees the past year for school services. It is not so much a question of money as of wise and necessary supervision of what is of more value to us than thousands of gold. If good and satisfactory reasons can be assigned for the appropriations, the requisite funds would be promptly and cheerfully furnished by an appreciating community. Who shall be the judges of the wisdom of the measure? In agricultural matters farmers are deemed the appropriate arbiters, legal and medical questions are very properly referred for settlement to their respective faculties, and parity of reasoning would lead us to enquire why should not the teachers of the State be heard on this question? By a reference to the minutes of their association, it will be seen that they have expressed their views on this point. There is but one opinion among them of its utility as well as necessity, and it will be found condensed into a resolution of earnest recommendation to the Legislature to incorporate the feature of circuit superintendency into our educational system. Who are more competent to judge of the wisdom of the plan than those who have seen its practical operation, and therefore speak from experience?

TOWNSHIP LIBRARIES.

This is one of the most important and valuable features in our system. From this fountain the streams of knowledge will constantly issue to refresh and invigorate. It will become to the *Parent* an instrumentality of great potency, both for self improvement and the education of his family. Through it he may hold converse with the mighty dead, who, when living, were examples of all that is noble and lovely in character and action, and who, though now dead, yet speak in language of admonition, counsel and encouragement, to their successors on life's ever changing stage. Here he will find the garnered wisdom, experience and practical results of the past, shedding a mild and mellow radiance on the present and throwing an occasional ray athwart the darkness of the future. To the *Youth*, it will prove a blessing indeed, if properly used, both in cultivating a taste for reading and gratifying that taste when formed. It will furnish entertainment for the leisure hour and convert many a fragment of time into a rich deposite of knowledge subject to draft at sight. Access to the treasured stores of a rich and well selected library will withdraw many from temptation and strengthen them against the seductions and enticements of vicious associates. Early and intimate association on the part of our youth with the worthies of the past, will naturally create a preference for companions of kindred character.

There is a peculiar felicity in this provision of the system, in as much as it will prove in no slight degree, especially in the rural portions of the commonwealth, an important substitute for the

living teacher and answer the purpose of a school of uninterrupted session. These volumes will be like gushing fountains to minds thirsting for knowledge. They will furnish to our youth and adults of every age and pursuit, intellectual nutriment and mental stimulus. The wearied apprentice, the tired ploughboy, the exhausted clerk and the secluded domestic, will find in them encouragement and solace under all their toils, privations and discouragements.

It may be proper to indicate the principles that should govern and control the selection of the books in the outset, and the additions from year to year. Mistake here would be fundamental, and defeat, to a great extent, the purpose contemplated. The library was intended for the common benefit and use of both youth and adults, and should be selected with reference to the intellectual development, literary tastes and necessities of the various classes into which the masses are, by age and the employments of life, naturally divided. Every *hundred* volumes should be selected on the same principles, and thus a due regard would be paid to the wants of all the annual additions. They should also be of the choicest character, both in sentiment, diction and design, for their perusal will modify, control and characterize, in no slight degree, the style, language and opinions of the rising generation; nor will they be without their influence on maturer years. The selection should not contemplate the wants of any younger than twelve years of age. The necessities of the more juvenile should be met from other sources than the township library. At the period just indicated, the mind ordinarily begins to develop and assume a maturity that justifies the expectation of more steady, rapid and successful progress in mental and moral culture. Let *three* tenths of every hundred be selected with special reference to the moral and literary wants of those between twelve and sixteen years of age. Another *three* tenths should be adapted to the progress and attainment of those from sixteen to twenty. Of the remaining four tenths, *two* could very advantageously be appropriated to gratify the tastes and aid the pursuits of maturer minds in the various employments and responsibilities of active life. In this way important assistance could be rendered the parent, the teacher, the mechanic, the farmer, the merchant and the devotee of science. Each might receive valuable hints and suggestions that would give new impulse to effort, fresh inspiration to hope, and materially modify all their subsequent course. The remaining *two* tenths might very properly be confined to works of general literature, to give symmetry and completion to the collection. A library based on such principles of selection could not fail to prove an inestimable blessing, both to the rising and risen generation, an honor to the State, and a rich source of moral and intellectual elevation to the people of every township. It would also lend no unimportant aid to every great enterprise of the day. The cause of Temperance would find it the repository of some of

her keenest weapons, and her friends might appeal to its treasured stores with confidence of aid and comfort. The youth of our commonwealth might derive valuable lessons of political wisdom and experience from the pages of Story, Bancroft, and De Toqueville, and learn to chasten the recklessness of their ardor and enthusiasm from the biographies of Washington, Jay, Marshall, and kindred worthies.

The distribution of these libraries has been exceedingly embarrassed by the peculiar basis adopted by the Legislature. Instead of carrying out the idea of a township library, varying in its number of volumes according to the population, they adopted a standard that implies that the libraries must contain an equal number of volumes, and then distributed them to the counties in a manner that renders it utterly impossible for the county commissioners to carry out the directions for township distribution, and retain the identity of their original conception of a library. On this plan of distribution, the libraries, in many counties, must necessarily be in a very fragmentary and chaotic state. Justice is done to no one, either counties or townships, as will be abundantly evident from the appended tabular exhibit of the practical operation of this scheme. Let this inequality be corrected as speedily as possible, and the Board of Education authorized and required to make all future distributions on such a basis as will meet the claims of justice and place the library department in its true position of usefulness. There is no feature in our system that calls forth the admiration and provokes the imitation of our sister States so much as the Township Library.

My predecessor, under the direction of the Board of Education, and the dictation of that anomalous section, purchased the number of libraries demanded by that singular proviso. The result is, that there are *six hundred and ninety* libraries to be distributed among *nine hundred and thirty-eight* townships, to say nothing of ninety-five corporate towns and cities. Of the numerous illustrations of the palpable injustice of the county basis of distribution, which the tabular exhibit in the appendix affords, it will be sufficient for our purpose to mention only the following: There are more than *one hundred and fifty* townships and cities, entitled to only from one-half to the whole of a library, each of which have more inhabitants than one entire county, that receives *six* libraries. Another county with six libraries has less inhabitants than either of *fifty-six* townships and cities, which get only fractions, or at the most, a single library. Some townships will get from one to two libraries, with less than half the number of inhabitants of other townships receiving only a half a library.

Each library contains 321 vols. of choice and valuable books, well bound, and each having a printed label, with library rules and directions for use, appended. The aggregate cost of these 221,490 vols., exclusive of the expense of transportation and distribution, is about \$147,222, equivalent to \$213 for each library. There will

be an unexpended balance of a few thousands after the whole expense of the purchase and distribution has been paid, which can be so appropriated as to lessen some of the existing inequalities, and thus pave the way for their ultimate removal by subsequent appropriation. It is conceived that no educational funds, of equal amount, will accomplish so much good as will ultimately result from those expended for township libraries, selected on the principle above indicated. It may be deemed almost unnecessary to recommend the continuance of the library tax, since the strong desire for its renewal has found expression in petitions on your table. It is evident, from various sources, through which public sentiment manifests itself, that there is a feeling of deep regret that the period originally assigned to the experiment had not been five instead of two years. The enterprise should not be left to languish, but its full capacity for good should be called into prompt and efficient action for at least three years longer. At the expiration of that period, we should be in possession of the requisite facts, to determine our future policy in this matter. It may be well at some future time, and in some subsequent report, to indicate the richness and variety of some of the more prominent departments of this collection. At present, it will suffice to remark, that of these 221,490 vols., 8,970 are in the agricultural department. Two-thirds of each of these libraries have been received and distributed to the several counties. The remaining third is now daily expected, having been detained at New York by unforeseen causes. They will be distributed with all due dispatch as soon as received at this point. It is confidently expected that it will be but a few weeks before the books will be in circulation in the townships. Provision will be made to furnish each township, town and city in the commonwealth, with a copy of Barnard's School Architecture, to aid their trustees in the adoption of the best plans, furniture and fixture for their school houses. It is believed that a copy of that work in the hands of the trustees of each corporation, will contribute not a little to secure a uniformity, comfort and good taste in these structures, that will leave happy impressions on the minds and hearts of the youth of this and the succeeding generation.

There are several modifications of existing provisions, that would materially improve the practical working of the law and render it more acceptable in many portions of the State, without impairing the efficiency of its fundamental principles in the slightest degree. Some of them have already been suggested in their appropriate connection, others remain to be noticed. The township reports should be made to the county Auditor. Thus furnished with the necessary materials, he could prepare a condensed report of the several townships of the county and forward them to the State Superintendent promptly, and thus obviate one of the infelicities now experienced. This arrangement would prevent much delay and admit of prompt correction of errors, as well as secure greater

accuracy. Statistics owe all their value to the fullness and accuracy with which they are made. No report should be accepted till it was complete. If no appropriation of money could be paid by the county treasurer to township treasurers, till the report of said township was filed in the auditor's office, it would doubtless quicken the memories of some absent minded trustees. All municipal expenses connected with the school, such as construction of houses, repairs, fuel, trustees and librarians charges should be paid from the township treasury, and not a dollar of the public funds should be appropriated to any other purpose than the payment of teachers' wages.

It is believed, that the tabular portion of the report will not be found devoid of interest. It has been prepared with great care and labor. For some of the valuable information it contains, the public are indebted to the generous co-operation of the county auditors, who, with few exceptions, promptly responded to a circular issued from this department, after a survey had been taken of the materials on hand for the construction of this report. Although it is not as full and complete as could be desired, yet it contains many valuable facts deduced from reliable data. Though only a portion of the townships reported the number of teachers, length of school, wages of teachers, trustees charges, yet on most of these points, sufficient information has been furnished to enable us to reach a tolerably satisfactory approximation of the real educational condition of the commonwealth. It will be seen that the public funds have been appropriated in many townships for the erection of school houses, a purpose important indeed in its relations to education, but not contemplated as the appropriate object on which the educational funds should be expended. In one county the whole amount took this direction. In extenuation of this disposition of public moneys, it may be said, "we sustained subscription schools for three months." But the troublesome question recurs, who paid the tuition of the poor children in the districts whose parents were unable to subscribe? In contrast to this, it is pleasant to say that fifty-seven townships and cities report \$34,736 as raised by special taxation for school houses alone.

It is due to the trustees of some townships, and the Boards of Education of some cities, to say that they have made no charge for their services. The Department has been repeatedly cautioned by the county auditors against construing the silence of the township reports on this point, as evidence that no charge has been made for educational services. Some of the more interesting results of the tabular exhibit may here be appropriately presented.

Counties in the State.....	91
Townships	938
Corporate towns and cities.....	95
Valuation of property, real and personal.....	\$290,418,148 00
Amount of the mill tax assessed 1855	\$280,186 26
Number of polls	171,736

Children between five and twenty-one years of age	445,761
Increase over the number reported last year	14,836
Teachers reported—	
Males	2432
Females	666
Total	3,098
Teacher's wages per month—	
Male	\$23 01
Female	15 62
Trustees charged for school services, in townships	515
Trustees charges not reported, in townships	518
Amount charged in 515 corporations	\$17,237 85
A pro rata charge in 518 corporations would be	\$17,338 26
Amount of estimated and actual charges	\$34,576 11
Corporations reporting number of teachers	338
Corporations not reporting number of teachers	495
Teachers in the reporting corporations	3,098
do pro rata in non-reporting corporations	2,839
Total of teachers reported and estimated	5,937
Corporations reporting special tax for school houses	57
Amount raised by them for this purpose	\$34,736 00
Number of schools reported	2,622
Average length in months	2.54

Educational Funds.

Congressional township, (special)	\$1,676,717 35
Consolidated fund, (common)	882,590 77
Sinking fund (not available) reported Jan. 1855	1,359,264 06

Estimated expense of a Six Months School for the State.

Children to be taught	445,761
Schools (average of 50 pupils)	8,915
Expense of male teachers three months	\$615,402 45
Expense of female teachers three months	\$417,756 90
Aggregate cost of instruction	\$1,033,159 35
Avails of a three mill tax	\$871,254 44
Net income of school fund	170,194 00
Aggregate proceeds	\$1,041,448 44

The last topic of this tabular exhibit suggests the remark, that from all the information that has reached this Department, we are constrained to believe, that nothing has contributed to bring the system into disrepute so much as its inefficiency. The cause of it is now disclosed. The necessary means to do justice to the system,

and the objects of its beneficent regard have not been furnished. If two months and a half of free schools are not a mockery of hopes and a just cause for complaint, we can hardly conceive of an occasion for dissatisfaction. This state of things cannot and will not be endured much longer. "Hope deferred maketh the heart sick." Let the proper amount of steam be applied, and the engine will vindicate its claim to respect. Furnish wood and water, and its capacity will no longer be a matter of doubt. The people know that schools cannot be sustained on moonshine, and they are willing to furnish something more substantial. Let their public spirit be put to the test. They can appreciate the object, and they will cheerfully furnish the funds, if the proper assurance can be given that they will be expended under wise and judicious supervision. If the amendments suggested should be incorporated into the existing school law, its vital energies would be vastly increased, and its friends would have no occasion to disown its parentage.

Among the pleasing signs of progress in educational matters, may be named the tasteful and commodious school structures that have been erected, or are now in the process of erection in various parts of the commonwealth. They have risen in all their beauty and symmetry of proportion, not only in the towns, but they have gone up in some of the rural portions of the State.

The mission of graded schools would have been far more happy and successful, had not the legality of the basis of their prosperity been questioned. They had gone into successful operation in several of our large towns, and were realizing the fondest hopes of their founders, before the sirocco of selfishness, with its withering arid breath, reached these fair fields. They could not stand its blighting contact, but like delicate flowers they passed away, leaving nought behind but the perfume of a blessed memory and the fragrance of once cherished hopes. If this legal obstacle can be removed by legislative wisdom, and a firm basis be established, on which public confidence can rest, then we may hope to see our school system, in all its departments, rise, Phœnix like, from its former embarrassments, with more than pristine vigor and hope. There is yet enough of recuperative power and energy in the public mind to authorize the expectation of a successful issue in this enterprise, if assurance can be given that no disturbing element of a constitutional character can be successfully introduced.

Another cheering omen for good, appears in the organization of a State Teachers' Association a few weeks since. The number and character of the teachers present, their professional antecedents, the zeal and spirit manifested, the exercises connected with its inauguration, the discussions of the occasion, the developed policy and determined purpose of its leading minds to employ the press in the elevation of their profession and the awakening of the public mind on the subject of popular education, are pledges of the earnest, reliable character of the enterprise. The minutes of its inaugural meeting will indicate the purpose of its mission, and the

views of its members in reference to the great fundamental principles of an educational system, and the appropriate instrumentalities to be employed. The interest felt in the perfecting of our school law, found expression in several resolutions, respectfully commending to the favorable consideration of the Legislature, certain important features, regarded as fundamental and essential to a successful issue. The action of the Association in reference to an Educational Periodical, justifies the expectation and authorizes the belief, that the next Legislature will find such a laborer in the field, commending himself and his mission to their kind regards.

Uniformity of text books is an important consideration in many respects. Interests both educational and pecuniary, require that wise and judicious provisions in this department should not be subject to the whims, caprice, or prejudice of either teachers or trustees. Let the law be either imperative or silent on this point. If a good selection of text books has been made, let them be used and changed only for substantial and obvious reasons. Superior merit is a passport that should ever be recognized by a Board of education charged with the responsibility of selecting the text books for half a million of school children. While the list should not be stereotyped, yet it should be so firmly "locked" that it could not be "knocked into pie" by silver arguments and golden syllogisms. No material change in the present catalogue of text books is contemplated, nor should changes be made, till demanded and urged by considerations of the most satisfactory character.

The value of statistical exhibits depend on the accuracy with which they are prepared. It will be seen by a reference to the appendix, that all the topics designed to be embraced in the annual report of the township trustees, are not included in the abstract. On many of these points the township reports were very defective, many of them containing absolutely nothing but the number of children of school age in the township. Consequently the information on some of these topics, was so meager that it could be of no value as a general expose in these particular points, and therefore all notice of them was entirely omitted. If less statistical information were required, it is not improbable that more of a really valuable character might be obtained. Many township officers are deterred from the attempt to furnish the amount required, by its extent and complexity, who under a more simple and natural requisition, might be able to embody in their reports all that is substantially necessary and important for present purposes. Some provisions should be made to secure promptness and accuracy to the fullest extent. If the change already suggested should be adopted, and the Township Trustees report solely to the County Auditors, then these officers should be authorized to withhold the township appropriation of educational funds, till a full and complete report is furnished. In this way all being interested in the receipt of the funds, would become prompters to the trustees, reminding them of their official duty. In many townships where

there have been no public schools, because the funds had been appropriated to the erection of school houses, the trustees in their reports, have dismissed the subject of schools with the apologetic remark, "we have had subscription schools," and given no details of even their *substitute* for free schools.

Ninety-two townships and corporations failed to report last October, and no communication from them has been received since that period relative to their educational affairs. The names of those non-reporting corporations, are indicated in the table by a star and the number of school children appended was taken from last year's report. A full report from them would doubtless swell the aggregate number of children between five and twenty-one years of age, to 450,000 in the State.

Another tabular expose will be found in the appendix, exhibiting the inequality of the county basis of library distribution, as expressed in the 141st section of the school law: "To each county having a population of 15,000 inhabitants and upwards, *ten* libraries; to each county having a population of 10,000 and less than 15,000 inhabitants, *eight* libraries; to each county having a population of less than 10,000 inhabitants, *six* libraries; which shall be distributed equitably by the Board of county Commissioners. to the townships of their respective counties."

A reference to the heading of the several columns of that table will disclose the character of the information they were designed to furnish. The classification of the townships and corporations on the basis of the number of school children in them, by hundreds from one to twelve, will show the intricacy of the task imposed on the Commissioners. The distribution on the only equitable basis, the population of each township or corporation, would have been far more feasible in the out set, given universal satisfaction, and prevented the chaos that will ensue in many counties where this proviso is executed. The \$150,000 expended for libraries for the last two years, distributed on the plan suggested, would furnish \$33 50 worth of books to every hundred school children reported in 1033 civil corporations of the commonwealth. On the present basis *ten* counties get as many libraries as they have townships, *eleven* receive more libraries than they have townships, and *sixty* get less libraries than they have townships.

The suggestion thus frankly made, and the amendments proposed, are designed to give symmetry, efficiency, and completeness to the system. Their introduction could not fail to be followed with happy results. The experience and observation of the last two years, show that some of the most valuable features of the law have been comparatively inoperative for the want of these slight corrections. Deficiency of funds has occasioned deficiency of instruction. Imperfection of supervision has resulted in the misapplication of means, and a misconception of some of the fundamental principles of the system, in the perpetuity of prejudice or indifference on the part of the people of some localities, and a

sad deficiency of attainments, zeal, professional enthusiasm on the part of many teachers. With the necessary corrections of oversights and deficiencies, we confidently predict results that will fully realize all just expectations of friends, happily disappoint the fears and forebodings of its more timid advocates, and convert many opponents into staunch and zealous supporters.

CALEB MILLS,
Superintendent of Public Instruction.



APPENDIX.

TABULAR VIEW NO. 1.

TABULAR VIEW NO. 2.

TABULAR VIEW No. 1 -- Abstract of Township School Reports.

No. 1. ADAMS COUNTY.

Number.	TOWNSHIPS	Whole No. of children between 5 and 21 years of age			Males.			Females.			Whole No attending school.					Teachers.			Expended for Instruction.		Valuation.	Apportionment of Public Fund.	Public Fund used for building school houses.	No. school house.				
		No. between 5 and 13.	No. between 13 and 21.	Whole No. of males	No. between 5 and 13.	No. between 13 and 21.	Whole No. of females	Males.	Females.	No.	Males.	Females.	No. of Sch-ols taught.	Average length of term.	Public Fund.	Special Tax.	Trustees charges for educational services.											
1	Bue Creek.....	274	94	61	155	75	44	119	62	31	63	35	13	74	100	3	15 00	8 66	5	3	187 00	87 00	12 90	82,463	207	3	No. school house.	
2	French.....	292	102	63	165	75	44	119	62	31	63	35	13	74	100	3	15 00	8 66	5	3	187 00	87 00	12 90	82,463	207	3	No. school house.	
3	Hartford.....	132	47	30	107	37	23	60	30	15	25	13	13	25	100	3	15 00	8 66	5	3	187 00	87 00	12 90	82,463	207	3	No. school house.	
4	Jefferson.....	147	52	34	116	46	28	124	52	34	116	46	28	124	100	3	15 00	8 66	5	3	187 00	87 00	12 90	82,463	207	3	No. school house.	
5	Kirkland.....	124	42	28	106	38	24	108	42	28	106	38	24	108	100	3	15 00	8 66	5	3	187 00	87 00	12 90	82,463	207	3	No. school house.	
6	Monroe.....	306	106	67	173	76	47	161	106	67	173	76	47	161	100	3	15 00	8 66	5	3	187 00	87 00	12 90	82,463	207	3	No. school house.	
7	Preble.....	369	129	86	205	93	57	192	129	86	205	93	57	192	100	3	15 00	8 66	5	3	187 00	87 00	12 90	82,463	207	3	No. school house.	
8	Root.....	562	193	116	209	168	85	253	193	116	209	168	85	253	100	3	15 00	8 66	5	3	187 00	87 00	12 90	82,463	207	3	No. school house.	
9	St. Mary's.....	304	108	67	175	103	76	189	108	67	175	103	76	189	100	3	15 00	8 66	5	3	187 00	87 00	12 90	82,463	207	3	No. school house.	
10	Town of Decatur.....	219	73	38	113	72	34	106	73	38	113	72	34	106	100	3	15 00	8 66	5	3	187 00	87 00	12 90	82,463	207	3	No. school house.	
11	Union.....	232	79	51	131	79	48	127	79	51	131	79	48	127	100	3	15 00	8 66	5	3	187 00	87 00	12 90	82,463	207	3	No. school house.	
12	Wabash.....	274	94	61	155	75	44	119	62	31	63	35	13	74	100	3	15 00	8 66	5	3	187 00	87 00	12 90	82,463	207	3	No. school house.	
13	Washington.....	248	84	53	141	84	51	135	84	53	141	84	51	135	100	3	15 00	8 66	5	3	187 00	87 00	12 90	82,463	207	3	No. school house.	
	Total.....	2,325	794	501	1,024	594	364	1,024	794	501	1,024	594	364	1,024	2,325	52 40	2,318	2,318	52 40	2,318	2,318	52 40	2,318	2,318	52 40	2,318	2,318	52 40

No. 2. ALLEN COUNTY.

[illegible]

[illegible]

No. 3. BARTHOLOMEW COUNTY.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523	52
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No. 4. BENTON COUNTY.

[illegible]

No. 5. BLACKFORD COUNTY.

Number.	Townships.	Males.				Females.				Whole Number attending School.				Teachers.				Expended for Instruction.		Trustees charges for Educational Services.	Valuation.	Appropriation of Public Fund.	Public Fund used for building School Houses.	No. of School Houses.	No. erected within the year
		No. between 5 and 13.	No. between 13 and 21.	Whole No. of Males.	No. between 5 and 13.	No. between 13 and 21.	Whole No. Females.	No. between 5 and 13.	No. between 13 and 21.	Males.	Females.	Total Number.	Average length of Terms.	No. of Schools Taught.	No.	Males.	Females.	Public Fund.	Special Tax.						
1	Harrison.....	422	154	73	229	127	66	193	80	81	170	60	42	102	153	7	16	39	.....	.....	90 00	.....	315	.....	7
2	Jackson.....	310	82	71	153	107	50	157	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40 00	.....	191	.....	2
3	Licking.....	368	183	117	310	159	100	259	63	52	115	49	38	88	123	7	15	10	.....	.....	16 00	.....	415	.....	8
4	Washington.....	276	90	67	157	66	53	119	80	55	135	63	52	115	113	6	16	60	76 00	99,564	214	6
Total.....		1,576	\$1,138

No. 6. BOONE COUNTY.

1	Center.....	632	202	144	346	162	124	286
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NO. 12. CLINTON COUNTY.

1	1	405	191	90	281	130	84	214	117	88	905	97	57	154	30	7	18 00	72%	285	55	209	60	28 00	151,660	334	5
2	2	905	287	242	529	216	100	376	116	103	519	119	51	170	288	9	20 00	.....	92	483	58	.....	.....	767,52	810	.....	14	.....
3	3	433	156	84	240	131	82	213	.....	179	.....	.....	135	.....	.....	.....	17 2	145,966	.....	62 3/4	241	00	31 60	145,966	329	.....	7	.....
4	4	407	135	86	221	114	85	199	.....	164	.....	.....	155	.....	.....	.....	20 00	167,063	.....	63	360	00	.....	167,063	283	.....	6	.....
5	5	420	148	110	258	160	89	239	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	193,456	.....	.....	.....	23 29	193,456	406	.....	.....	.....
6	6	285	98	63	156	77	52	139	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	174,116	.....	.....	.....	.....	162,119	294	.....	.....	.....
7	7	288	88	65	153	75	60	135	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	163,19	.....	.....	.....	.....	163,19	258	.....	.....	.....
8	8	316	92	60	172	69	55	144	62	76	138	58	31	88	129	5	20 00	.....	2	244	00	.....	18 00	127,436	255	.....	.....	.....
9	9	531	163	198	281	149	101	250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	136,116	.....	2	400	00	.....	136,116	418	.....	.....	.....
10	10	154	46	32	78	55	21	76	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	82,477	.....	2	.....	.....	23 85	82,477	152	.....	.....	.....
11	11	335	98	62	160	92	73	165	76	47	123	64	51	115	143	2	26 00	30 00	33	229	00	.....	10 00	173,099	329	.....	.....	.....
12	12	408	87	116	203	130	75	205	92	84	176	99	47	146	29	7	18 35	.....	72	237	00	.....	.....	173,099	354	.....	.....	.....
13	13	473	139	101	240	132	101	333	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	281,705	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	281,705	346	.....	.....	.....
																	134 4										4 401		
																	55:0												

No. 15, DEARBORN COUN. Y.

[illegible]

No. 16. DECATUR COUNTY.

[illegible]

No. 17. DE KALB COUNTY.

TOWNSHIPS.	Whole No. of Children between 5 and 13 years of age.	Males.				Females.				Whole number attending school.				Teachers.				Expended for Instruction.		Trustees' charges for educational purposes.	Valuation.	Apportionment of Public Fund.	Public fund used for building school houses.	No. of School Houses.	No. elected within the year.				
		No. between 5 and 13.		No. between 13 and 21.		Whole No. of males.		No. between 5 and 13.		No. between 13 and 21.		Whole No. females.		Males.		Females.		Total number of males.	Total number of females.							Average length of terms.	No. of schools taught.	Public Fund.	Special Tax.
		No. between 5 and 13.	No. between 13 and 21.	No. between 5 and 13.	No. between 13 and 21.	No. between 5 and 13.	No. between 13 and 21.	No. between 5 and 13.	No. between 13 and 21.	No. between 5 and 13.	No. between 13 and 21.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.														
1 Butler.....	353	116	64	180	97	76	173	87	8	95	83	12	95	98	1	6	9	0	0	15 50	160,017	256	5	5					
2 Concord.....	510	174	109	283	161	96	257	87	8	95	83	12	95	98	1	6	9	0	0	4 75	173,292	421	5	5					
3 Fairfield.....	404	134	82	206	103	68	169	87	8	95	83	12	95	98	1	6	9	0	0	116,534	975	9	9	9					
4 Franklin.....	375	124	82	202	101	62	163	79	49	129	66	42	108	193	9	15	00	3	405	123,762	329	9	9						
5 Jackson.....	365	135	67	202	101	62	163	79	49	129	66	42	108	193	9	15	00	3	378	124,357	250	6	6						
6 Newville.....	249	86	49	135	74	40	114	109	99	109	92	46	13	218	5	4	17	50	8	92 00	55,928	197	28	00					
7 Riceland.....	390	133	86	219	105	63	171	116	83	109	92	46	13	218	5	4	17	50	8	93 50	119,989	300	7	7					
8 Smithfield.....	389	119	99	218	97	67	164	84	8	87	59	22	81	94	1	4	6	00	3	116,514	282	7	7						
9 Stafford.....	189	70	42	102	53	34	84	84	8	87	59	22	81	94	1	4	6	00	3	48,098	137	1	1						
10 Town of Auburn.....	213	64	42	106	62	45	107	42	35	77	59	22	81	94	1	1	20	00	3	45 00	128	1	1						
11 Town.....	290	78	58	136	103	51	154	54	42	96	54	37	91	116	4	15	00	3	72,204	190	5	5							
12 Union.....	423	135	89	224	132	77	209	95	14	109	70	66	13	132	7	8	00	3	36 00	6,588	31	31	31						
13 Wilmington.....	464	170	94	264	218	72	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	113,376	297	.....	.....	.....			
Total.....	4647	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	172 25	3,382	.....	.....	.....			

No. 18. DELAWARE COUNTY.

1 Center.....	717	238	143	381	202	134	336	177	107	284	176	78	254	339	8	2	21	00	16 50	100,000	577	7	7
2 Delaware.....	400	110	108	218	116	66	172	90	70	160	70	50	120	24	6	1	16	00	3	26 50	348	6	6
3 Harrison.....	512	154	98	252	164	96	260	75	77	193	136	54	190	171	8	1	15	33	8	166,727	369	6	6
4 Hamilton.....	302	91	60	151	87	64	151	73	50	133	63	39	102	192	4	1	19	44	5	42 02	218	4	4
5 Liberty.....	595	203	147	350	146	99	245	183	127	310	158	65	243	333	9	2	1	00	3	449	9	9	9
6 Monroe.....	468	164	86	250	131	87	218	88	54	142	50	45	95	134	4	1	15	00	3	351	5	5	5
7 Mount Pleasant.....	412	101	110	211	119	87	201	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	2	20	00	7	383	.....	.....	.....

NO. 21. FAYETTE COUNTY.

TOWNSHIPS.	Whole No. of Children be- tween 5 and 21 yrs of age.	Males.				Females.				Whole No. Attending School.				Teachers.			Expended for Instruction.		Valuation.	App. rtionment of Public Fund.	Public Fund used for build- ing School Houses.	No. of School Houses.	No. erected within the year.							
		No. between 5 and 13.		No. between 13 & 21.		Total No. of Males.		No. between 5 and 13.		No. between 13 & 21.		Total Number of Females.		No. of Schools Taught.		Average length of Term.	Public Fund.	Special Tax.												
		No.	Males.	Females.	No.	Males.	Females.	No.	Males.	Females.	No.	Wages.																		
1	City of Connorsville.....	612	181	129	310	191	86	70	156	111	302	156	63	219	167	43	210	249	2	36 00	20 00	5	3700 00	\$25 00	\$25 00	385	385	.....	.....
2	Connorsville.....	347	101	90	191	86	70	156	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	331	331	.....	.....
3	Columbi.....	342	89	95	178	60	104	164	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	291	291	.....	.....
4	Fairview.....	261	73	62	135	67	59	126	62	43	105	50	27	77	99	3	2450 90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	248	248	.....	.....
5	Harri-on.....	339	102	73	175	98	66	164	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	272	272	.....	.....
6	Jennings.....	353	105	80	185	80	78	158	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	256	256	.....	.....
7	Jackson.....	343	105	80	185	80	78	158	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	236	236	.....	.....
8	Orange.....	318	76	81	157	92	69	161	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	306	306	.....	.....
9	Posey.....	479	126	112	235	137	114	241	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	233	233	.....	.....
10	Town of West Union.....	123	40	23	62	38	93	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	40	.....	.....
11	Waterloo.....	204	83	63	146	99	59	158	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	366	366	.....	.....
	Total.....	3,821																									\$3,000			

NO. 22. FLOYD COUNTY.

1	City of New Albany.....	3,450	1,184	616	1808	1034	616	1650	602	294	896	505	210	715	961	7 21	80 00	32 50	7 5	110 25	12,368	4077 835	2,489	7
2	Franklin.....	312	116	68	184	98	30	198	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	189 225	245	.....	4
3	George own.....	598	181	95	276	154	98	359	137	74	211	90	42	141	168	6	25 00	.....	6 3	450 00	419 00	42 50	319 298	419	.....	6
4	Greenville.....	743	242	357	400	226	107	343	168	97	265	139	41	180	255	7	23 81	.....	6 3	524 00	.....	42 50	461 868	507	.....	6
5	Lafayette.....	538	168	110	272	163	97	260	60	40	100	53	48	101	211	4	1 20	50 16	00 3	450 00	524 00	303 00	303 706	433	.....	3
6	New Albany.....	794	240	181	424	221	149	370	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	303 00	300,85	577	577	10	4
	Total.....	6 365																			345 50	.....	.....	84,7 3		

NO. 25. FULTON COUNTY.

TOWNSHIPS.																														
Number.	Whole No. of children between 5 and 21 years of age	Males.			Females.			Whole No. attending School.						Teachers.			Average length of Term.		Expended for Instruction.		Valuation.	Appropriation of Public Fund.	Public Fund used for building School Houses.	No. erected within the year.						
		No. between 5 and 13.	No. between 13 and 21.	Total No of males.	No. between 5 and 13.	No. between 13 and 21.	Total No of Females.	Males.	Females.	No. between 5 and 13.	No. between 13 and 21.	Total number of Males.	No. between 5 and 13.	No. between 13 and 21.	Total number of Females.	Males.	Females.	No.	Wages.	Public Fund.					Special Fund.	Trustees' charges for Educational services.				
1	Auburn	61	42	103	49	41	90	35	30	65	26	37	63	17	4	1	17	33	6	00	5	3	175	50	\$78 120	154	3		
2	Hartford	86	154	240	85	106	191	90	54	145	64	33	97	133	6	2	20	00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	187 320	325	10
3	Liberty	151	67	218	132	85	185	91	54	145	64	33	97	133	6	2	20	00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	164 975	276	8
4	Newcastle	34	107	79	182	95	160	77	67	144	50	39	89	132	6	2	18	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	122 615	251	6
5	Rochester	565	191	114	305	162	98	260	96	56	155	77	50	127	154	6	1	20	10	6	25	7	2	234	44	41 640	362	7	
6	Richland	28	157	71	228	108	65	153	53	39	92	49	31	80	99	4	2	18	88	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	117 235	252	5
7	Town of Rochester	20	65	37	102	55	45	100	70	50	80	70	17	87	116	1	1	30	00	16	00	185	00	300 000	187	5
8	Union	35	117	74	191	113	49	169	70	50	80	70	17	87	116	2	4	18	45	13	15	4	3	298	55	127 595	957	5	
9	Wayne	24	56	134	75	37	112	63	41	124	59	29	86	127	4	6	17	50	10	00	9	3	390	00	186	187	6	
Total.		3,110																				3	194	75	2,220				

NO. 26. GIBSON COUNTY.

1 Barton	145	41	38	82	42	21	63	117	65	182	92	65	137	196	9	20 00	.....	\$77 597	117	3
2 Columbia	641	209	139	348	181	112	293	117	65	206	106	106	206	106	9	30 00	.....	226 126	470	10
3 Johnson	721	277	155	402	194	125	319	125	319	206	106	106	206	106	9	21 00	.....	4 7377	519	10
4 Montgomery	937	297	240	507	267	182	450	231	107	331	154	154	307	154	5	25 00	.....	770 375	766	7
5 Patoka	1,034	325	225	518	315	191	506	231	107	331	154	154	307	154	5	25 00	.....	1190 978	843	843
6 Town of Princeton	355	104	62	166	119	70	189	70	50	80	70	17	87	116	1	18 00	.....	59 361	90	90
7 Washington	116	35	24	59	37	20	57	37	20	57	37	20	57	37	2	25 00	.....	230 500	248	248
8 Washington	265	83	61	144	83	54	141	83	54	141	83	54	141	83	5	25 00	.....	321 900	318	318
9 White River	409	113	90	203	129	77	206	186	84	270	108	99	137	186	4	25 00	.....	187 00		6
Total	4,673														63	450 00		3 605		

No. 29. HAMILTON COUNTY.

Number.	TOWNSHIPS.	Whole No. of Children between 5 and 21 years of age.				Males.				Females.				Whole No attending school.				Teachers.				Expend for Instruction.		Trustees charges for educational services.	Valuation.	Appropriation of Public Fund.	Public Fund used for building school houses.	No. erected within the year.
		No. between 5 and 13.		No. between 13 and 21.		No. between 5 and 13.		No. between 13 and 21.		No. between 5 and 13.		No. between 13 and 21.		No.		Wages.		Public Fund.	Special Tax.									
		No. between 5 and 13.	No. between 13 and 21.	Whole No. of males.	Whole No. of females.	No. between 5 and 13.	No. between 13 and 21.	No. between 5 and 13.	No. between 13 and 21.	No. between 5 and 13.	No. between 13 and 21.	Total number of males.	Total number of females.	No. between 5 and 13.	No. between 13 and 21.	Total number of females.	Average attendants.			Males.	Females.							
1	Adams.....	444	146	133	279	90	85	175	75	50	125	14	00	12	2	485	00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	351	.....	6
2	Clay.....	447	115	109	227	133	87	220	165	103	62	103	87	220	165	103	62	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	399	.....	.....
3	Delaware.....	416	91	100	191	133	92	225	165	103	62	103	87	220	165	103	62	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	335	.....	.....
4	Fall Creek.....	609	180	141	321	175	113	288	225	165	103	62	103	87	220	165	103	62	470	
5	Jackson.....	806	221	167	388	187	123	310	248	175	103	62	103	87	220	165	103	62	600	
6	*Noblesville.....	747	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	398	.....	.....
7	*Town of Noblesville.....	413	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	330	.....	.....
8	*Town of Westfield.....	83	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	66	.....	.....
9	Washington.....	869	274	164	438	257	174	431	331	174	431	174	431	331	174	431	331	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	622	.....	.....
10	*Wayne.....	510	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	408	.....	.....
11	*White River.....	638	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	510	.....	.....
	Total.....	5,982	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,749	.....	.....

No. 30. HANCOCK COUNTY.

1	Braintree.....	375	115	90	205	104	66	170	192	74	196	68	49	117	160	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	294	.....	4
2	*Blue River.....	366	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	293	.....	.....
3	*Brown.....	367	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	321	.....	.....
4	Buck Creek.....	398	130	75	205	133	60	193	205	133	60	193	205	133	60	193	205	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	297	.....	.....
5	Center.....	530	153	132	285	146	99	245	245	153	132	285	146	99	245	245	153	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	398	.....	.....
6	Jackson.....	659	191	153	344	177	128	305	305	191	153	344	177	128	305	305	191	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	562	.....	7
7	*Sugar Creek.....	551	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	443	.....	.....
8	Greene.....	460	133	87	220	147	93	240	240	133	87	220	147	93	240	240	133	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	292,143	.....	.....
9	Town of Greenfield.....	218	57	50	107	69	40	111	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	379	.....	.....
10	Vernon.....	521	156	111	267	163	91	254	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	375	.....	.....
	Total.....	4,448	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,362	.....	.....

NO. 31 HARRISON COUNTY.

1	Blue River.....	437	124	103	227	138	72	210	89	76	165	85	38	123	180	6	1	21	66	22	50	7	2	256	00	....	28	30	167,249	354	.....	6	...
2	Boone.....	701	217	162	379	205	117	322	....	....	272	....	....	194	....	11	....	20	00	....	....	11	2	480	00	....	37	86	924,369	561	.....	12	...
3	Franklin.....	702	248	145	393	201	108	309	....	....	123	....	....	110	....	6	....	20	00	....	....	6	2	356	00	....	59	20	925,329	562	.....	9	...
4	Harrison.....	708	209	168	377	210	121	331	....	....	259	....	....	197	....	11	....	20	00	....	....	11	2	444	00	....	41	50	412,725	566	.....	6	...
5	Heth.....	560	89	104	293	171	96	267	....	....	180	....	....	133	....	5	....	20	00	....	....	5	3	300	00	....	37	50	923,131	448	60	8	...
6	Jackson.....	375	99	89	187	110	78	188	....	....	126	....	....	87	....	6	....	20	00	....	....	6	2	240	00	....	30	00	166,138	346	....	4	...
7	Morgan.....	520	166	98	264	168	68	256	....	....	50	....	....	57	....	2	....	20	00	....	....	2	3	121	00	....	30	00	205,546	410	....	7	...
8	Posey.....	385	17	126	294	183	103	286	....	....	112	....	....	84	....	5	....	20	00	....	....	5	2	160	00	....	39	53	101,654	274	....	8	...
9	Scott.....	343	114	67	181	100	62	162	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	20	00	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	19	00	189,976	290	....	4	...
10	Spencer.....	363	124	76	200	104	62	163	....	....	33	....	....	33	....	1	18	33	13	33	2	3	95	00	....	23	65	149,121	265	....	3	...	
11	Taylor.....	331	103	60	163	109	59	168	....	....	80	....	....	60	....	1	1	40	00	30	00	1	2	142	00	....	...	...	50,302	164	....	1	...
12	Town of Corydon.....	20	68	40	168	60	37	97	....	....	116	....	....	84	....	4	....	15	00	....	....	4	1	80	00	....	21	00	161,831	294	....	5	...
13	Washington.....	368	113	87	200	104	64	168	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Webster.....	423	147	76	213	134	76	210	83	60	143	88	68	156	170	5	....	20	00	....	....	5	2	940	00	....	24	00	127,490	319	....	5	...
Total		6,620											\$392.64												\$5,297								

NO. 32. HENDRICKS COUNTY.

1	Brown.....	549	178	108	286	141	122	263	9	3	12	12	5	17	16	1	1	25	00	16	50	2	3	127	33	....	20	00	404,500	658	.....	5	...
2	Center.....	790	229	159	388	238	164	402	61	20	91	51	27	78	85	2	2	26	25	15	00	4	3	247	50	....	48	50	768,762	602	165	81	2
3	Clay.....	367	110	79	189	112	66	178	....	....	132	....	....	114	130	5	2	22	00	15	00	8	4	584	00	....	15	00	330,619	304	.....	6	...
4	Eel River.....	622	185	136	321	178	123	201	90	60	150	87	42	129	22	5	1	22	00	19	00	7	2	385	00	....	25	50	461,161	507	.....	8	...
5	Franklin.....	361	116	81	200	91	70	161	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	10	00	32,595	983	.....	2	...
6	Gulford.....	479	150	104	254	143	82	225	....	....	214	....	....	135	....	5	4	26	50	13	50	6	2	593	37	....	68	00	598,455	421	.....	1	...
7	Liberty.....	701	230	147	377	201	123	324	....	....	113	175	99	51	150	235	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....	17	00	665,851	592	150	00	...
8	Marion.....	562	186	138	324	136	102	128	162	113	175	99	51	150	235	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....	17	00	665,851	592	150	00	...	
9	Middle.....	459	141	107	248	120	91	211	39	35	64	25	16	51	70	2	9	3	565	40	435	902	435	0
10	Town of Brownsville.....	148	45	20	71	44	33	77	....	....	16	....	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....	7	50	247,491	301	.....	5	...	
11	Union.....	456	136	96	232	135	89	224	12	00	1	3	36	00	36
12	Washington.....	548	167	114	251	160	107	267	98	26	124	33	23	56	52	2	11	50	210,005	334	443	8	...
Total.....		6,042											268.95												\$4,956									

NO. 33. HENRY COUNTY.

TOWNSHIPS.	Whole No. of children between 5 & 21 years of age.	Males				Females.				Whole number attending school.				Teachers.				Expended for instruction.		Trustees charges for educational services	Valuation.	Apportionment of Public Fund.	Public fund used for building school houses.	No. school houses.	No. erected within the year					
		No. between 5 & 13.		No. between 13 & 21.		Whole No. of males.		No. between 5 & 13.		No. between 13 & 21.		Whole No. of females.		No. between 5 & 13.		No. between 13 & 21.		Average Attendants.	Males.							Females.	No. of schools taught.	Public Fund.	Special Tax.	
		No. between 5 & 13.	No. between 13 & 21.	No. between 5 & 13.	No. between 13 & 21.	No. between 5 & 13.	No. between 13 & 21.	Total number of males.	No. between 5 and 13.	No. between 13 and 21.	Total number of females.	No. between 5 and 13.	No. between 13 and 21.	Males.	Females.	Wages.	No. of schools taught.													
1	Blue River.....	373	195	81	207	99	67	165	79	69	14	63	30	93	142	5	22 00	30 00	30 00	524	307 00	.....	.....	\$26 00	\$320,000	\$985	418	6	..
2	Ducl-y.....	512	190	142	202	130	130	260	130	128	955	106	70	176	292	9	24 00	30 00	30 00	9	434 00	.....	.....	30 00	464,675	418	408	6	..
3	Fall Creek.....	407	134	81	215	121	71	192	130	128	955	106	70	176	292	9	24 00	30 00	30 00	9	434 00	.....	.....	30 00	464,675	418	408	6	..
4	Franklin.....	465	133	76	209	176	80	256	130	128	955	106	70	176	292	9	24 00	30 00	30 00	9	434 00	.....	.....	30 00	464,675	418	408	6	..
5	Greensboro.....	653	206	141	347	207	106	306	130	128	955	106	70	176	292	9	24 00	30 00	30 00	9	434 00	.....	.....	30 00	464,675	418	408	6	..
6	Harrison.....	556	182	26	308	150	108	248	130	128	955	106	70	176	292	9	24 00	30 00	30 00	9	434 00	.....	.....	30 00	464,675	418	408	6	..
7	Henry.....	434	133	94	227	105	102	207	130	128	955	106	70	176	292	9	24 00	30 00	30 00	9	434 00	.....	.....	30 00	464,675	418	408	6	..
8	Jefferson.....	645	184	149	333	176	136	312	130	128	955	106	70	176	292	9	24 00	30 00	30 00	9	434 00	.....	.....	30 00	464,675	418	408	6	..
9	Liberty.....	558	173	119	29	167	99	266	130	128	955	106	70	176	292	9	24 00	30 00	30 00	9	434 00	.....	.....	30 00	464,675	418	408	6	..
10	Prairie.....	514	173	119	29	167	99	266	130	128	955	106	70	176	292	9	24 00	30 00	30 00	9	434 00	.....	.....	30 00	464,675	418	408	6	..
11	*Spiceland.....	467	165	78	243	156	68	224	130	128	955	106	70	176	292	9	24 00	30 00	30 00	9	434 00	.....	.....	30 00	464,675	418	408	6	..
12	Stony Creek.....	467	165	78	243	156	68	224	130	128	955	106	70	176	292	9	24 00	30 00	30 00	9	434 00	.....	.....	30 00	464,675	418	408	6	..
13	*Town of Knightstown.....	199	100	50	149	99	49	148	130	128	955	106	70	176	292	9	24 00	30 00	30 00	9	434 00	.....	.....	30 00	464,675	418	408	6	..
14	Town of Lewisville.....	352	101	54	155	100	54	155	130	128	955	106	70	176	292	9	24 00	30 00	30 00	9	434 00	.....	.....	30 00	464,675	418	408	6	..
15	Town of Newcastle.....	108	40	23	63	28	17	45	130	128	955	106	70	176	292	9	24 00	30 00	30 00	9	434 00	.....	.....	30 00	464,675	418	408	6	..
16	Town of Greensboro.....	744	206	141	347	207	106	308	130	128	955	106	70	176	292	9	24 00	30 00	30 00	9	434 00	.....	.....	30 00	464,675	418	408	6	..
17	*Wayne.....	744	206	141	347	207	106	308	130	128	955	106	70	176	292	9	24 00	30 00	30 00	9	434 00	.....	.....	30 00	464,675	418	408	6	..
Total.....		7,577	2,577	1,288	3,289	2,001	1,288	3,289	2,001	1,288	3,289	2,001	1,288	3,289	2,001	1,288	3,289	2,001	1,288	3,289	2,001	1,288	3,289	2,001	1,288	3,289	2,001	1,288	3,289	2,001

NO. 36. JACKSON COUNTY.

Number.	TOWNSHIPS.	Whole No. of children between 5 and 21 years of age	Males.			Females.			Whole number attending school.						Teachers.		Expended for Instruction.		Trustees charges for educational purposes.	Valuation.	Apportionment of Public Fund.	Public fund used for building school Houses.	No. school houses.	No erected within the year
			No. between 5 and 13.	No. between 13 and 21	Total No. of males.	No. between 5 and 13.	No. between 13 and 21	Total No. of females.	Males.	Females.	Average attendance.	No.	Wages.	No. schools taught	Public Fund.	Special Tax								
1	Brownstown	743	254	190	444	196	105	301	140	83	232	127	67	194	253	6	1	22 00	15 00	7	3,441 00	584	6	..
2	Carr	490	192	101	293	119	78	197	125	75	200	130	50	130	30	6	1	25 00	15 00	6	3,450 00	314	2	..
3	Driftwood	186	49	43	92	53	41	94	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Grassy Fork	413	132	224	118	282	134	88	212	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Hamilton	494	174	108	282	134	88	212	140	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Jackson	306	103	63	166	86	54	140	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Owen	508	178	122	300	173	95	268	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Redding	671	215	148	363	187	121	308	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Salt Creek	535	189	101	290	161	84	245	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	Vernon	204	95	60	155	84	65	149	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	Washington	433	157	91	248	125	60	185	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	5075																						\$3,867

No. 41. JOHNSON COUNTY.

1	Blue River.....	140	49	32	81	35	94	59	.....	25	.....	24	.....	20	00	.....	1681	00	24	00	306,391	117	117	3	2
2	Clark.....	403	145	80	225	99	79	178	.....	58	.....	26	.....	20	00	.....	1030	00	15	00	255,27	374	374	35	8
3	Franklin.....	943	250	217	497	291	155	446	.....	60	.....	40	.....	15	00	.....	.....	.....	19	00	1390,646	778	778	0	3
4	Hinsley.....	570	16	175	335	145	90	235	.....	60	.....	.....	.....	20	00	.....	.....	.....	60	00	383,779	366	366	9	3
5	Hiwell.....	669	204	133	357	184	128	312	.....	175	.....	195	.....	20	00	.....	.....	.....	12	00	308,621	535	535	5	8
6	Pleasant.....	579	189	110	299	163	117	280	.....	83	.....	75	.....	20	00	.....	1836	00	45	00	387,902	411	418	9	9
7	Town of Franklin.....	390	125	55	110	115	95	210	116	110	226	110	50	160	175	1	4	730	9	15	00	.....	409	409	3
8	Town of Edburgh.....	308	101	57	158	86	64	15	.....	50	.....	60	.....	20	00	.....	.....	.....	23	00	32,940	278	278	2	2
9	Union.....	465	141	101	242	138	95	213	.....	100	.....	50	.....	15	00	.....	.....	.....	23	00	32,940	414	414	7	7
10	White River.....	584	162	141	311	163	110	273	.....	213	.....	107	.....	20	00	.....	.....	.....	31	00	4,6149	470	470	10	..
Total.....		5,051																				\$214 00		\$4,182 31,182	

No. 42. KNOX COUNTY.

1	Bassett.....	310	93	70	163	84	63	147	56	52	3	25	00	25	00	211,009	238	4	
2	Decker.....	196	6	45	113	43	40	83	128	36	165	178	4	4	25	00	40	00	1 0,143	161	
3	Harrison.....	466	149	107	256	125	82	210	136	112	248	129	36	77	18	4	30	3	51	00	260,515	370	.....	
4	Johnson.....	424	128	107	255	123	66	189	75	50	15	50	27	77	18	4	30	3	51	00	155,532	373	.....	
5	Palmyra.....	323	115	77	192	74	57	131	95	63	158	59	22	85	117	6	24	62	7	00	70,438	272	.....	
6	Steen.....	269	93	52	145	78	46	124	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	129,230	214	.....		
7	Town of Vincennes.....	870	260	152	413	291	168	457	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	00	1797 0'0	68	.....	
8	Vigo.....	363	138	73	211	84	68	139	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	213,615	266	.....		
9	Vincennes.....	378	129	87	216	99	63	162	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	50	1308,475	301	.....	
10	Washington.....	526	169	116	285	141	101	241	122	14	140	123	34	137	21	3	5	24	00	.....	226,864	431	.....	
11	Widener.....	461	162	68	560	116	25	261	34	34	38	11	49	4	2	2	25	00	25	00	162,220	325	
Total.....		4,586																				\$176 50		\$3,5 6	

No. 43. KOSCIUSKO COUNTY.

TOWNSHIPS

Number.	Whole No. of Children between 5 and 21 years of age.	Males.			Females.			Whole Number Attending School.				Teachers.			Average Length of Term.		Expended for Instruction.		Trustees' charges for Educational services.	Valuation.	Apportionment of Public Fund.	Public Fund for building School Houses.	No. erected within the year.		
		No. between 5 and 13.		No. between 13 & 21.		Total No. of Males.		No. between 5 and 13.		No. between 13 & 21.		Total No. of Females.		No.	Wages.		Public Fund.	Special Fund.							
		No. between 5 and 13.	No. between 13 & 21.	Total No. of Males.	No. between 5 and 13.	No. between 13 & 21.	Total No. of Females.	No. between 5 and 13.	No. between 13 & 21.	Total number of Males.	Total number of Females.	Average Attendance.	Male.		Females.										
1	Clay	587	177	764	108	192	300	145	89	234	60	194	274	83	14	58	10	33	11	224	70	\$50 00	190,000	\$43	11
2	Franklin	773	302	1,075	177	479	656	180	128	311	77	263	382	102	17	81	9	20	13	3	..	255,521	501	12	12
3	Harrison	568	172	740	97	281	378	165	105	270	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	372	372	13	13
4	* Jackson	456	..	456	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	365	365	7	7
5	* Jefferson	195	..	195	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	107	107	..	..
6	Plain	448	155	603	139	279	418	147	71	218	45	164	230	7	22	75	..	..	7	23	0	52 62	337,955	391	7
7	Prairie	479	161	640	120	279	399	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	216,594	34	..	..
8	* Scott	124	..	124	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	96	..	..
9	Tippicanoe	398	91	489	101	65	166	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	197	197	..	..
10	Turkey Creek	319	96	415	99	64	163	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	227	227	6	6
11	Vin Buren	370	111	481	11	67	178	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	20	5	5
12	Wayne	382	119	501	106	65	171	189	117	306	120	9	212	30	8	3	20	00	16	00	11	29 50	339,060	487	1
13	Washington	460	151	611	19	82	241	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	339	339	..	..
14	Town of Warsaw	267	91	358	79	45	124	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total		5,604		5,604																		4 47 60		\$4 15	

NO 44. LAGRANGE COUNTY.

[illegible]

NO 45. LAKE COUNTY.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Total.	Σ																		
Cedar Creek	277	110	63	173	63	41	104	107	59	166	57	33	90	167	3	3	20	33	10	0	6	3	278	81	291	21	10	00	667	000
C. nter.....	299	92	02	154	87	58	145	60	13	73	80	24	104	128	1	4	35	10	12	00	4	3	76	15	754	77	110	00	133	223
Eagle reek	232	77	45	127	71	39	110	63	38	101	5	21	73	95	3	5	25	00	8	0	8	3	40	00	141	08	21	35	232	4
Hanover.....	21	93	4	141	64	36	10	56	28	84	54	12	68	109	3	4	20	00	6	88	4	3	284	62	220	02	38	50	6	521
Hobart.....	137	43	25	68	39	2	39	2	...	2	2	7	9	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	103
North.....	81	31	13	47	26	8	34	2	...	2	2	7	9	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	103
Ross.....	366	117	88	205	101	60	161	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52
St John's.....	255	107	46	153	82	20	202	71	21	92	64	10	74	79	2	1	8	00	12	00	3	4	174	00	58	00	30	00	...	130,375
*West Creek	269	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	393
Winnell.....	151	53	94	82	48	21	69	39	33	72	30	18	48	71	3	...	18	88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	197
Winnell.....	151	53	94	82	48	21	69	39	33	72	30	18	48	71	3	...	18	88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	215
Winnell.....	151	53	94	82	48	21	69	39	33	72	30	18	48	71	3	...	18	88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	162
Winnell.....	151	53	94	82	48	21	69	39	33	72	30	18	48	71	3	...	18	88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	162
Winnell.....	151	53	94	82	48	21	69	39	33	72	30	18	48	71	3	...	18	88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	162
Winnell.....	151	53	94	82	48	21	69	39	33	72	30	18	48	71	3	...	18	88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	162
Winnell.....	151	53	94	82	48	21	69	39	33	72	30	18	48	71	3	...	18	88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	162
Winnell.....	151	53	94	82	48	21	69	39	33	72	30	18	48	71	3	...	18	88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	162
Winnell.....	151	53	94	82	48	21	69	39	33	72	30	18	48	71	3	...	18	88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	162
Winnell.....	151	53	94	82	48	21	69	39	33	72	30	18	48	71	3	...	18	88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	162
Winnell.....	151	53	94	82	48	21	69	39	33	72	30																			

NO. 16. LAPORTE COUNTY.

Number.	TOWNSHIPS.	Whole No. of children between 5 & 21 years of age.						Males.			Females.			Who are numeror attending school.						Teachers.				Exp ended for instruction.		Trustees charges for educational services.	Valu tion.	Apportment of Public Fund.	Public fund u ed for building school houses.	No. erected within the year.								
		Males.			Females.			Males.			Females.			No. Wages.		Males.	Females.	No. schools taught.	Public Fund.	Special Tax.																		
		No. between 5 & 13.	No. between 13 & 21.	Whole No. of males.	No. between 5 & 13.	No. between 13 & 21.	Whole No. of females.	No. between 5 & 13.	No. between 13 & 21.	Total number of males.	No. between 5 & 13.	No. between 13 & 21.	Total number of females.	Average Attendants.	Males.						Females.	No.	Males.	Females.														
1	Cass.....	304	53	52	105	57	42	99																			138											
2	*Gene.....	206																										165										
3	*City of Laporte.....	935																										748										
4	Clinton.....	260	88	58	146	67	47	114																				211										
5	Cool Spring.....	201	66	31	97	63	3	104																				200										
6	Galeana.....	173	53	45	98	42	33	75	58	30	88	41	30	71	97	4	18	00	7	60	4	3	306	20	375	00	15	00	106,046									
7	*Hudson.....	217																										137						4				
8	*Kankakee.....	412																										174										
9	Michigan.....	77	31	12	43	21	13	34	11	8	19		7	12	19		16	00		1	4	40	00					330						1				
10	Michigan City.....	854	292	195	403	266	191	451	15	32	190	100	11	121	276	1	3	40	00	23	33	3	486	00									486		1			
11	New Durham.....	435	152	88	240	132	73	195																					34						00			
12	No.le.....	412	117	115	232	107	73	180	107	103	215	99	60	159	235	6	12	22	00	10	00	18	3	612	00								325		7			
13	Pleasant.....	932	100	52	152	67	40	100	38	19	57	18	18	36	64	4	2	21	00	18	00	5	221	18	49	04	64	90	272,690			193		6				
14	Scipio.....	279	75	83	158	74	47	121																										338		7		
15	Springfield.....	23	71	48	119	67	37	104																										960		5		
16	Union.....	310	90	72	162	85	63	148	81	5	86	104	20	124	113		9	00	7	3	20	95											150		5			
17	Willis.....	288	90	88	178	60	67	137																										230		7		
Total		5,755																																		\$143 90		\$4,342

NO. 63 MORGAN COUNTY.

Number.	TOWNSHIPS.	Whole No. of Children between 5 and 13 years of age.	Males.		Females.		Whole number attending school.						Teachers.			Expended for Instruction.		Trustees' charges for educational purposes.	Valuation.	Apportionment of Public Fund.	Public used for building school houses.	No. of School Houses.	No. elected within the year.					
			No. between 5 and 13.		No. between 13 and 21.		Whole No. of males.		No. between 5 and 13.		No. between 13 and 21.		Whole No. females.		Males.		Females.							Public Fund.	Special Tax.			
			No. between 5 and 13.	No. between 13 and 21.	No. between 5 and 13.	No. between 13 and 21.	No. between 5 and 13.	No. between 13 and 21.	Total number of males.	No. between 5 and 13.	No. between 13 and 21.	Total number of females.	No. between 5 and 13.	No. between 13 and 21.	Av. age attendants.	No.	Males.									Females.	Males.	Females.
1	Adams.....	64	195	145	340	175	139	314	167	83	259	102	72	174	257	1	21 00			2 440 00		\$30 00		527	13	10		
2	Baker.....	140	54	19	73	48	19	67															17 00		240	170	50	
3	Brown.....	306																								339		2
4	Clark.....	424																								387		
5	Green.....	424																								251		
6	Gregg.....	314																								114		
7	Harrison.....	143																								496		
8	Jackson.....	532																								347		4
9	Jefferson.....	403	1 5	83	218	119	66	165	94	54	145	85	52	137	25	6	50 00			3 360 00		25 00		337	4	333		4
10	Madison.....	250	72	59	122	71	57	128	15	3	18	15	10	23	21	1	28 00			1 350 00				330	4	300		6
11	Marion.....	507	153	121	274	128	105	33																386		106		
12	Marion.....	483																								52		
13	Town of Martinsville.....	132																								197		
14	Town of Monrovia.....	24																								578		13
15	Town of Mooresville.....	246																										
16	Washington.....	864	263	181	444	272	148	420	90	55	149	92	48	144	152	5	24 00			3 438 68		25 00		578				
Total.....		5,949																						\$4 710				

NO. 56. NOBLE COUNTY.

Number.	White No. of children between 5 and 21 years of age.	Males.				Females.				Whole number attending school.				Teachers.			Expended for instruction.		Trustees charges for educational purposes.	Valuation.	Appropriation of public fund.	Public fund used for building of H. S.	Not covered within the year.
		No. between 13 and 21.		Total No. of males.		No. between 5 and 13.		Total number of females.		No.	Wages.	Males.	Females.	No. of schools taught.	Average expenditure per term.	Public Fund.	Special Tax.						
		No. between 13 and 21.	Total number of males.	No. between 5 and 13.	Total number of females.																		
1 Allen	516	300	134	334	171	91	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44 12	17,505	358	.....	3
2 Elbert	324	112	45	157	117	51	167	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	192,47	242	.....	2
3 Green	250	68	60	128	70	52	128	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,219	171	.....	2
4 Jefferson	374	116	28	204	90	80	176	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,442	243	.....	.....
5 Noble	26	75	52	177	63	29	99	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	159,276	204	.....	.....
6 Orange	245	127	73	202	159	51	187	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15 00	14,643	242	.....
7 Perry	54	133	150	303	154	112	237	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36 00	248,557	244	.....
8 Swan	352	10	62	165	106	61	97	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	278 00	113,183	271	.....
9 Sparta	30	114	70	184	92	52	169	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11 00	122,000	969	.....
10 Wayne	328	133	74	207	98	72	171	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22 00	156,240	306	.....
11 Washington	348	114	77	187	101	61	105	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	123,017	298	.....
12 York	20	65	51	116	77	41	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 175 00	247,532	87	.....
Total	4,114	58 62	\$2,197

NO. 57. OHIO COUNTY.

1 Cass	294	84	58	112	80	63	152	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 50	107,627	202	...	6
2 City of Rising Sun	658	212	114	326	187	45	332	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35 00	372,496	528	...	1
3 Pike	216	8	40	121	67	18	95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63,873	179	...	...
4 Randolph	594	182	111	294	164	126	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40 00	9,6359	475	...	...
5 Union	287	75	72	147	57	54	141	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 00	98,477	197	...	2
Total	2,031	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	\$1,676	...	...

NO. 64. POSEY COUNTY.

Number.	TOWNSHIPS.	Males.				Females.				Whole No. Attending School.				Teachers.				Expended for Instruction.		Appropriation of Public Fund.	Public Fund used to building School houses.	No. erected within the year.
		No. between 5 and 13.	No. between 13 & 21.	Total No. of Males.	No. between 5 and 13.	No. between 13 & 21.	Total No. of Females.	No. between 5 and 13.	No. between 13 & 21.	Males	Females	Total Number	Average Attendance.	No.	Males.	Females.	Average Length of Term.	Public Fund.	Special Tax.			
1	Black.....	412	296	714	413	228	641	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,019	.....	.....
2	Beaver.....	38	25	63	34	16	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	106	.....	.....
3	Cass.....	77	24	15	39	26	12	38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	335	.....	.....
4	Harmon.....	133	38	31	69	39	26	64	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	106	.....	.....
5	*Harmony.....	416	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	295	.....	.....
6	*Lynn.....	494	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	295	.....	.....
7	Mays.....	188	92	280	150	9	248	53	27	80	63	32	96	17	36	54	25	350	.....	330	.....	.....
8	Point.....	194	69	46	18	50	30	86	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	400	.....	.....
9	Robb.....	570	163	102	206	106	28	254	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	.....
10	Robinson.....	702	244	143	387	190	125	315	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	750	.....	.....
11	Smith.....	318	105	69	174	80	64	144	47	17	64	20	21	41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	414	.....	.....
12	Town of New Harmony.....	356	108	65	173	115	58	173	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	233	.....	.....
13	Total.....	5,206	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,724	.....	.....

No. 65. PULASKI COUNTY.

Number.	TOWNSHIPS.	Males.				Females.				Whole No. Attending School.				Teachers.				Expended for Instruction.		Appropriation of Public Fund.	Public Fund used to building School houses.	No. erected within the year.
		No. between 5 and 13.	No. between 13 & 21.	Total No. of Males.	No. between 5 and 13.	No. between 13 & 21.	Total No. of Females.	No. between 5 and 13.	No. between 13 & 21.	Males	Females	Total Number	Average Attendance.	No.	Males.	Females.	Average Length of Term.	Public Fund.	Special Tax.			
1	Beaver.....	113	38	25	63	34	16	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	426,864	.....	.....
2	Cass.....	77	24	15	39	26	12	38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41,992	.....	.....
3	Harmon.....	294	58	45	103	71	50	121	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	83,851	.....	.....
4	Indian Creek.....	235	81	45	126	72	37	109	75	35	110	60	30	90	99	2	8	3,209	87	193	.....	.....
5	Jefferson.....	63	15	16	31	20	12	32	9	5	14	8	4	12	14	1	7	15	31	00	.....	.....
6	Monroe.....	218	66	45	111	66	41	107	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45,735	.....	.....
7	Rich Grove.....	43	12	19	31	7	5	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	112,437	.....	.....
8	Salem.....	144	48	32	80	34	30	64	11	17	28	7	5	12	23	1	13	39	25	.....	.....	.....
9	Tiptoe noe.....	207	66	50	116	56	31	51	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	90,271	.....	.....
10	Van Buren.....	156	53	35	88	49	19	64	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	79,129	.....	.....
11	White Post.....	96	24	26	50	25	21	46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	67,784	.....	.....
12	Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$1.17	.....	.....

No. 66. PUTNAM COUNTY.

[illegible]

NO. 67. RANDOLPH COUNTY.

1	Green	281	83	70	132	90	54	148	...	80	...	129	...	6	20 00	21 00	176 810	310	...																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
2	Green's Fork	597	500	114	314	173	11	283	...	96	276	126	60	186	208	9	3	20 00	10	0	11	2	313 00</

NO. 68. RIPLEY COUNTY.

Number.	TOWNSHIPS.	Whole No. of children between 5 and 21 years of age.				Males.				Females.				Whole No. attending School.				Teachers.				Expended for instruction.		Trustees' charges for Educational services.	Valuation.	Apportionment of Public Fund.	Public Fund used for building School Houses.	No. of School Houses.	No. erected within the year.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
		No. between 5 and 13.		No. between 13 and 21.		Total No of males.		No. between 5 and 13.		No. between 13 and 21.		Total number of males.		No. between 5 and 13.		No. between 13 and 21.		Total number of Females.		Average attendance.	Males.	Females.	No. of Schools taught.							Average length of Terms.	Public Fund.	Special Fund.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
		No. between 5 and 13.	No. between 13 and 21.	No. between 5 and 13.	No. between 13 and 21.	No. between 5 and 13.	No. between 13 and 21.	No. between 5 and 13.	No. between 13 and 21.	No. between 5 and 13.	No. between 13 and 21.	No. between 5 and 13.	No. between 13 and 21.	No. between 5 and 13.	No. between 13 and 21.	No. between 5 and 13.	No. between 13 and 21.	No. between 5 and 13.	No. between 13 and 21.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
1	Adams	718	225	150	355	211	122	333

NO. 71. SHELBY COUNTY.

Number.	TOWNSHIPS.														To total.		5,922									
	Males.				Females.				Whole No. attending School.						Teachers.			Expended for Instruction.		Trustees charges for educational services.	Valuation.	Apportionment of Public Fund.	Public Fund used for building School Houses.	No. of School Houses.	No. erected within the year.	
	No. between 5 and 12	No. between 13 and 21	Whole No. of Males.	Whole No. of Females	No. between 5 and 12	No. between 13 and 21	Whole No. of Males	Whole No. of Females	Males.	Females.	No. of Males between 5 and 12.	No. of Males between 13 and 21.	Total number of Males.	Females.	No. of Males between 5 and 12.	No. of Males between 13 and 21.		Total number of Females.	No. of Teachers.							Average length of Term.	Public Fund.	Special Tax.
1	880	293	1,173	450	231	1,400	400	225	200	425	135	135	50	175	4	700 00	6 00	492 900	722	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	313	110	61	171	87	35	142	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4 236 00	36 35	173 250	24	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	492	183	87	270	140	82	232	.....	.....	142	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4 236 00	36 35	173 250	24	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	407	128	90	218	135	64	189	.....	.....	137	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	21 00	18 00	340 800	304	364	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	476	160	110	270	192	84	206	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	21 00	18 00	340 800	304	364	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	474	141	104	245	137	92	229	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	21 00	18 00	340 800	304	364	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	304	106	64	170	87	52	134	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	21 00	18 00	340 800	304	364	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	558	165	113	278	181	99	280	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	21 00	18 00	340 800	304	364	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	631	219	106	325	147	119	306	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	21 00	18 00	340 800	304	364	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	346	90	70	199	87	60	147	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	21 00	18 00	340 800	304	364	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	493	150	74	228	149	116	265	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	21 00	18 00	340 800	304	364	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	416	143	76	219	136	71	107	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	21 00	18 00	340 800	304	364	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13	363	126	83	209	97	57	154	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	21 00	18 00	340 800	304	364	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	569	247	98	345	138	86	224	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	21 00	18 00	340 800	304	364	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	6722																									

No. 74. ST. JOSEPH COUNTY.

TOWNSHIPS.

Number.	TOWNSHIPS.	Whole No. of Children between 5 and 21 yrs of age.		Males.		Females.		Whole Number Attending School.						Teachers.		Expended for Instruction.		Valuation.	Apportionment of Public Fund.	Public Fund used for building School Houses.	No. of School Houses.	No. erected within the year.	
		No. between 5 and 13.	No. between 13 & 21.	Total No. of Males.		Total No. of Females.		Males.		Females.		No. of Schools Teaching.	Average length of Terms.	Public Fund.	Special Fund.								
				No. between 5 and 13.	No. between 13 and 21.	Total number of Males.	No. between 5 and 13.	No. between 13 and 21.	Total number of Females.														
1	Center	195	52	47	99	65	31	96	43	27	70	41	20	61	79	3	22 96	22 96	3 095 18	3 412 50 135 12	3 8	110,460	141
2	Clay	258	78	50	128	84	46	130	76	40	116	71	24	95	131 5	2 22 00	2 22 00	3 412 50 135 12	3 412 50 135 12	3 8	245,000	195	
3	German	231	73	49	122	58	51	109	46	27	73	41	24	95	134 1	3 21 00	3 21 00	3 345 10 023 00	3 345 10 023 00	3 8	199,495	192	
4	Greene	284	81	58	139	85	60	145	25	34	59	25	20	45	138 2	21 00	21 00	3 129 00 343 49	3 129 00 343 49	3 8	145,193	227	
5	Harris	184	44	43	87	57	40	97	57	24	81	53	23	76	100 2	1 30 00	1 30 00	3 173 94 453 25	3 173 94 453 25	3 8	107,155	143	
6	Liberty	576	145	114	259	137	180	317	78	59	137	70	45	115	185 4	2 40 00	2 40 00	3 312 00	3 312 00	3 8	154,895	237	
7	Madison	243	82	40	131	50	31	111	26	10	36	21	6	27	45 1	9 13 33	9 13 33	3 91 50	3 91 50	3 8	56,000	170	
8	Olive	339	119	67	186	92	60	153	43	27	70	41	20	61	79 3	25 00	25 00	3 337 965	3 337 965	3 8	337,965	275	
9	Penn.	436	153	67	220	133	83	216	43	27	70	41	20	61	79 3	318	318	3 518	3 518	3 8	318	318	
10	Portage	300	117	48	165	83	52	135	43	27	70	41	20	61	79 3	15 00	15 00	3 292 805	3 292 805	3 8	292,805	262	
11	Town of Mishawaka	484	149	94	247	148	89	237	43	27	70	41	20	61	79 3	3 1255 83 906 47	3 1255 83 906 47	3 174 58	3 174 58	3 8	400,000	387	
12	Town of South Bend	877	250	157	416	270	191	461	43	27	70	41	20	61	79 3	3 308 00 259 35	3 308 00 259 35	3 260	3 260	3 8	106,832	260	
13	Union	495	117	75	236	137	65	192	130	58	188	119	36	155	162 4	3 24 00	3 24 00	3 536 68 407 67	3 536 68 407 67	3 8	130,560	238	
14	Warren	292	66	63	129	73	44	123	66	51	117	73	40	113	133 4	3 23 35	3 23 35	3 30 56	3 30 56	3 8	3305 80	\$3,809	
	Total	5,086																					

No. 77. SWITZERLAND COUNTY.

[illegible]

No. 78. TIPPECANOE COUNTY

[illegible]

No. 79. TIPTON COUNTY.

1	Cicer.....	376	141	80	221	117	40	157	
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No. 80. UNION COUNTY.

[illegible]

No. 81. VANDERBURGH COUNTY.

[illegible]

NO. 82. VERMILION COUNTY.

TOWNSHIPS.	Whole No. of Children between 5 and 21 yrs of age.	Males.			Females.			Whole No. Attending School.				Teachers.			Expended for Instruction.		Valuation.	Appropriation of Public Fund.	Public Fund used for building School Houses.	No. of School Houses.	No. erected within the year.							
		No. between 5 and 13.			No. between 13 & 21.			Total No. of Males.			Total No. of Females.			No.	Wages.							Average length of Term.	Public Fund.	Special Tax.				
		No. between 5 and 13.	No. between 13 & 21.	Total No. of Males.	No. between 5 and 13.	No. between 13 & 21.	Total No. of Females.	Males.	Females.	No. between 5 and 13.	No. between 13 & 21.	Total Number of Males.	Total Number of Females.															
1	Clinton.....	461	100	150	250	111	210	90	68	138	66	61	127	148	5	24	00	15	00	7	356	00	58	00	421,770	360	8	
2	Eugene.....	462	144	91	235	129	98	227	163	209	182	111	293	294	12	20	00	12	00	4	3,891	50	..	..	371,305	382	7
3	Helt.....	999	283	250	503	257	509	466	209	183	392	2	2	2	20	00	12	00	4	3,991	50	45	87	328,395	733	16		
4	Highland.....	817	248	190	438	237	152	389	225	167	392	200	105	305	11	33	00	25	00	12	3,850	00	75	00	793,955	699	12	
5	Town of Clinton.....	53	21	12	33	36	14	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	22	00	24	00	..	3,665	00	..	..	457,625	594	11
6	Vermillion.....	638	166	161	329	202	107	309
	Total.....	3,443																					178	87	2,826			

NO. 83. VIGO COUNTY.

1	*City of Terre Haute.....	1,766
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NO. 88. WAYNE COUNTY.

[illegible]

NO. 89. WELLS COUNTY.

[illegible]

COUNTIES.

[illegible]

TABULAR VIEW—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Population in 1850.	No. of Children between 5 and 21 years of age in 1854.	Number of Townships.	Number of Corporations.	Number of Libraries.	Classification of townships according to No. of Children between 5 and 21 years of age, by hundreds.											Townships having over 1200.	
						No. under 100.	No. from 100 to 200.	No. from 200 to 300.	No. from 300 to 400.	No. from 400 to 500.	No. from 500 to 600.	No. from 600 to 700.	No. from 700 to 800.	No. from 800 to 900.	No. from 900 to 1000.	No. from 1000 to 1100.		No. from 1100 to 1200.
Morgan	14,576	5,949	13	3	8	1	3	2	2	4	2	1	1	1				
Monroe	11,286	4,407	12	1	8	1	1	3	3	4	1							
Montgomery	18,084	7,383	11		10			1	1	2	2	4						1,247
Noble	7,946	4,314	12		6			3	3	7		2						
Ohio	5,308	2,050	4	1	6						1	1						
Orange	10,809	4,442	10		8			1	5	1	2	1						
Owen	12,106	5,403	13		8		1	2	3	3	3	1						
Parke	14,968	5,837	11	1	8			1	5	2	2	1						
Pike	7,720	3,026	8		6			2	3	1	1	1						
Perry	7,768	3,647	7	1	6			2	2				2					
Porter	5,234	2,556	14		6	1	7	6										
Posey	12,549	5,006	9	1	8			2	2	2	2	1						1,355
Pulaski	2,595	1,576	11		6	4	3	4										
Putnam	18,615	8,017	13	3	10	1	1	1	1	2	8	1	2					
Randolph	14,725	6,122	11		8			2	1	3	2	1		1				1
Ripley	14,820	6,181	10		8				1	3		3	1		1	1		
Rush	16,445	6,164	12	1	10				4	4	3	2						
Scott	5,885	2,774	3		6								1		1	1		
Shelby	15,502	6,722	13	1	10				4	6	2	1		1				
Spencer	8,616	4,331	9	1	6			1	4	2	2	1						
Starke	557	545	7		6	5	2											
St. Joseph	10,954	5,066	12	2	8			2	5	2	3	1		1				
Steuben	6,104	3,275	12		6	1		6										
Sullivan	10,141	4,487	9		8				2	3	3			1				
Switzerland	12,932	4,618	6	1	8								3	1				
Tippecanoe	19,377	7,277	11	1	10				3	2	5		1					1,716
Tipton	3,532	2,212	6	1	6			2	1	2	2							
Union	6,944	2,658	5	2	6		1		3	1	2							
Vanderburgh	11,414	5,821	8	2	8			2	1	2	2	1	1					1,588
Vermillion	8,661	3,443	5	1	6	1				2		1		1				
Vigo	15,289	6,301	11	1	10			2	3	4	2							1,766
Wabash	12,138	5,232	6		8							1	2	1	1	2		
Warren	7,387	3,362	11		6			1	6	2	2							
Warrick	8,811	4,212	9	1	6			1	2	2	3	1				1		
Washington	17,040	6,605	13	3	10	1	2		3	7	1	1						
Wayne	25,320	9,736	14	9	10			3	5	7	3	2	1					1,235
Wells	6,152	3,833	9	1	6			1	1	5	2	1						
White	4,761	2,440	9		6			4	2	1	1	1						
Whitley	5,190	3,257	9	1	6		1	3	3	3								

The following exhibit of facts, deduced from the preceding tabular expose, may be both interesting and suggestive. A summary of the classification of our *one thousand and thirty-three* civil corporations, together with the amount of money in books to which each class would be entitled on a *pro rata* basis, reads as follows:

Number.	Classes containing School Children.	No. of Corporations in each Class.	Proportion of library funds belonging to each Class.
1	One hundred and less	32	\$ 13 50
2	From one hundred to two hundred	89	67 40
3	From two hundred to three hundred	179	100 50
4	From three hundred to four hundred	235	124 00
5	From four hundred to five hundred	269	167 50
6	From five hundred to six hundred	126	201 00
7	From six hundred to seven hundred	69	234 50
8	From seven hundred to eight hundred	33	2 8 00
9	From eight hundred to nine hundred	19	30 50
10	From nine hundred to one thousand	13	335 00
11	From one thousand to eleven hundred	7	268 50
12	From eleven hundred to twelve hundred	5	402 00
	Over twelve hundred	12	.....



ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES

OF THE

WABASH AND ERIE CANAL,

TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

JANUARY 1, 1855.

INDIANAPOLIS:

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1855.

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TRUSTEES' OFFICE, W. & E. CANAL, }
Terre Haute, January 1, 1855. }

A. P. WILLARD, Esq., *President of the Senate :*

DEAR SIR:—I have the honor to enclose the Report of the Board of Trustees of the Wabash and Erie Canal, for the year 1854, which you will please submit to the body over which you preside.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant, •

THOMAS DOWLING,

Resident Trustee.



REPORT OF TRUSTEES.

To the General Assembly of the State of Indiana :

The Board of Trustees of the Wabash and Erie Canal have the honor of submitting to the General Assembly their Annual Report.

For a more particular recital of the various incidents connected with its navigation, the peculiar difficulties which this year have been encountered, and the detail of the repairs and expenditures, the Trustees beg leave to refer to the reports of the Chief and Resident Engineers, hereto appended.

Tolls have been received during the year ending 1st

December to the amount of.....	\$180,535 33
In 1853 the tolls were.....	181,206 68
Decrease.....	<u>\$671 65</u>

The total tunnage of the Canal has been greater than that of last year, and the failure to receive a corresponding increase of revenue is attributable chiefly to the fact that the increase of tunnage has been of corn, iron, lumber, and other heavy articles paying very low toll. The shipment of wheat has been remarkably light, owing to the general failure of the crop; while the imports of merchandize, it will be seen, have also fallen off.

The latter class of freights, paying the highest toll, has been to some extent diverted into railroad channels, induced by a saving of time. It is in the diversion of this class of business that the revenues are likely to be impaired by the railroad system.

The causes which have deferred the realization of anticipated revenue, and benefits to the country, from the opening of the Canal South of Terre Haute, are set forth in the accompanying reports. Prominent among these was the cutting of the embankment of Birch Creek Reservoir, in Clay county, on the night of

the 21st of June, by which an important division was suddenly deprived of the necessary supply of water, which the Trustees had caused to be carefully stored up for the dry season, at a great expense. This and other reservoirs, constructed south of Terre Haute, and indispensable to the navigation, and have been built in accordance with the original plan adopted by the State. That there is no ground for apprehending an increase of sickness from them, is abundantly established by many years experience with other similar works in the adjoining State of Ohio, as well as by the unanimous opinion of the Board of Physicians appointed by the Governor, in pursuance of a law of the State, to examine these particular localities. The Report of the Physicians is appended to the Trustees' Annual Report of 1853.

Yet the Trustees have to record, that from the commencement of these necessary works, they have been annoyed and hindered in their construction, by suits, and in various ways; and that finally the business of the Canal, for half a season, has been destroyed by this act of incendiarism. Thus far the laws of the State, designed and pledged for the maintainance of the Canal, with its necessary appendages, have proved powerless for its protection.

The attention of the Governor was called to this outrage, in the destruction of the Reservoir, and he deemed it his duty to issue a proclamation, offering a reward for the detection of the perpetrators, but they have not been brought to justice.

At a later period, the long timber Waste Weir, connected with this reservoir, was set on fire and destroyed; and attempts were also made to burn the Eel River Dam, in the same county, one of the largest and most costly structures on the Canal. The Trustees cannot estimate the actual damage caused by these outrages, in loss of business and repairs, at less than twenty thousand dollars, to say nothing of the inconvenience of the country depending upon the Canal as means of transportation.

The Trustees have made a contract for the clearing of the Birch Creek Reservoir, and the removal of the timber therefrom. This has been done to meet the expressed wishes of the citizens of Clay county, and to quiet the unfounded apprehensions of those who believed that the standing timber would cause sickness in the neighborhood. Although this will cost quite a large outlay of money, the Trustees have a justification therefor, in their anxiety to do all in their power to allay the excitement on the subject.

The navigation, north of Terre Haute, commenced on the 28th day of March, and was closed by ice on the 4th of December.

The serious interruptions caused by the destruction of the Sugar Creek Aqueduct, and other breaks, the results of the great rains in the month of May, have had the effect to lessen income, at the same time that they have added largely to the cost of repairs. It will be seen also, from the report of the Chief Engineer, that great difficulty has been experienced from the want of water, on the

levels below Lafayette, the past season. This has been aggravated materially by the great waste of water at the Williamsport Side Cut, over which the Trustees have no control, and the construction of which they have uniformly advised the General Assembly against. As long as the Legislature shall permit this diversion of water from the main line of the Canal, on a division so scantily supplied, the Trustees are convinced, by the experience of several years, it will be impossible to maintain a satisfactory navigation. A careful examination of the accompanying report of the Chief Engineer, and the annual reports of the Trustees, heretofore made to the General Assembly, relating to this subject, will confirm this conclusion.

South of Terre Haute, the navigation, since the supply of water by the fall rains, has been good through to Evansville, and is yet open. The consolidation of the embankments on the more difficult portions of the work, and the general condition of the Canal, is such as to justify full confidence in its future permanence and usefulness, if protected from lawless outrages. It remains to be seen how far the railway just opened between Terre Haute and Evansville will divert from the Canal its anticipated business.

The repair account now extends to the entire line of the Canal, from the State line to Evansville, 380 miles, and the amount is consequently larger than last year. The average per mile, for ordinary and extraordinary repairs, is \$298, which compares favorably with other Canals.

It will be seen from the report of the Chief Engineer, that large expenditures are contemplated during the ensuing winter and spring, in thoroughly cleaning out and deepening such of the levels as most require it, between the State line and Covington. And the Trustees have in serious contemplation the necessity of providing an additional feeder on the Fort Wayne summit level, to meet the diminishing supply of the St. Joseph river, and the greater quantity of lockage water required for the increasing tonnage of the eastern division of the Canal.

On the first of November, the Trustees paid an instalment of twenty per cent. on the advance of \$800,000 by the subscribing bondholders.

In the case submitted to the Supreme Court, relating to the payment of interest on the certificates of canal stock issued for original Wabash and Erie Canal Bonds, the Trustees have at this session been furnished with the decision of the Court, by which they are required to appropriate the net earnings of that portion of the Canal between Lafayette, inclusive, and the State line, to the payment of the interest on such certificates. From the manner in which the tolls are collected in the through business of the Canal, a careful and very laborious analysis must be made after the close of each year's business, based upon the statistical reports of the Collector's offices, in order to ascertain the revenues properly belonging to that division of the Canal. Such an analysis having

been made for the year 1853, and the result showing sufficient net revenue, proper notice will be given of the time of payment of the interest for that year.

CANAL LANDS.

The Trustees have sold at the Washington Land Office, of the lands lying in the Vincennes land district, during the year ending 30th November, 1854, 112,962 73-100 acres, for the sum of \$234,681 73. This shows a decrease from the corresponding period of last year, of 30,015 93-100 acres, and \$58,530 44 in cash.

By the statement accompanying this report it will be seen, that up to the first of August last, the sales of land exceeded the corresponding period of last year by near \$10,000, and that the entire falling off in the receipts occurred during the last four months. A variety of causes contributed to produce this result—the principal of which were doubtless the almost total failure of the crops in the lower Wabash Valley, and all of southern Indiana, and the act for the graduation of the price of the public lands, passed at the last session of Congress. This act took effect early in September; and as all the public lands in the Vincennes district were by it reduced to 12½ cents per acre, the sale of the canal lands, which are held at \$1 25, \$2, and \$2 50 per acre, was suspended, until the supply of cheaper lands was exhausted.

The Trustees indulge the hope, however, that when the public lands have been disposed of in this district, which must occur before long, and the depression arising from the short crop of this year has been relieved by the prospect of the next season, a steady demand will again spring up, and that the sales for the next year will improve upon the average of the last four months.

Appended to this report is a tabular statement, showing the quantity of canal lands in each county of the Vincennes district, embraced in the whole grant by Congress; and also the total quantity remaining unsold on the first day of December, 1854, with the appraised value of the same—from which it will be seen that 511, 26 5-100 acres have been sold, leaving unsold 285,148 73-100 acres, valued at \$583,883 54.

The total receipts at the Land Office at Logansport, for the year ending November 30, 1854, on account of lands east of Tippecanoe, were \$9,027 12. The quantity of lands unsold is 1,683 41-100 acres, valued at \$5,345 14. Several tracts of land have been discovered to belong to the Canal since the last report of the Trustees, which accounts for the difference in quantity reported now and last year.

The amount of principal and interest due on sales by the State is \$26,699; on forfeited sales, \$13,539 18; on sales by the Trustees, \$534 41—making a total, together with the appraised value of the unsold lands, of \$46,117 74.

The total receipts at the Land Office for the year ending November 30th, 1854, on account of lands west of Tippecanoe, were \$41,853, 94, of which the sum of \$4,808 21 was for new sales. The quantity of acres sold during the year was 4,503 44-100, partly for cash, and partly on a credit. The total quantity remaining unsold is 4,301 5-1000 acres, valued at \$7,219 19.

The amount of principal and interest due on old sales by the State is now about \$4,651 52; on forfeited sales, \$539 25; on sales by the Trustees, \$76,256 37—making a total, together with the appraised value of the unsold lands, of \$88,666 33.

The total value of the lands east and west of Tippecanoe, on December 1st, 1854, is \$134,784 07, the greater part of which, it is hoped, will be liquidated during the ensuing year.

The total value of the unsold lands, and the indebtedness for lands sold, is as follows:

In Vincennes land district.....	\$583,883 54
East of Tippecanoe	46,117 74
West of Tippecanoe.....	88,666 33
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	\$718,667 61

The Trustees transmit herewith the report of the Chief and Resident Engineers; also tabular statements showing the amount received for tolls and water rents at the various offices, during each month of the year, and the tunnage and kind of shipments; also, statements exhibiting the sales and receipts at the Land Offices for each month of the year; also, a statement of receipts and disbursements during the year ending on the 1st December, 1854.

The balance on hand on December 1, 1853, was... \$223,168 13
Add to this the amount received from all sources
during the year..... 468,027 21

Making..... 691,215 34
The amount paid out during the year is 411,624 69

Leaving balance on hand, December 1, 1854, \$279,590 65

A portion of which is on deposit in the city of New York, and the remainder in Banks of this State.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

CHARLES BUTLER,
B. R. EDMONSTON,
THOMAS DOWLING,
Trustees.

Dated at the office of the Trustees of the Wabash and Erie Canal, Terre Haute, December 23, 1854.

REPORT OF CHIEF ENGINEER.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF ENGINEER,
Terre Haute, December 18, 1854. }

To the Board of Trustees of the Wabash & Erie Canal:

GENTLEMEN:—I submit the following statement of the condition of the Canal, the incidents connected with the navigation, and the expenditure for repairs thereon during the year just closed, from the State line to Clinton, to which my immediate personal supervision was restricted by the order of the Board of December 28th last.

On this portion of the Canal there has been expended for repairs, including reconstruction, cutting grass, and other items of labor connected with the maintenance of navigation, the sum of \$66,977 19, which, when classified under the appropriate heads, may be stated as follows:

Expense of repair boats, with their regular force	\$17,507 88
Repair of breaks in embankments, aqueducts, culverts, &c	20,749 19
Cleaning out Canal in the Spring	9,293 40
Rebuilding wooden locks, dam abutments, &c	6,561 53
Adding new works and raising guard banks	3,354 29
Rebuilding and repairing bridges for State and county roads	402 11
Lock tending, &c	4,054 72
Salary of Superintendents	5,551 07
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	66,977 19
Of which there belongs to the general head of "extra- ordinary repairs,"	17,230 93
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Leaving, as the cost of ordinary repairs, the sum of . .	<u>\$49,746 26</u>

This portion of the Canal, for the purpose of superintendence, has been divided into five districts, and the amount expended by each superintendent, as also the proportion of work performed under contracts made by the Chief Engineer, and paid for on his estimates, is shown in the tabular statement appended, and marked A.

The distance, including navigable feeders, being 221 miles, the average per mile for ordinary repairs is \$225; or including ordinary and extraordinary, \$303.

By referring to former reports, it will be seen that this average for the repair expenditures exceeds that of any previous year, since the commencement of the Trust. It has resulted mainly from the very remarkable character of the season, as it respects the unequal distribution of the rains, more especially in the lower Wabash valley. The whole falling water of the season seems to have been concentrated in a few very great rains, occurring during the early part, which were followed by a withholding of even the ordinary summer showers until late in the autumn, causing the intense and long continued drought, so severely felt everywhere, as well in the blight of the crops as in the imperative navigation of the Canal.

From these rains and floods resulted numerous breaks in the Canal. The most important was the total destruction of the aqueduct over Sugar Creek, in Parke county; the piers of which were undermined, precipitating the entire superstructure into the stream, leaving no part of the structure of any value in rebuilding, except the two abutments, which were uninjured. This flood occurred on the 14th of May. The rain which produced it, fell in the period of 18 hours to about 12 inches in depth over the surface of the earth, which is nearly one-third the usual average of falling water for a year. It was heaviest along the eastern tributaries of the Wabash, between Terre Haute and Lafayette. Other breaks of magnitude were caused by the rain further up the Wabash, the largest of which was in the embankment near Lewisburg, costing for its repair about \$4,000.

The Sugar Creek aqueduct was 266 feet in length, consisting of three spans 80 feet each in the clear. To have rebuilt upon the same plan, with its necessarily expensive and complicated arches and piers of sufficient strength to support them, would have required the whole season, producing, by the long suspension of navigation, most injurious effects upon the business of the country, shorter spans more simple in their construction, and requiring less time, were from necessity adopted. Of the six spans, the longest, situated where the drift wood chiefly runs, is 50 feet in the clear, and the shortest, measurably out of drift, is 34 feet. Unless injured by the floating drift wood, this plan of structure is equally substantial and economical as the one destroyed. As a protection against this, the piers and bents are provided at the upper end with very strong drift braces. About 2,000 yards additional of stone have been placed in the bed of the stream to protect the founda-

tion against the action of the very strong current. No precaution has been omitted to make this structure secure. While longer spans, presenting less obstruction to the drift wood, are safer in steams like this, yet strong hopes are entertained that this structure may stand for some years. Chord plank, the most important part of the material for the longer spans, and which should be well seasoned, are already procured and will be kept in readiness.

From the time when the flood had so far subsided as to reveal the exact nature of the injury, and allow of the adoption of our plan for rebuilding, only 30 days elapsed until boats passed over the new aqueduct. The cost of the new structure was \$7,410; adding to this the cost of protecting the foundation against future damage, the whole expenditure at this point will have reached about \$11,000.

While the excess of rain in the early part of the season increased greatly, in this manner, our expenses, the want of it, subsequently, tended to the same result: The unusual depression of all the streams introduced as feeders south of Lafayette, left that division with less than the ordinary local supply, while the double growth of grass in the Canal, the natural result of the extreme and long continued hot weather of the past summer, presented an obstruction greater than heretofore to the passage of water through the long levels from the Wabash feeder at Delphi. From the combined influences of these two causes—the exhaustion of the local feeders, and the obstruction to the passage of water from the remote feeders—the available supplies for the levels between Attica and Perrysville, was less than in the season preceding. Added to these sources of difficulty, was the large and increasing waste of the Williamsport side-cut, which, from several measurements made by the Superintendent, was found equal to the supply of eleven miles of canal. Under the operation of these causes, the levels between Attica and Perrysville became so diminished in depth, as to impair essentially the navigation, and affect very injuriously the interests of all engaged therein.

It was, of course, the duty of the Superintendents to maintain the navigation, if practicable. Having no control of the side-cut, their efforts were directed to the passage of the greatest possible quantity of water from the Delphi feeder. A second grass boat was provided, and for a part of the time no less than 12 scythes were worked at the same time. On the first ten miles above Attica, the grass was cut five times during the summer.

The same obstruction to the passage of water for supplying the navigation was experienced in the growth of grass on the long levels between Fort Wayne and Huntington, and like measures adopted to remove it.

Connected with the removal of the grass, is another difficulty of a practical kind. After being cut, it floats with the current, and becomes entangled in the paddle gates, preventing their close fitting and increasing the wastage of the locks. At the Huntington locks,

alone, over \$500 was expended in the space of sixty days in the removal of floating grass from the gates. A considerable proportion of the increased expenditure of this year, it can be seen, was in efforts for maintaining the proper depth of water during the unusual drought.

The general advance in labor and subsistence, amounting to full 35 per cent. during the last four years, has also tended gradually to increase the repair expenses from year to year. In this particular it is presumed a change is at hand, promising a more economical performance of such work.

As to the division between Coal Creek and Terre Haute, the imperfections of navigation are attributable mainly to the cutting of the embankment of Birch creek reservoir, by evil disposed persons on the night of the 21st of June, letting out, in a few hours, the ample store of water which had been for months accumulating from the rains and floods. The breach was promptly repaired, but to no purpose for this year, as the rainy season had passed.

This reservoir feeds as far north as Clinton, relieving the Sugar Creek feeder of the supply of 14 miles. With its aid for this lower division, and without the waste of the Williamsport side-cut, I am safe in assuring the Board that a reasonably good navigation would have been maintained between Lafayette and Terre Haute, and thence to Maysville.

Other like injuries have been committed from time to time since the commencement of the Trust, to the great injury of its revenues, and in violation of the criminal laws. Thus far, the laws of the State have been powerless for the protection of the banks of the Canal and its reservoirs, against the wanton and wicked depredations of her own citizens.

The long levels above Huntington and Attica, though well adapted to the Spring and Fall navigation, have not sufficient descent for the season of grass; and the effect of this obstruction is to sink the surface towards the lower end of the levels, so that loaded boats cannot freely pass. As the only remedy at this time within the means of the Trust, it is proposed to excavate these levels for a few miles at the lower end, even below the original bottom at which the Canal was constructed. This was recommended in my last Annual Report, and a force of men was thus employed on the Huntington level, during the suspension of navigation. But the severity of last winter prevented the full accomplishment of the plan. Preparations are now making for continuing this work of deepening the Canal, during the winter and spring, at several points, particularly on the summit level above Roanoke, on the level above Huntington, between Independence at Attica, and between Portland and Covington. At these points it is proposed not merely to clear out the Canal, but to increase its original depth. Before the low water of next year, it is proposed to renew and increase the gravelling in the Wild Cat, Deer Creek and Wabash dams; and also to line the upper covering timber of the two first named dams with a course of plank.

As a further means of maintaining the navigation uninterrupted, two additional boats have been constructed with especial adaptation to grass cutting, on each of which ten scythes may be worked at the same time. One of these is designed for the levels above Huntington, and one for that above Attica.

These measures will essentially improve the navigation. On the Covington division, however, a perfect navigation cannot be maintained during the dry season, while the large waste of the Williamsport side-cut continues. The demand is greater than can be supplied through a 40 feet canal from a feeder 40 miles distant. On the levels above Huntington it is believed the difficulties will be greatly alleviated, though the time is not distant when under the combined influence of a diminishing flow of the St. Joseph, in dry seasons, and the greater demand for lockage water for the summit level, through the increasing tunnage of the Canal, the additional feeder for this summit will be indispensable.

The large arched culvert, 24 feet chord, over Silver Creek, five miles below Huntington, originally built of timber, was placed under contract for renewal with cut stone, only last Spring, at a cost of near \$5,000. By the terms of the contract, the stone obtained at the Georgetown quarry, were to have been delivered during the season of navigation, and the arch built during the present winter. But the failure of the contractor to deliver the stone, which he attributes to the prevalence of sickness, and the great demand for stone from the quarry for railroad work, will necessarily postpone the building of the arch until another winter. The stone will be prepared and boated to the work during the early part of the season.

The navigation was opened at Fort Wayne this year on the 28th of March and closed on the 4th of December. The number of boats navigating the Canal during this season was 300, ranging little from the number in use the year before.

Notwithstanding the temporary inconvenience from low water on some of the levels, the Canal has still answered well the end of its construction, and maintained its position as one of the principal channels in the west for the transportation of produce. During two months of the driest season, and least perfect navigation, twelve hundred thousand bushels of corn alone was shipped through it from the Wabash counties, to say nothing of other articles.

During the year, the export of corn by the Canal, north of and including the Terre Haute office, reached the very large amount of 3,546,550 bushels. Last year's shipment was 2,166,003 bushels. The shipment of wheat has been but 412,800 bushels, against 1,335,870 bushels last year. Of pork, bacon, and lard the total cleared this year for Toledo, from the same portion of the Wabash Valley, has been 24,198,940 pounds, against 27,362,461 pounds in 1853.

The books of the Collector at Fort Wayne, show a total import, under the head of merchandise, of 9,432,671 pounds. Last year it was 11,413,567 pounds. Of Salt, both coarse and fine, 77,712

barrels have been received against 49,609 barrels last year. Of bar Iron. 48,119,941 pounds have this year been shipped through the Canal from Toledo, the greater part being rails for the construction of Railroads. In 1853, this item amounted to 52,940,038 pounds.

This statement of leading articles transported, shows a larger tunnage for the Canal than in any preceding year. That the aggregate of tolls is not correspondingly greater is accounted for by the fact that the two largest items, corn and iron, of which the increase of tunnage is chiefly made up, pay very low rates of toll, while of merchandise, paying the highest toll, the tunnage is less than last year.

Respectfully submitted,

J. L. WILLIAMS,

Chief Engineer.

Comparative Statement of all articles transported on the Wabash and Erie Canal, which arrived and cleared at Terre Haute, from the commencement to the close of navigation, in the years 1853 and 1854.

ARTICLES.	Arrived.		Cleared.	
	1854.	1853.	1854.	1853.
BARRLS.				
Ale and Beer	7	44	41	42
Beer		7	476	
Cider		5		
Flour	237	2,259	3,039	2,071
Fish—fresh water	248	786	17	46
Fish—salt water	4	177	49	15
Green Apples	6	31	583	
Cranberries	2			
Lime	992	1,532	50	49
Oil	4	95	9	7
Pork			3,730	405
Salt—fine	12,421	13,707	688	634
Salt—course	170	1,854	3	193
Tar	4	33	1	11
Vinegar	6		6	23
Whisky	265	1,011	331	300
Spirits	46	10		3
BUSHELS.				
Barley			48	53
Beans	51	13	15	29
Corn	86,540	5,696	99,066	75,650
Coal	833	2,499	30	
Lime		267		14
Oats	3,159	186	232	9,547
Potatoes	3,308	455	225	
Rye			170	372
Seed	340	430	116	82
Wheat	10,009	5,376	21,334	50,972
POUNDS.				
Agricultural Implements	23,009	58,602	26,443	5,770
Animals—other than live Hogs	917	15,000		4,300
Bacon and Pork in bulk	9,518	27,603	256,488	1,175,523
Baggage and Furniture	37	44,489	800	17,801
Butter	1,200	1,347	581	
Candles			2,030	1,408
Cheese	1,490	15,839	1,379	251
Coffee	72,347	231,497	26,332	25,050
Cordage	5,488	11,007	210	811
Cotton Yarns			874	2,874
Clocks		1,100	1,300	
Crockery	17,452	81,817	6,002	11,585
Dye Stuffs	2,000	1,795	889	462
Dried Fruit	21,630	179	9,155	1,499
Eggs	2,057	904	330	
Feathers		179	2,108	8,138
Furs and Peltries	225		1,900	
Ginseng and other roots				52
Grease			72,536	
Glass and Glassware	6,727	56,282	8,330	8,620
Grindstones	19,753	88,527	41,348	863
Gypsum	66,000			
Hair				1,515
Hides and Skins	350	300	40,871	32,485
Hogs—live		124,800		19
Iron—pig	57,834	68,040		
Iron—bar	11,053,466	15,568,020	278,332	66,060
Iron—cast	99,064	581,194	63,018	27,225
Lard		2,442	372,637	121,203
Leather	25,281	36,089	5,107	3,077
Lead	517	26,384	1,425	16,260
Machinery	25,360	208,115	16,650	4,926

Statement of articles cleared and arrived at Terre Haute.—Continued.

ARTICLES.	Arrived.		Cleared.	
	1854.	1853.	1853.	1854.
Marble—wrought.....	83,782	235,075	16,015	5,820
Marble—unwrought.....	435,916	35,080	102,000	3,500
Millstones.....	3,000	72,959		3,925
Merchandise.....	455,548	1,323,218	222,142	203,218
Molasses.....	55,532	241,564	64,832	201,152
Nails and Spikes.....	78,966	115,389	22,935	20,248
Paper.....	28,773	29,185	5,884	2,900
Powder.....	16,250	20,043	13,278	1,920
Oil Cake.....			61,139	
Rags.....	6,728	9,762	74,254	149,067
Rice.....	3,140	14,087	2,465	8,145
Railroad Ties.....	35,967			
Saleratus.....	1,421	5,531	473	2,492
Shot.....				100
Soap.....	1,963	7,705	5,410	280
Shorts and Ship stuff.....				175
Starch.....	44		95	170
Sugar.....	77,365	215,167	44,281	47,156
Tallow.....	2,768	6,916	13,819	
Tobacco.....	12,882	41,278	5,045	12,179
Wool.....	6,069	6,434	3,258	61,451
Woodware.....	890	12,375	828	1,543
West India Fruits.....		66		
White Lead.....	5,840		2,700	
Wagons.....	10,171	98,008	2,350	1,700
Miscellaneous.....	239,833	373,757	190,780	56,302
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Barrels—empty, number.....	103	250	500	
Brooms numbers.....		216		24
Hoop Poles, number.....	4,815	120,000	2,100	800
Staves and heading, number.....	99,089	28,350	10,000	
Lathes, number.....	546,223	397,700	5,000	2,000
Posts and Rails, number.....	669	150		67
Shingles, number.....	441,400	975,500	31,300	33,000
Timber, feet.....	1,480,365	1,339,037	200	35,308
Lumber, feet.....	71,003	28,033		324
Wood, cords.....	2,932	2,560		175
Tanbark, cords.....			7,500	
Shingle bolts, cords.....		15		

Comparative Statement of all articles transported on the Wabash and Erie Canal, which arrived and cleared at Covington, from the commencement to the close of navigation, in the years 1853 and 1854.

ARTICLES.	Arrived.		Cleared.	
	1854.	1853.	1854.	1853.
BARRELS.				
Ale and Beer	11	19	4	11
Beef	13	12		
Cider	1			2
Flour	5	53	4,711	678
Fish—fresh water	279	1	36	21
Fish—salt water	11	254	3	45
Green Apples		5	49	1,389
Cranberries		3		
Lime	79	63		
Oil	58	66	2	1
Pork			3,895	3,995
Salt—fine	5,302	4,120	230	79
Salt—coarse	60	200	60	
Spirits	9	51		
Tar	6	16		
Vinegar	29	180	5	
Whiskey	513	364	146	598
BUSHELS.				
Barley		1,441	1,144	2,293
Beans	42		8	
Corn			620,823	442,600
Coal	4,080	7,081	57,818	54,249
Coke		115		
Lime	3,350	6,727	12,144	200
Oats			28,820	32,466
Potatoes	408		32	15
Rye	170	10		413
Seeds	16	16	377	955
Wheat	200		46,295	86,524
POUNDS.				
Agricultural Implements	17,740	78,304	6,065	4,268
Animals—other than live hogs			1,200	
Bacon and Pork in bulk	998	1,743	1,383,183	1,265,393
Baggage and Furniture	16,384	52,945	32,400	24,006
Butter		3,057	87	
Candles	1,540	8,057	1,160	
Cheese	8,377	15,962		968
Coffee	46,328	75,182		
Cotton Yarns	576	5,693		150
Cordage	1,240	3,967		
Crockery	39,264	51,066		800
Dry Stuffs		1,376		
Dried Fruit	2,349	11,836	29,842	17,034
Feathers			475	952
Furs and Peltries	200	90	7,060	100
Grease				15,300
Glass and Glassware	12,107	43,640	3,053	
Grindstones		22,753	2,035	
Gypsum	440		241	
Hair			6,718	
Hides and Skins		4,000	28,578	40,143
Iron—pig		6,780	471,645	
Iron—bar	29,500	57,856	2,880	24,742
Iron—cast	265,862	193,119	9,295	17,399
Lard			529,253	495,245
Lead	6,664	3,189		1,741
Leather	11,248	17,610		1,150
Machinery	83,301	23,051	50	6,520
Marble—wrought	132,312	135,248	10,465	409
Marble—unwrought	6,150	178,785	440	

Statement of articles cleared and arrived at Covington.—Continued.

ARTICLES.	Arrived.		Cleared.	
	1854.	1853.	1854.	1853.
Merchandise	485,879	541,208	25,349	20,287
Millstones		9,900		
Molasses	35,368	86,390	18,592	2,500
Nails and Spikes	15,625	27,560		3,141
Nuts	447	11,482		
Paper	11,540	10,560	2,718	7,829
Potters' Ware	1,070		36,814	98,936
Powder	8,870	15,377	700	1,000
Rags			17,237	28,723
Rice	9,028	13,827	280	
Saleratus	2,832	12,449		1,078
Shot	655	2,631		43
Soap	1,295	3,213		
Starch	636	1,756		
Sugar	53,880	130,934		676
Tobacco	18,624	30,436	1,243	4,905
Wood			100,147	69,533
Wood ware	4,003	22,934	100	2,156
West India Fruit		2,679		
White Lead	5,104	11,803		
Wagons	25,942	18,419	400	12,772
Miscellaneous	206,947	116,239	26,359	37,436
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Barrels—empty, number	445	701	2,558	2,653
Brooms, number	257	1,089		14
Hoop-poles, number		5,000		
Laths, number	349,300	100,800		
Shingles, number	454,835	405,750		20,000
Staves and Headings, number		16,500	14,000	22,500
Lumber, feet	103,325	19,795	9,000	30,454
Stone, perches	20			
Wood, cords		375	37	394
Shingle Bolts, cords	30			

Comparative Statement of all Articles Transported on the Wabash and Erie Canal, which arrived and cleared at Lafayette, from the commencement to the close of navigation in the years 1853 and 1854.

ARTICLES.	Arrived.		Cleared.	
	1854.	1853.	1854.	1853.
BARRELS.				
Ale and Beer.....	124	42	60	237
Beef.....		12	6,906	5,707
Cider.....		2	54	10
Cranberries.....	25	37	15	9
Flour.....	6	336	11,859	21,420
Fish—fresh water.....	877	382	133	126
Fish—salt water.....	44	1,141	1	200
Green Apples.....	253	413	135	970
Lime.....	621	525	1,054	568
Oil.....	217	64	118	598
Pork.....			13,653	21,420
Salt—fine.....	20,042	13,144	2,259	357
Salt—coarse.....	4,253	2,248		70
Spirits.....		582	4	908
Tar.....	6	21	6	25
Vinegar.....	119	30	35	43
Whisky.....	87	338	2,897	11,53
BUSHELS.				
Barley.....	1,093	26	60	
Beans.....	14		12	
Corn.....	1,662		2,058,639	1,261,567
Coal.....	38,405	22,125	6,885	5,445
Lime.....	830	8,482	19,413	22,979
Meal.....			140	384
Oats.....		1,045	37,464	28,989
Potatoes.....	3,050	15	901	128
Rye.....	140	249	160	1,115
Seeds.....	146	784	1,956	3,642
Wheat.....	1,927	3,411	13,745	181,346
POUNDS.				
Agricultural Implements.....	65,227	51,656	147,399	28,394
Animals, other than live hogs.....	2,200		17,935	2,000
Butter.....	375		3,201	2,050
Baggage and Furniture.....	90,402	93,840	165,749	135,575
Bacon and Pork in bulk.....		14,570	3,218,338	4,339,524
Cheese.....	36,994	35,869	9,440	4,303
Coffee.....	401,135	304,786	45,682	29,557
Corlage.....	20,572	9,028		1,218
Cotton Yarns.....		470	315	4,310
Candles.....	2,318	7,481	6,667	5,895
Clocks.....				615
Crockery.....	156,535	95,192	10,524	6,970
Dye Stuffs.....	14,329	1,239		115
Dried Fruit.....	5,423	5,692	16,138	8,593
Eggs.....	9			1,000
Furs and Peltries.....	4,871		7,713	7,823
Feathers.....			3,274	4,903
Gun-eng and other Rods.....				1,095
Grease.....			166,073	109,935
Glass and Glass Ware.....	20,545	26,041	17,661	22,496
Grindstones.....	36,265	37,873	4,162	3,047
Gypsum.....	15,300	4,260		270
Hides and Skins.....	4,798		232,030	175,270
Hair.....			33,263	23,604
Hogs—live.....		2,850	118,901	182,350
Hemp.....	1,158			
Iron—pig.....	180,444	173,882		7,000
Iron—bar.....	8,227,265	8,236,810	740,827	323,929
Iron—cast.....	699,412	277,953	72,792	41,310
Lard.....	2,451		1,689,755	2,876,637
Lead.....	8,756	6,161	203	309

Statement of Articles arrived and cleared at Lafayette.—Continued.

ARTICLES.	Arrived.		Cleared.	
	1854.	1853.	1854.	1853.
Leather	66,579	134,850	6,056	8,180
Machinery	248,409	130,290	156,654	90,502
Mill Stones	6 700	6 700	.....	.....
Molasses	78,547	147,233	134,403	189,707
Mercandize	1,321,150	1 349,827	694,443	306,474
Marble, wrought	17,305	36 934	1,000	760
Marble, unwrought	264,653	107,021	3,430	10,000
Nails and Spikes	38,394	146,538	22,112	30,863
Nuts .....	.....	80	.....	.....
Oil Cake .....	.....	.....	180,000	140,465
Potters' Ware	48,621	107 238	53 212	37,038
Powder	17,048	6 927	1,625	3 039
Paper	20,766	12,376	90,196	103,864
Rags	41,758	31,913	68,896	32,593
Rice	71,796	28,406	4,336	15,274
Salts of Ley .....	.....	500	.....	3,705
Saleratus	61,998	2,374	13 187	3,279
Shot	7,578	459	.....	.....
Soap	15,477	784	117	3,999
Starch	1,987	288	39	.....
Sugar	95,838	203,452	206,062	299,429
Tallow	2,540	484	137,275	97,802
Tobacco	33,635	30,467	7 945	39,784
Wool	23,262	2,617	7,1905	93,374
Wood Ware	43,330	18,507	1 653	6 429
West India Fruit	800	5,884	.....	1,066
White Lead	21,803	900	1,050	875
Wagons	17,098	4 781	65,047	19,584
Miscellaneous	389,617	268,970	612,628	187,823
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Barrels, empty, number	1,559	7,246	2,936	6,241
Brooms, number .....	.....	1 496	.....	.....
Hoop Poles, number	4 000	15,000	47,890	9,241
Lath., number	1,341,000	1,316,600	65,300	8,900
Posts and Rails, number	1,320	100	.....	735
Shingles, number	1,435 500	1,693,359	186,890	36,000
Staves and Headings, number	17,000	119,300	36,197	91,770
Lumber, feet	1,047,196	5,355,274	740,360	556,429
Timber, feet	95,973	144 030	2,070	34,067
Stone, perches .....	.....	.....	13,778	2 791
Wood, cords .....	.....	.....	8,434	7,458
Shingle Bolts, cords	50	.....	.....	.....
Tan Bark, cords .....	.....	.....	.....	8

Comparative Statement of all Articles transported on the Wabash and Erie Canal, which arrived and cleared at Logansport, from the commencement to the close of navigation, in the years 1853 and 1854.

ARTICLES.	ARRIVED,		CLEARED.	
	1854.	1853.	1854.	1853.
BARRELS.				
Ale and Beer.....	157	103	49	6
Beef.....	53	14	1,935	1,850
Cider.....	.....	2	.....	2
Cranberries.....	.....	.....	40	437
Fish—fresh water.....	594	587	165	17
Fish—salt water.....	104	161	6	31
Flour.....	44	103	9,610	25,728
Green Apples.....	25	21	50	365
Lime.....	292	123	100	5
Oil.....	151	214	3	20
Pork.....	10	1	14,601	9,598
Salt—fine.....	9,295	9,295	574	105
Salt—coarse.....	954	196	743	.....
Spirits.....	110	48	31	23
Tar.....	49	123	2	2
Vinegar.....	250	161	4	13
Whisky.....	495	300	543	527
BUSHELS.				
Barley.....	.....	2	1,263	550
Beans.....	43	.....	244	97
Coal.....	5,188	10,700	100	.....
Coke.....	1,600	1,735	.....	.....
Corn.....	1,557	18,718	364,448	220,898
Lime.....	.....	.....	40	3,375
Meal.....	.....	3	2	3
Oats.....	132	100	7,263	2,279
Potatoes.....	285	10	2,206	478
Rye.....	.....	.....	51	.....
Seeds.....	.....	11	1,512	2,301
Wheat.....	1,564	585	110,648	330,012
POUNDS.				
Animals, other than live Hogs.....	600	11,800	300	3,400
Agricultural Implements.....	28,759	45,055	5,300	34,000
Butter.....	.....	.....	30,199	13,281
Baggage and Furniture.....	109,885	200,121	107,177	57,801
Bacon and Pork.....	24,451	30,757	601,592	1,119,975
Cheese.....	16,707	13,592	6,777	1,148
Coffee.....	270,274	340,014	4,209	9,014
Cordage.....	19,609	19,402	330	127
Candles.....	6,146	10,549	.....	674
Cotton Yarns.....	5,996	10,528	715	100
Clocks.....	3,228	268	1,220	.....
Crockery.....	100,155	126,784	.....	2,996
Dried Fruit.....	5,428	7,132	3,210	569
Eggs.....	.....	.....	600	2,066
Furs and Peltry.....	.....	.....	8,002	17,885
Feathers.....	.....	.....	.....	168
Gin-eng and other Roots.....	.....	.....	7,254	10,135
Grease.....	.....	.....	53,315	36,669
Glass and Glassware.....	104,867	86,212	2,480	5,276
Grindstones.....	11,095	23,425	8,905	2,354
Gypsum.....	37,463	.....	.....	.....
Hides and Silks.....	.....	.....	68,955	58,273
Hair.....	.....	.....	20,523	7,446
Iron—pig.....	124,820	263,095	251,850	372,971
Iron—bar.....	2,918,761	1,557,442	384,411	8,940
Iron—cast.....	377,698	540,258	10,377	32,828
Iron—ore.....	.....	.....	530,000	182,000
Lard.....	.....	2,875	1,246,811	664,632
Leather.....	19,092	22,413	3,440	2,264
Lead.....	7,123	7,195	.....	.....

Statement of Articles arrived and cleared at Logansport—Continued.

ARTICLES.	ARRIVED.		CLEARED.	
	1854	1853.	1854.	1853.
Machinery.....	59,103	105,233	85,600	9,525
Mill Stones	3,242	22,000	2,400	.....
Molasses.....	369,149	581,845	6,754	30,167
Merchandise.....	1,331,005	1,827,325	90,593	33,018
Marble-- wrought.....	970	2,715	160	1,000
Marble--unwrought....	42,310	127,893	.....	.....
Nails and Spikes.....	275,526	265,259	476	6,438
Nuts.....	150	.....	300	.....
Potters' Ware.....	47,963	47,579	18,500	1,500
Powder.....	10,285	21,224	900	1,225
Paper.....	5,491	11,693	19,866	20,930
Pot and Pearl Ashes.....	.....	500	.....	.....
Rags.....	50,092	34,721	24,159	28,629
Rice.....	47,122	59,850	1,025	3,833
Salts of Ley.....	.....	.....	.....	1,880
Saleratus.....	15,058	13,379	3,400	8,630
Shot.....	3,444	1,775	.....	.....
Soap.....	14,817	2,225	1,510	1,556
Starch.....	2,038	209	.....	92
Shorts and Ship Stuff.....	.....	.....	36,897	.....
Sugar.....	582,476	653,040	20,884	16,157
Tallow .....	.....	2,449	1,362	27,294
Tobacco.....	56,774	112,100	6,502	11,366
Wool.....	.....	1,550	12,021	15,695
Wood Ware.....	26,789	39,080	2,347	526
West India Fruit.....	260	33,970	160	360
White Lead.....	34,320	33,423	125	300
Wagons.....	42,078	83,849	6,000	3,152
Miscellaneous.....	207,895	195,068	63,894	25,708
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Barrels, empty--number.....	11	218	356	2,172
Brooms--number.....	781	2,118	558	60
Hoop Poles--number.....	.....	160	.....	.....
Hoops--number.....	.....	201	.....	32,000
Shingles--number.....	158,000	236,500	20,000	9,000
Laths--number.....	128,100	21,705	39,000	29,400
Lumber--feet.....	295,697	43,182	900,608	930,777
Timber.....	80,076	.....	2,200	5,545
Wood--cords.....	37	54	363	653
Stone--perches.....	.....	126	2,444	386

Comparative Statement of all articles transported on the Wabash and Erie Canal, which arrived and cleared at Lagro, from the commencement to the close of navigation in 1853 and 1854.

ARTICLES.	ARRIVED.		CLEARED.	
	1854.	1853.	1854.	1853.
BARRELS.				
Ale and Beer.....	133	178	.....	3
Beef.....	19	15	6	1,569
Cider.....	5	4	.....	.....
Cranberries.....	.....	1,000	.....	.....
Fish—fresh water.....	545	535	9	348
Fish—salt water.....	60	110	11	.....
Flour.....	44	130	320	400
Green Apples.....	3	2	.....	.....
Lime.....	63	102	.....	.....
Oil.....	220	208	9	869
Pork.....	.....	.....	2,919	2,525
Salt—fine.....	5,406	4,494	347	28
Salt—coarse.....	1,120	14	.....	.....
Spirits.....	47	3	9	.....
Tar.....	21	129	.....	.....
Vinnegar.....	278	33	.....	.....
Whisky.....	228	130	5,199	4,965
BUSHELS.				
Barley.....	23	1,500	440	6
Beans.....	23	4	108	.....
Coal.....	2 300	1,980	323	100
Coke.....	.....	1,200	.....	.....
Corn.....	.....	.....	251,241	97,597
Oats.....	.....	.....	5,637	2 927
Potatoes.....	7	.....	1,397	31
Rye.....	.....	81	10	.....
Seeds.....	.....	.....	1,969	2,631
Wheat.....	.....	.....	102,748	304,390
POUNDS.				
Animals, other than live Hogs.....	.....	3 100	8,060	.....
Agricultural Implements.....	47,418	14,299	3,548	.....
Butter.....	.....	39	28,271	28,740
Baggage and Furniture.....	127,664	52,337	56,183	.....
Bacon and Pork.....	2,043	.....	307,206	461,270
Cheese.....	4,197	12,541	.....	.....
Coffee.....	253,521	416 824	.....	13,550
Cordage.....	1,991	7,960	.....	.....
Cotton Yarns.....	820	.....	.....	.....
Crockery.....	87,642	148,645	25,965	5,957
Candles.....	390	1,971	.....	1,122
Clocks.....	824	.....	.....	.....
Dye Stuffs.....	.....	.....	1,800	.....
Dried Fruit.....	11,201	42,404	3,000	2,934
Eggs.....	.....	.....	13,857	41,432
Furs and Peltries.....	.....	.....	.....	5,718
Feathers.....	.....	.....	.....	569
Ginseng and other Roots.....	5,700	.....	156	3,040
Glass and Glassware.....	104,265	144,109	250	299
Grindstones.....	4,005	19,777	.....	.....
Gypsum.....	440	300	.....	2,266
Grease.....	.....	.....	.....	11,446
Hides and Skins.....	.....	.....	24,239	77,592
Hogs—live.....	49,560	.....	530,946	1,683
Iron—pig.....	29,016	18,144	4,450	.....
Iron—bar.....	1,710,949	2,290,196	478,398	143,130
Iron—cast.....	297,826	594,973	17,447	1,090
Lard.....	.....	.....	563,571	375,927
Leather.....	28,065	31,931	1,596	.....
Lead.....	3,795	5,950	310	.....
Machinery.....	82,762	155,451	.....	.....
Mill Stones.....	23,900	24,829	.....	2,500

Statement of Articles arrived and cleared at Lagro.—Continued.

ARTICLES.	ARRIVED.		CLEARED.	
	1854.	1853.	1854	1853.
Merchandise.....	1,155,463	1,572,844	54,378	17,870
Molasses.....	448,699	732,009	3,500	7,070
Marble—wrought.....	34,179	9,260		
Marble—unwrought.....		61,496		
Nails and Spikes.....	220,515	340,138		6,654
Nuts.....		723		22,202
Potters' Ware.....	52,090	12,077		
Powder.....	6,315	4,199	50	955
Pot and Pearl Ashes.....				1,500
Paper.....	10,502	7,171	5,383	
Rags.....			13,768	15,110
Rice.....	55,580	65,235	685	379
Salaratus.....	19,804	9,849	100	323
Shot.....	50	4,406		
Soap.....	8,125	6,950		500
Starch.....	397	165		
Sugar.....	507,518	604,704	2,812	6,940
Tallow.....			1,005	29,756
Tobacco.....	85,436	135,491	9,879	17,951
Wool.....			657	5,869
Wooden Ware.....	14,524	17,250		1,164
White Lead.....	33,853	56,408		373
Wagons.....	8,575	33,739	967	2,100
Miscellaneous.....	391,037	1,241,917	105,659	187,998
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Barrels, empty—number.....	2,219	365	501	739
Brooms—number.....		384		
Hoop Poles—number.....			9,400	11,000
Laths—number.....	2,000	123,500		32,000
Shingles—number.....		15,000	32,510	
Posts and Rails—number.....				960
Lumber—feet.....	70,264	42,698	1,784,241	1,462,013
Timber—feet.....	1,685	1,207	599	506
Wood—cords.....				210
Stone—perches.....				442
Shingle Bolts—cords.....	19			

Comparative Statement of all Articles transported on the Wabash and Erie Canal, which arrived and cleared at Ft. Wayne, from the commencement to the close of navigation, in the years 1853 and 1854.

ARTICLES.	ARRIVED.		CLEARED.	
	1854.	1853.	1854	1853
BARRELS.				
Ale and Beer.....	73	87	730	619
Beef.....	11		432	84
Cider.....	22	55	29	75
Cranberries.....			536	650
Fish—fresh water.....	1,227	1,157	4,884	6,608
Fish—Salt water.....	119	182	208	165
Flour.....	75	35	6,270	9,648
Green Apples.....	76	583	293	747
Lime.....	222	627	1,198	3,930
Oil.....	421	257	988	914
Pork.....	14	52	2,685	5,784
Salt—fine.....	10,848	8,947	71,622	52,666
Salt—coarse.....	76	130	6,090	6,943
Spirits.....		227		320
Tar.....	163	127	307	3-9
Vinegar.....	658	115	1,483	170
Whisky.....	1,613	1609	4,036	3,935
BUSHELS.				
Barley.....		5,855	32	7,828
Beans.....	45		280	15
Coal.....	7,478	3,564	14,715	11,923
Coke.....	6,850	1,900	11,850	3,327
Corn.....	2,122	1,097	152,333	28,007
Meal.....			20	
Lime.....	416	605	443	1,100
Oats.....		805		150
Potatoes.....		15	7,743	252
Rye.....			548	281
Seeds.....	11	7	5,020	1,726
Wheat.....	2,825	2,794	118,030	361,462
POUNDS.				
Animals, other than live Hogs.....	5,400	6,200	14,400	38,300
Agricultural Implements.....	41,197	77,403	201,241	379,363
Bacon and Pork.....	44,577	2,075	134,18	343,610
Baggage and Furniture.....	475,112	476,562	1,047,668	1,174,917
Butter.....	500		172,852	80,076
Candles.....			1,918	
Carpenters' and Joiners' Work.....	16,603	13,457	78,125	93,920
Cheese.....	36,498	17,095	137,863	166,565
Coffee.....	597,571	487,521	1,947,228	1,865,460
Cordage.....	5,364	9,799	40,859	58,757
Cotton Yarns.....	240	735	2,020	7,555
Crockery.....	289,644	277,851	838,599	900,142
Dye Stuffs.....	3,915		20,543	5,122
Dried Fruit.....	82,481	66,928	105,749	148,962
Eggs.....			6,705	2,965
Furs and Peltries.....	5,326	6,571	47,427	58,367
Feathers.....	55		8-9	418
Ginseng and other Roots.....			12,266	23,702
Glass and Glassware.....	214,088	175,580	493,244	526,613
Grindstones.....	110,493	75,300	304,107	356,191
Gypsum.....	59,760	3,300	181,207	16,033
Hides and Skins.....	2,454	200	82,483	11,472
Hair.....			9,714	
Hemp.....	4,049	4,674	7,191	7,074
Hogs—live.....			115,607	
Iron—pig.....	377,629	338,146	912,061	1,012,475
Iron—bar.....	10,414,628	1,824,957	38,119,941	32,940,038
Iron—cast.....	1,004,025	664,469	3,168,078	2,759,163
Lard.....	3,471		145,341	89,915
Leather.....	94,798	76,242	315,062	329,682

Statement of articles arrived and cleared at Fort Wayne—Continued.

ARTICLES.	ARRIVED.		CLEARED.	
	1854	1853	1854	1853
Lead	32,809	3,809	305,099	17,462
Machinery	370,486	202,951	802,760	976,798
Mill Stones	27,417	3,300	40,545	100,549
Molasses	847,355	716,775	1,972,243	2,345,104
Merchandise	3,569,287	3,440,835	9,432,671	11,423,567
Marble—wrought	3,510	8,070	10,006	15,726
Marble—unwrought	105,642	64,990	1,259,452	1,123,101
Nails and Spikes	497,195	420,719	1,158,125	1,505,871
Potters' Ware	148,066	46,993	330,094	69,185
Powder	20,491	3,200	89,095	125,224
Paper	24,600	14,616	84,751	49,046
Pot and Pearl Ashes	1,200	.....	695,920	685,317
Salts of Ley .....	.....	234	.....	285
Saleratus	6,487	6,619	94,641	80,492
Shot	1,946	727	9,523	8,415
Soap	24,462	12,164	70,816	33,113
Starch .....	.....	.....	647	.....
Sugar	1,134,266	745,261	2,569,064	2,398,793
Rags .....	.....	.....	108,760	70,376
Rice	103,407	85,823	331,055	241,774
Tallow .....	.....	.....	2,451	.....
Tin	98,002	55,947	346,629	50,823
Tobacco	20,932	137,604	458,966	524,126
Wool	479	335	34,476	22,168
Wood Ware	48,120	28,738	172,455	125,963
West India Fruit .....	.....	500	650	5,252
White Lead	57,853	50,754	169,070	219,920
Wagons	36,661	59,126	158,299	330,882
Miscellaneous	407,479	436,826	1,714,934	1,855,100
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Barrels, empty—number	100	78	2,833	10,652
Hoops—number .....	.....	.....	.....	38,300
Hoop Poles—number .....	.....	26,775	313,328	641,610
Laths—number	22,000	6,000	3,624,650	2,017,645
Posts and Rails—number .....	.....	8,470	1,860	4,770
Shingles—number	399,750	380,100	3,846,250	5,316,218
Staves and Headings, number	11,000	24,900	111,507	437,285
Stone—perches	3,498	3,456	3,548	3,520
Lumber—feet	465,248	340,363	4,898,323	4,077,603
Timber—feet	146,748	38,979	471,097	40,960
Wood—cords	1,680	2,222	1,441	2,275
Shingle Bolts—cords .....	.....	.....	1,650	.....

Statement of Tolls received at the Collector's Office at Fort Wayne, Indiana, from the Local Trade and Exports, the Cincinnati Imports, and the Toledo Imports, from December 1, 1853, to December 1, 1854.

	Local Trade and Exports.	Cincinnati Imports.	Toledo Imports.	Total Tolls.
December, 1853.....	\$212 04	\$96 09	\$974 38	\$1,282 51
March and April, 1854.....	666 43	1,205 04	5,281 82	7,153 29
May, 1854.....	442 94	162 06	5,394 29	5,999 29
June, 1854.....	417 09	638 43	5,685 64	6,751 16
July, 1854.....	175 75	656 68	4,699 37	5,531 80
August, 1854.....	276 66	581 70	5,142 74	6,000 50
September, 1854.....	314 21	714 07	5,945 83	6,974 11
October, 1854.....	315 16	1,025 09	7,411 26	8,751 51
November, 1854....	511 29	930 89	6,233 85	7,676 03
	\$3,330 97	\$6,010 05	\$46,779 18	\$56,120 20

O. J. MORGAN, *Collector.*

Comparative Statement, showing the aggregate quantity of all articles transported on the Wabash and Erie Canal, in the years 1853 and 1854.

ARTICLES.	ARRIVED.		CLEARED.	
	1854.	1853.	1854.	1853.
BARRELS.				
Ale and Beer.....	540	506	892	929
Beef.....	96	60	9,756	9,210
Cider.....	31	68	86	89
Cranberries.....	27	1,040	591	1,086
Fish—fresh water.....	3,789	3,482	5,266	7,184
Fish—salt water.....	349	2,029	304	456
Flour.....	681	3,212	35,912	29,985
Green Apples.....	565	1,152	1,177	3,419
Lime.....	2,300	3,057	3,093	4,570
Oil.....	1,071	905	1,138	2,514
Pork.....	557	52	41,872	43,747
Salt—fine.....	64,355	55,662	78,388	91,899
Salt—coarse.....	7,673	4,656	6,914	7,206
Spirit.....	214	925	165	1,261
Tar.....	253	458	359	432
Vinegar.....	1,342	445	1,565	253
Whisky.....	3,224	3,674	13,830	11,283
BUSHELS.				
Barley.....	1,116	8,824	2,987	10,725
Beans.....	372	17	883	141
Coal.....	58,284	48,000	79,871	71,722
Coke.....	8,550	4,950	11,850	4,447
Corn.....	114,686	24,511	3,603,981	2,166,004
Lime.....	4,596	16,051	32,040	27,668
Meal.....	160	3	325	472
Oats.....	8,569	6,810	86,265	76,450
Potatoes.....	9,545	634	21,264	1,181
Rye.....	314	331	939	2,293
Seeds.....	572	1,277	11,351	11,948
Wheat.....	29,739	15,656	448,551	1,335,771
POUNDS.				
Animals, other than live Hogs.....	20,717	38,400	43,902	48,000
Agricultural Implements.....	223,360	325,769	404,044	463,971
Bacon and Pork.....	151,343	76,812	5,958,121	8,705,305
Baggage and Furniture.....	828,954	931,760	1,441,591	1,419,168
Butter.....	8,154	2,688	240,455	124,247
Carpenters' and Joiners' Work.....	16,603	13,457	78,125	93,820
Candles.....	12,067	25,133	14,702	9,331
Cheese.....	105,494	111,043	157,582	172,419
Clocks.....	4,152	1,518	3,120	765
Coffee.....	1,655,348	1,868,976	2,130,346	1,961,246
Cordage.....	45,521	60,424	49,512	61,548
Cotton Yarns.....	7,822	17,721	11,497	12,609
Crockery.....	702,668	784,442	897,908	929,605
Dried Fruit.....	144,906	131,411	190,705	179,641
Dye Stuffs.....	21,090	4,577	25,675	5,822
Eggs.....	27,997	1,151	29,469	49,593
Feathers.....	2,410	131	8,805	15,158
Furs and Peltries.....	11,057	6,571	71,502	90,234
Oilseeds and other Roots.....	5,700	40	19,646	38,024
Glass and Glassware.....	464,399	533,752	538,738	569,991
Grease.....	.....	.....	291,924	173,350
Grindstones.....	191,356	268,528	362,057	363,318
Gypsum.....	179,404	7,860	181,838	18,583
Hair.....	.....	.....	70,218	32,565
Hay.....	212,710	73,600	152,600	.....
Hemp.....	5,207	4,674	7,191	7,074
Hides and Skins.....	20,988	22,500	478,133	426,235
Hogs—live.....	58,350	127,640	765,454	184,052
Iron—pig.....	1,150,043	961,987	2,091,640	1,393,246
Iron—ore.....	.....	.....	330,000	182,000

Statement Showing the aggregate quantity of all articles transferred.
Continued.

ARTICLES.	ARRIVED.		CLEARED.	
	1854.	1853.	1854.	1853.
Iron—bar.....	34,372,118	29,514,989	40,049,117	32,506,855
Iron—Cast.....	2,802,976	2,867,070	3,305,270	2,879,021
Lard.....	66,928	5,317	4,602,431	4,037,594
Lead.....	52,664	52,871	312,448	26,024
Leather.....	245,864	320,407	393,954	347,553
Machinery.....	932,768	826,816	1,155,772	1,068,121
Marble—wrought.....	275,058	428,502	55,390	28,051
Marble—unwrought.....	990,991	579,265	1,378,322	1,170,101
Merchandise.....	8,412,429	10,677,417	10,729,772	12,049,304
Mill Stones.....	70,834	137,188	46,445	166,974
Molasses.....	1,910,343	2,548,316	2,936,041	2,809,425
Nails and Spikes.....	1,133,276	1,330,353	1,241,326	1,580,513
Nuts.....	597	12,285	5,800	22,702
Oil Cake.....	.....	.....	241,139	140,465
Paper.....	107,757	86,576	213,336	187,224
Pot and Pearl Ashes.....	1,200	500	695,920	686,817
Potters' Ware.....	298,410	213,887	485,826	213,871
Powder.....	85,396	75,504	109,567	136,337
Rags.....	100,764	69,308	309,160	223,458
Rice.....	290,293	267,228	347,256	270,597
Salaratus.....	108,728	51,200	117,089	96,589
Salts of Ley.....	.....	724	.....	4,870
Shorts and Ship Stuff.....	22,072	.....	50,265	178
Shot.....	13,683	9,298	11,973	8,558
Soap.....	59,016	40,428	84,320	39,999
Starch.....	5,152	2,463	942	407
Sugar.....	2,490,611	2,560,312	2,165,064	2,789,950
Tallow.....	5,581	9,740	156,317	154,522
Tin.....	98,002	55,947	346,629	50,823
Tobacco.....	903,739	553,617	511,393	620,651
Wagons.....	142,924	299,322	237,913	371,790
West India Fruit.....	1,060	10,768	1,225	6,678
White Lead.....	159,043	154,388	175,080	221,868
Wood Ware.....	138,376	140,345	183,701	139,216
Wool.....	29,810	10,936	223,362	268,690
Miscellaneous.....	1,889,732	2,679,397	2,814,034	2,403,984
Railroad Ties.....	35,967	.....	.....	.....
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Barrels, empty—number.....	4,891	8,879	10,297	22,457
Bricks—number.....	4,000	.....	8,500	7,500
Brooms—number.....	1,032	5,303	2,199	705
Hoops—number.....	.....	201	.....	70,300
Hoop Pole—number.....	25,915	166,943	372,718	662,651
Laths—number.....	2,389,123	1,857,805	2,737,950	2,057,945
Posts and Rail—number.....	2,109	9,270	4,760	7,082
Shingles—number.....	3,029,485	3,845,700	4,175,860	2,474,718
Staves and Headings—number.....	192,010	200,480	171,704	551,556
Lumber—feet.....	3,422,530	7,170,562	8,456,819	7,204,123
Timber—feet.....	397,311	212,632	480,674	84,796
Stones—perches.....	3,528	3,592	19,794	7,139
Wood—cords.....	6,196	3,552	10,333	11,417
Shingle Bolts—cords.....	99	.....	1,650	.....
Tan Bark—cords.....	.....	.....	7,500	8

The total tonnage is as follows:

1853.

Articles arrived—tuns.....	73,537
Articles cleared—tuns.....	227,108
	300,645

1854.

Articles arrived—tuns.....	76,898
Articles cleared—tuns.....	282,411
	359,300

Classification of Repairs and Expenditures for 1854, from State Line to Clinton.

WORK PERFORMED BY THE SUPERINTENDENTS AND PAID FOR IN THEIR ABSTRACTS.		Ordinary repairs, boat expenses.	Repairing breach- es in embank- ments, bridges, aqueducts, &c.	Cleaning out Ca- nal in winter and springs.	Lock tending.	Rebuilding wood- en structures other than bridges.	Increasing height of guard banks and adding new work.	Removal and re- pair of bridges.	Total.
On District No. 1, from State Line to Huntington, B. H. Tower, Superintendent,		\$3,370 51	.....	3,908 70	\$672 00	\$174 98	\$578 19	\$10 00	\$8,774 38
On District No. 2, from Huntington to Peru, Wilson Smith, Superintendent....		2,640 12	.....	822 46	1 065 98	247 91	13 37	.....	4,789 74
On District No. 3, from Peru to Delphi, C. Carter, Superintendent.....		2,414 03	10,018 11	2,132 65	608 97	2,981 53	1,163 02	24 75	20,863 06
On District No. 4, from Delphi to Shawnee Feeder, A. D. Morley, Sup't.....		3,326 35	1,756 91	1,094 50	994 44	1,420 94	334 21	72 36	8,999 71
On District No. 5, from Shawnee Feeder to Clinton, I. Johnston, Sup't.....		3,116 37	8,974 17	1,255 09	713 33	29 97	509 00	70 00	14,666 93
Work performed by contract and paid for on the certificate of the Chief En- gineer.....		15,867 38	20,749 19	9,293 40	4,054 72	4,855 33	2,596 09	177 11	57,303 82
. Add Salaries of Superintendents.....		1,640 50	.....	.....	.....	1,209 20	757 60	225 00	3,832 30
Total cost of repairs.....		17,507 88	20,749 19	9,293 40	4,054 72	6,064 53	3,354 29	402 11	61,426 12
		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5 531 07
		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$66,977 19



REPORT OF RESIDENT ENGINEER.

ENGINEER'S OFFICE, TERRE HAUTE, Dec. 18, 1854.

To the Board of Trustees of Wabash and Erie Canal:

GENTLEMEN: Under the order of your Board, placing the general superintendence of the division of the Wabash and Erie Canal, from Terre Haute to Evansville, under my charge, I beg leave to submit the following report:

Since my last report, as Resident Engineer, there has been expended, under the head of construction, the sum of \$19,366 33, increasing the grand total of that account to \$2,001,141 96.

The payments charged to construction during the past year have been for the following objects:

Birch Creek Reservoir, and Feeder from the same.....	\$10,939 22
Clearing Birch Creek Reservoir.....	1,090 00
Road Bridges.....	1,333 99
Raising embankments additional hight, to guard against floods.....	1,044 21
Payments to contractors, settled by judgment or compromise.....	3,069 73
Balance paid to Förer, Sturges & Hosmer, on Evansville Division.....	1,889 18
Total.....	<u>\$19,366 33</u>

There has been expended on account of repairs, from the Clinton Lock to Evansville, the sum of \$46,402 94—of which \$5,-227 88 has been paid on account of extraordinary repairs, leaving the sum of \$41,175 06 chargeable to ordinary repairs.

A further and more particular division may be made, as follows:

Ordinary repairs—boat expenses.....	\$15,299 86
Repairs of breaches in embankments, aqueducts, culverts, &c.....	15,013 08

Clearing out Canal in winter and spring	2,282 38
Adding new works, raising guard banks, &c.....	4,137 21
Building other wooden structures, not bridges	385 00
Building and repairing bridges for State and county roads, and new structures.....	705 67
Lock tending, &c.	3,037 69
Salaries of Superintendents	4,542 05
Total....	<hr/> \$46,402 94

The table appended hereto, marked B, will show the expenditures under the various heads, on the several divisions. It will be seen that, whilst the general average per mile, of expenditures for repairs, ordinary and extraordinary, is \$263 29—on the sixth district it is \$228 06, in the seventh district \$80 54, in the eighth district \$469 61, and in the ninth district \$183 69. From this exhibit it will be apparent that the great difficulty has been on the eight district, which embraces the heavy work between Maysville and Petersburg. The breaches on this district, during the past season have been numerous and heavy, but for the last two months there has been none of any importance. The work now looks more stable and solid than it ever has, and it is believed the cost of repairs the ensuing year will be very materially reduced.

On the ninth district, the cost of repairs has exceeded my expectations, and there has been more interruption to navigation than was anticipated. This arose from the protracted illness and death of the Superintendent, Mr. Thomas Sterling. Mr. Sterling was a man of great worth, and his death was a serious loss to the Canal. During his illness, his place was temporarily supplied, with the hope of his recovery. But Mr. Sterling, despairing himself of being able to resume his duties on the Canal, resigned his office some time before his death. As soon as this resignation was received, every effort was made to supply his place with a suitable person; but owing to the great demand for men of this character, on the numerous public works then in progress, without success, until late in the season. Since the appointment of the present Superintendent the Canal has been kept in good order, and general satisfaction has been given.

From Terre Haute to Evansville the Canal is now in better order than it ever has been; and it is believed that while the cost of repairs will be materially reduced, the business for the ensuing spring will be greatly increased.

By great exertion, and at much increased expense, the Birch Creek Reservoir was completed in time to receive the rains of last winter and spring. The bank was closed, and the Reservoir handsomely filled with an ample supply of water for the demands of navigation during the summer and fall. But on the night of the 21st of June last, some evil disposed persons made an opening in the embankment, which was discovered early in the morning, but not

until it was too late to stop the discharge of the water. The rapid flow of the water soon enlarged the breach, so that the entire supply in the Reservoir was quickly exhausted.

As soon as practicable, a force was set to work to repair the damages, in hopes that we might get a partial supply of water from the summer and fall rains. But although the opening in the bank was soon filled up, no rains have fallen from that date to the present time, affording any water available for navigation. It required 2,905 cubic yards to repair the breach in the embankment, and the entire cost, including the plank wall in the center, was \$1,044 75.

Not content with this depredation, the same persons, probably, have twice set fire to the Long Waste Weir, on the west side of the reservoir bank. These repairs have cost in the aggregate \$336. In addition to this, during the summer, when the stream was low, and all the timber work not exposed to the water was thoroughly dried, an attempt was made to burn down the feeder dam, on Eel river. The damages in this case amounted to \$250.

It will be seen that the aggregate cost of the repairs of the damages resulting from these wanton depredations on the Canal, has been \$1,630 75. But this is of but little moment, compared with the loss to the Trust, in the use of 150 miles of Canal, for through transportation, and the damage to the whole country traversed by the Canal, depending upon it as a means of conveyance.

By the loss of the water in the Birch Creek Reservoir, the revenues of the Canal have probably been cut short this year as much as \$20,000; but a still greater injury has been sustained, in the loss of confidence in the stability of the canal, and its reliability as a means of transportation. These considerations have induced shippers to turn their attention to other routes and mode of conveyance, and the full measure of the damages resulting from these depredations remains to be estimated.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

WM. J. BALL, *Res. Engineer.*

STATEMENT of Receipts and Disbursements by the Board of Trustees of the Wabash and Erie Canal, from the 1st of December, 1853, to the 1st of December, 1854.

RECEIPTS.

FROM WHAT SOURCES.

Balance on hand, December 1st, 1853.....		\$223.168 13
Tolls and water rents.....		180,535 65
Lands East and West of Tippecanoe.....		50,779 93
Lands in the Vincennes District.....		234,681 73
Interest on Deposits in New York.....		2,050 00
		<hr/>
There was also received in Scrip East of Tippecanoe, principal \$40, interest \$27 23.....	67 23	
West of Tippecanoe.....	35 00	
	<hr/>	102 23

DISBURSEMENTS.

ON WHAT ACCOUNT.

General Expenses.....		16 657 02
Ordinary repairs of Canal.....	80,898 20	
Extraordinary repairs of Canal.....	21,351 03	
Rebuilding Bridges.....	1,107 78	
Expense of Superintendence.....	10,093 12	
Cost of collection.....	8,937 50	
	<hr/>	122,217 93
Construction from Terre Haute to Point Commerce.....	15,769 68	
Construction from Newberry to Maysville.....	358 52	
Construction from Maysville to Petersburg.....	58 71	
Construction from Petersburg to Evansville.....	36,164 51	
Expense of Engineers.....	3,772 23	
Damages and Water power.....	5,122 82	
Clinton Draw Bridge.....	3,314 45	
	<hr/>	64,566 72
Expenses of Logansport Land office.....	1,682 00	
Expense of Washington Land Office.....	1,417 40	
Expense of Office House and Lot.....	2,220 89	
Interest on advance of \$800,000, Exchange, &c.....	52,461 83	
Instalment of 20 per cent. on loan.....	150,400 00	
	<hr/>	411,624 69
Balance on hand, December 1st, 1854.....		279,490 65

STATEMENT of the Amount of Tolls and Water rents received on the Wabash and Erie Canal, from the 1st of December, 1852, to the 1st of December, 1853.

OFFICES.	December 1852, to May 1853.	May 1853.	June 1853.	July 1853.	August 1853.	September, 1853.	October, 1853.	November, 1853.	Total.
Evansville.....	\$961 65	\$903 25	\$987 37	\$181 39	\$39 75	\$76 60	\$151 50	\$182 72	\$410 82
Worthington.....	1,131 28	1,184 47	1,091 60	906 81	715 71	31 83	77 70	312 80	1,395 84
Terre Haute.....	1,851 16	2,851 53	1,391 92	1,482 48	1,027 06	1,015 59	1,156 88	391 30	8,115 04
Covington.....	10,890 18	7,485 54	7,092 21	4,615 30	6,636 93	2,996 00	2,714 62	2,118 27	17,332 34
Lafayette.....	3,893 63	2,132 07	1,604 77	920 84	2,159 43	7,757 87	7,192 64	6,712 79	58,413 46
Loganport.....	1,700 44	1,147 28	1,144 11	996 18	1,092 86	1,738 37	3,396 32	1,418 59	19,290 82
Lagro.....	6,898 48	6,044 10	6,798 50	6,186 71	5,395 95	9,883 23	11,314 74	799 87	10,325 23
Fort Wayne.....								10,361 63	65,923 33
	\$26,056 82	\$21,048 24	\$19,409 78	\$15,329 71	\$20,973 73	\$27,264 76	\$27,674 17	\$22,519 77	\$181,200 98

STATEMENT of the Amount of Tolls and Water Rents received on the Wabash and Erie Canal, from the 1st of December, 1853, to the 1st of December, 1854.

OFFICES.	December, 1853, to May, 1854	May 1854.	June 1853.	July 1854.	August 1854.	September, 1854.	October, 1854	November, 1854.	Total.
Evansville.....	\$670 43	\$98 21	\$484 32	\$234 40	\$132 76		\$276 94	\$419 06	\$2,361 12
Petersburgh.....	387 65	98 80	530 75	163 37	66 15		57 87	63 25	1,298 04
Worthington.....	712 11	170 97	336 25	365 80	42 59		94 00	79 03	1,930 75
Terre Haute.....	2,364 55	1,513 95	4,239 05	1,276 65	312 52	310 50	802 64	1,131 86	8,066 84
Covington.....	2,374 12	2,017 85	4,239 05	2,298 56	1,472 48	2,456 44	3,844 56	2,316 51	21,119 56
Lafayette.....	8,571 86	7,957 97	17,084 26	4,370 12	8,276 63	10,780 66	8,317 07	4,352 77	63,641 54
Loganport.....	4,103 64	1,452 12	2,525 05	875 83	1,603 93	2,152 54	1,582 93	2,998 31	16,794 39
Lagro.....	2,256 37	1,281 53	623 16	642 07	1,173 92	1,074 36	657 92	724 13	8,432 89
Fort Wayne.....	9,045 80	6,096 29	6,759 16	5,531 80	6,000 50	6,974 11	8,751 51	4,773 03	56,935 20
	\$30,386 73	\$19,947 69	\$27,136 17	\$16,358 60	\$19,081 14	\$23,748 61	\$24,715 44	\$19,160 95	\$190,535 33

STATEMENT showing the Amount received at the Logansport Land Office, on account of Lands East of Tippecanoe, from the 1st day of December, 1853, to the 1st day of December, 1854

MONTHS.	Partial Payments.	Final Payments.	Interest.	Penalty.	Advertising.	Total
December, 1853.....	\$348 48	\$44 05	.....	.....	\$392 53
January, 1854.....	268 37	80 66	.....	.....	449 03
February, 1854.....	551 20	49 06	41	.....	857 16
March, 1854.....	172 13	33 59	36	.....	305 24
April, 1854.....	432 67	58 32	.....	.....	752 59
May, 1854.....	422 04	87 31	.....	.....	569 35
June, 1854.....	569 98	58 10	5 03	.....	718 91
July, 1854.....	85 80	18 00	.....	.....	258 00
August, 1854.....	240 00	814 38	.....	.....	924 88
September, 1854.....	814 38	109 78	72	.....	705 85
October, 1854.....	427 71	241 86	2 33	1 00	2,637 46
November, 1854.....	1,617 31	527 04	10 96	3 00	616 12
.....	271 77	297 58	47	.....	.....
	\$1,357 08	\$6,036 56	\$1,609 25	\$20 23	\$4 00	\$9,027 12

NOTE.—Of this amount there was received in Scrip, of principal, \$40 00
of interest, 27 25—\$67 23.

STATEMENT of the Amount received at the Logansport Land Office, on account of Lands West of Tippecanoe, from the 1st day of December, 1853, to the 1st day of December, 1854.

MONTHS.	Sales of Land.	Partial Payments.	Final Payments.	Interest.	Penalty.	Advertising.	Total.
December, 1853.	\$197 03	\$537 89	\$2,838 46	\$274 44	\$11 59	.....	3,869 41
January, 1854.	581 28	606 65	933 47	197 82	.....	.....	2,339 22
February, 1854.	892 99	577 68	2,631 05	655 26	.....	.....	4,656 98
March, 1854.	367 82	213 00	3,563 02	563 51	1 26	.....	4,708 61
April, 1854.	454 04	354 88	4,456 27	336 78	7 14	\$1 00	5,630 11
May, 1854.	160 00	133 00	2,414 51	232 69	1 06	.....	2,941 26
June, 1854.	459 95	96 90	1,315 40	137 37	.....	.....	1,999 62
July, 1854.	332 50	1,046 72	989 36	201 31	5 92	2 00	2,577 01
August, 1854.	.....	228 67	2,337 34	257 82	3 78	1 00	2,838 61
September, 1854.	372 93	430 71	3,236 31	280 72	3 31	.....	4,348 08
October, 1854.	357 30	239 29	2,986 66	439 11	10 63	1 00	4,063 99
November, 1854.	633 27	157 50	919 08	179 80	1 39	.....	1,891 04
	\$4,808 21	\$4,662 89	\$28,580 83	\$3,736 63	\$47 38	\$18 00	\$41,853 94

NOTE.—Of this amount there was received in Scrip, \$35.

Statement of the quantity of Lands sold at the Land Office at Washington, of the Lands in the Vincennes Land District, from the 1st day of December, 1853, to the 1st day of December, 1854, with the amount of the purchase money therefor.

MONTHS.	Acres. 1st Class.	Acres. 2d Class.	Acres. 3d Class.	Total Acres.	Total purchase money.
December, 1853.....	3,400.20	8,934.91	1,341.56	13,676.67	\$28,047 26
January, 1854	4,698.60	19,455.20	1,481.38	25,635.18	52,509 32
February, 1854.....	6,546.97	10,237.81	1,178.24	17,963.02	38,315 89
March, 1854.....	2,897.64	8,724.91	742.38	12,364.93	25,658 08
April, 1854.....	3,034.26	7,207.61	870.93	11,112.80	23,089 47
May, 1854.....	2,849.49	4,343.21	573.21	7,765.91	16,526 66
June, 1854.....	1,975.15	5,471.32	605.43	8,051.90	16,637 30
July, 1854.....	1,221.00	2,915.92	240.35	4,407.87	9,246 27
August, 1854.....	882.30	1,680.00	317.08	2,879.38	5,962 10
September, 1854.....	840.00	1,676.64	239.75	2,756.39	5,752 97
October, 1854.....	946.49	1,830.33	160.00	3,936.82	6,326 89
November, 1854.	371.60	2,560.26	480.00	3,411.86	6,649 52
	29,664.30	75,068.12	8,230.31	112,962.73	\$234,681 73

STATEMENT showing the quantity of Lands in each County in the Vincennes Land District, and the classification of the same by the State; also the total quantity remaining unsold on the 1st day of December, 1854, with the appraised value of the same.

COUNTIES.	TOTAL QUANTITY OF LANDS.				TOTAL QUANTITY UNSOLD ON DEC. 1st, 1854.				Appraised Value of unsold Lands.
	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3d Class.	Aggregate.	1st Class.	2d Class.	3d Class.	Aggregate	
Vermillion	700 00	2,322 31	.....	3,022 31	.....	40 00	.....	40 00	\$80 00
Parke	586 36	2,357 28	.....	2,942 66	120 00	204 93	.....	324 93	709 86
Vigo	11,210 79	6,017 56	.....	17,228 35	1,203 59	1,648 45	.....	2,852 03	6,303 55
Sullivan	15,998 51	56,348 45	.....	81,379 43	1,310 47	4,928 70	.....	7,101 44	14,213 92
Daviess	17,523 53	32,171 82	9,033 47	50,454 95	9,835 84	3,981 36	864 27	13,897 20	22,553 32
Martin	365 61	43,433 16	3,698 86	47,397 63	85 61	23,302 54	1,136 96	24,525 11	48,240 31
Lawrence	200 00	14,034 30	1,323 55	16,457 75	.....	2,605 16	280 00	2,885 16	5,560 32
Greene	25,225 17	58,749 59	10,137 64	94,142 40	8,869 81	9,590 60	1,207 53	19,597 94	42,725 13
Monroe	200 00	6,308 92	.....	6,508 92	.....	1,341 18	.....	1,341 18	2,682 36
Owen	12,467 80	23,320 38	.....	35,788 18	319 25	869 54	.....	1,188 79	2,547 91
Punam	553 68	942 56	.....	1,496 24	.....	322 56	.....	322 56	445 12
Clay	25,980 93	10,756 65	433 42	37,171 00	6,343 84	928 40	.....	7,272 24	17,716 40
Crawford	1,162 64	18,465 76	3,575 67	23,144 07	682 64	14,825 55	2,999 44	18,507 63	35,107 00
Perry	40 00	7,439 29	734 10	8,311 39	40 00	5,642 57	554 38	6,236 95	12,078 12
Orange .....	.....	15,443 60	440 00	15,883 60	.....	10,523 38	240 00	10,763 38	21,346 76
Dubois	4,034 10	84,721 65	17,719 78	106,675 53	1,836 90	62,670 89	8,150 60	72,658 39	140,122 38
Spencer	1,120 00	38,594 36	517 24	40,231 60	363 00	9,257 40	117 24	9,734 64	19,561 35
Pike	12,913 20	59,163 58	430 80	72,507 58	5,653 78	30,857 52	115 18	36,626 48	75,993 47
Warrick	10,635 86	40,637 32	9,613 97	10,887 15	2,080 07	10,395 44	2,283 18	14,758 69	28,545 03
Gibson	25,309 90	9,549 39	240 00	28,099 29	9,790 88	583 98	40 00	10,344 16	25,518 76
Vanderburgh	353 15	2,513 89	.....	2,868 95	80 00	200 00	.....	280 00	600 00
Posey	1,073 40	18,210 58	139 39	19,443 38	385 21	13,776 15	.....	14,161 35	28,515 30
Knox	6,801 74	17,419 48	40 00	24,261 22	5,327 42	4,499 06	.....	9,826 48	25,316 07
				796,664 78				285,148 73	\$58,883 54

Comparative Statement of all articles transported on the Wabash and Erie Canal, which arrived and cleared at Evansville, from the 1st of August to the 1st of December, 1853, and from the 1st of December, 1853, to the 1st of December, 1854.

ARTICLES.	ARRIVED.		CLEARED.	
	1854.	1853.	1854.	1853.
BARRELS.				
Ale and Beer.....			118	
Cider.....	3		3	
Green Apples.....	182	97		
Flour.....	253	154	59	6
Lime.....			677	14
Oil.....			8	5
Pork.....	533			
Salt—fine.....			2,278	372
Salt—coarse.....	10		18	
Spirits.....			64	2
Whisky.....			565	56
Tar.....			35	4
Vinnegar.....			30	4
Fish—fresh water.....	7		22	
Fish—salt water.....			1	
BUSHELS.				
Beans.....	154			
Corn.....	42,805			
Meal.....	160	45		
Oats.....	5,278	4,674		
Potatoes.....	2,474	139		
Rye.....	4			
Seeds.....	59	29	35	
Wheat.....	13,154	3,305		
POUNDS.				
Agricultural Implements.....		450	14,048	2,075
Animals, other than live Hogs.....	11,200	2,300		
Bacon and Pork.....	68,925		2,676	
Baggage and Furniture.....	4,550	5,580	27,344	7,636
Butter.....	6,079	1,275		
Cheese.....	1,200		2,082	125
Candles.....			2,225	
Cordage.....			7,766	435
Coffee.....		160	100,405	16,414
Cotton Yarns.....			7,378	270
Clocks.....			600	150
Crockery.....			16,438	1,155
Dye Stuffs.....	800		2,443	123
Dried Fruit.....	15,470	1,240		150
Eggs.....	25,940	150		
Feathers.....	2,355	50		
Furs and Peltries.....	435			
Glass and Glassware.....	100		10,154	6,454
Grindstones.....	9,745		150	
Hay.....	212,710	73,600		
Hides and Skins.....	996			
Hogs—live.....	8,800			
Iron—pig.....	380,200	94,000		
Iron—bar.....	256	510	44,104	4,346
Iron—cast.....	8,700		61,730	5,188
Lard.....	61,006		208	
Leather.....	400		1,959	200
Lead.....			2,301	252
Machinery.....	28,860		84,158	
Mill Stones.....			3,500	
Marble—wrought.....	1,200		13,614	3,185
Marble—unwrought.....	136,020		1,006	
Merchandize.....	12,963		186,009	21,087

Statement of Articles arrived and cleared at Evansville.—Continued.

ARTICLES.	ARRIVED		CLEARED.	
	1854.	1854.	1854.	1853.
Molasses.....	13,700	500	626,217	28,200
Nails and Spikes.....	400		34,718	6,700
Nuts.....			5,500	
Paper.....			2,402	425
Potters' Ware.....			41,206	7,212
Powder.....	900	2,914	2,329	30
Rags.....	2,186	910		
Rice.....	220		7,410	1,192
Salts of Ley.....			56	
Carpenters' and Joiners' work.....			2,360	
House Furniture, &c.....			21,920	
Salaratus.....	170		4,567	47
Shot.....			2,450	
Soap.....			5,818	165
Shorts and Ship Stuff.....	22,072		300	
Starch.....			161	115
Sugar.....	1,400		305,215	16,652
Tallow.....	373			
Tobacco.....	644,449	65,149	8,782	1,583
Woodware.....			5,523	1,105
West India Fruit.....			415	
White Lead.....	1,000		2,135	400
Wagons.....	1,000		3,250	600
Miscellaneous.....	2,800	9,886	58,658	32,400
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Barrels—empty, number.....	463	21	14	
Brooms, number.....			1,473	57
Hoop Poles, number.....	17,100			
Laths, number.....	600			
Posts and Rails, number.....	120			
Staves and Headings, number.....	65,030	12,330		
Bricks, number.....				5,400
Shingles, number.....	143,000	5,000	56,000	28,500
Lumber, feet.....	18,935	4,579	26,890	3,700
Timber, feet.....	1,826	75	50	
Stone, perches.....			1	
Wood, cords.....	1,545	261		

Statement of all Articles Transported on the Wabash and Erie Canal, which cleared at Pittsburg, from the 1st of December, 1853, to the 1st of December, 1854.

ARTICLES.	Cleared, 1854.	ARTICLES.	Cleared, 1854.
BARRELS.		Dried Fruit.....	10,760
Flour.....	9	Crockery.....	470
Salt—fine.....	134	Glass and Glassware.....	1,680
Spirits.....	3	Eggs.....	2,250
Whisky.....	76	Furniture.....	4,270
Fish—salt water.....	2	Feathers.....	1,502
Green Apples.....	67	Hay.....	152,620
Tar.....	8	Iron—pig.....	386,000
Vinegar.....	1	Iron—cast.....	200
Pork.....	387	Lard.....	45,350
BUSHELS.		Machinery.....	800
Beans.....	217	Merchandize.....	8,425
Corn.....	21,905	Molasses.....	68,800
Oats.....	3,270	Marble—wrought.....	480
Meal.....	163	Leather.....	734
Seeds.....	135	Nails.....	1,000
Wheat.....	14,663	Potters' Ware.....	1,350
Potatoes.....	8,600	Shorts and Ship Stuff.....	13,068
POUNDS.		Sugar.....	14,000
Bacon and Pork in bulk.....	44,212	Tobacco.....	1,295
Butter.....	965	Rags.....	2,086
Coffee.....	3,928	Wool.....	450
		Miscellaneous.....	13,315
		MISCELLANEOUS.	
		Barrels—empty, number.....	258
		Lumber, feet.....	3,000

Comparative Statement of all articles transported on the Wabash and Erie Canal, which arrived and cleared at Worthington, from the commencement to the close of navigation in the years 1853 and 1854.

ARTICLES.	Arrived.		Cleared.	
	1854.	1853.	1854.	1853.
BARRELS.				
Ale and Beer.....	17	33	3	3
Flour.....	17	142	15	34
Fish—fresh water.....	19	34	22	8
Fish—salt water.....	.....	4	2	.....
Green Apples.....	18	.....	10	9
Lime.....	31	85	15	14
Oil.....	.....	1	1	.....
Pork.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Salt—fine.....	1,042	783	53	61
Salt—coarse.....	.....	43	.....	.....
Spirits.....	2	4	3	5
Tar.....	4	4	.....	1
Vinegar.....	2	6	1	.....
Whiskey.....	23	121	38	19
BUSHELS.				
Beans.....	.....	.....	5	.....
Corn.....	.....	.....	35,526	9,655
Oats.....	.....	.....	3,638	186
Potatoes.....	13	.....	80	277
Rye.....	.....	.....	.....	32
Seeds.....	.....	.....	290	520
Wheat.....	.....	.....	21,088	20,763
POUNDS.				
Animals—other than live Hogs.....	400	.....	2,067	.....
Bacon and Pork in bulk.....	832	64	9,608	.....
Baggage and Furniture.....	3,820	5,886	.....	3,330
Butter.....	.....	.....	4,299	100
Cheese.....	31	145	42	59
Candles.....	145	75	702	232
Coffee.....	14,172	12,992	2,572	2,201
Cordage.....	257	161	347	200
Cotton Yarns.....	190	295	195	350
Clocks.....	.....	150	.....	.....
Crockery.....	2,826	3,069	.....	.....
Dye Stuffs.....	26	167	.....	.....
Dried Fruits.....	924	.....	12,842	.....
Eggs.....	.....	97	5,647	1,200
Furs and Peltries.....	.....	.....	400	341
Feathers.....	.....	.....	517	12
Glass and Glassware.....	1,700	2,231	1,916	234
Grindstones.....	.....	863	.....	863
Gypsum.....	.....	.....	360	.....
Hides and Skins.....	12,400	18,000	1,034	.....
Iron—pig.....	.....	.....	65,643	795
Iron—bar.....	17,293	29,708	224	.....
Iron—cast.....	49,389	15,109	2,333	.....
Lard.....	.....	.....	9,503	800
Lead.....	.....	183	110	.....
Leather.....	401	1,272	.....	3,130
Machinery.....	31,564	1,725	9,100	850
Marble—wrought.....	2,800	1,200	2,750	1,170
Marble—unwrought.....	.....	3,800	12,000	2,000
Merchandise.....	80,234	72,160	15,760	23,181
Millstones.....	2,575	.....	.....	.....
Molasses.....	62,000	42,000	42,700	5,225
Nails and Spikes.....	6,635	14,750	1,970	600
Paper.....	6,085	1,975	2,077	2,390
Powder.....	5,237	1,590	.....	2,944
Potters' Ware.....	.....	.....	4,650	.....
Sataratus.....	558	999	661	248
Soap.....	806	376	776	366

Statement of articles cleared and arrived at Worthington—Continued.

ARTICLES.	Arrived.		Cleared.	
	1854.	1853.	1854.	1853.
POUNDS.				
Starch.....		114		30
Sugar.....	37,868	18,735	2,737	3,247
Tallow.....			405	
Tobacco.....	1,007	1,092	11,736	16,202
Woodware.....	720	1,461	895	420
Wool.....			448	
West India Fruits.....		75		
White Lead.....	270	1,000		
Wagons.....	1,400	1,400	1,600	600
Miscellaneous.....	44,124	36,734	27,807	21,197
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Barrels—empty, number.....			341	
Bricks, number.....	4,000		8,500	7,500
Erooms, number.....		48	168	150
Hoop-Poles, number.....			3,000	
Laths, number.....			4,000	
Posts and Rails, number.....		550	2,500	550
Shingles, number.....	8,000	26,000	3,000	
Lumber, feet.....	1,500	25,037	94,197	107,839
Timber, feet.....		500	4,658	3,394
Wood, cords.....	2	80	58	252
Stone, perches.....	10		23	

R E P O R T

OF THE

STATE LIBRARIAN

OF THE

STATE OF INDIANA,

TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

INDIANAPOLIS:

AUSTIN H. BROWN, STATE PRINTER.
1855.

DJ—61

ASTOR LENOX TILDEN FOUNDATION

1880

REPORT.

The following accounts have been certified for the year ending January 15th, 1855 :

On Account of State Library.

1854—

January	16, L. Kennedy, labor about State House,.....	\$25 00
"	21, James Huey, chairs for Supreme Court Room	19 00
"	23, R. L. McOuat, for stove furnished State Library,.....	23 00
"	26, Werden & Chamberlain, books,.....	177 13
Feb'yary	11, L. Kennedy, service about State House....	27 35
"	14, A. H. Brown, for Daily State Sentinel 1 y'r,	5 00
"	16, Jacob Lawson, for wood.....	15 00
March	4, Agent Washing. Union, for Newspaper.....	5 00
"	13, B. F. Copeland, for service in renovating and cleansing Library.....	15 50
"	22, Wm. Y. Wiley, books bought at auction...	13 50
"	22, Nat. Cox, for making boxes.....	92 50
"	27, J. S. Rooker, glazing for State House.....	14 05
"	27, Delzell & Tyler, binding books.....	120 70
"	28, B. F. Copeland, same as above.....	15 00
April	5, G. Tanner, for books bought at auction....	11 00
"	8, G. Tanner, for books bought at auction....	18 65
"	8, B. F. Copeland, same as above.....	12 00
"	11, Indianapolis Journal Co., Newspaper.....	2 50
"	11, A. H. Brown, printing blanks.....	12 80
"	20, B. F. Copeland, same as above.....	12 00
"	22, A. A. Loudon, cutting out and making a door, and making shelving for Library.....	69 68

April	22, Nelly Murphey, sewing carpets	4 00
"	24, B. F. Copeland, same as above	2 50
"	27, Chapman & Garner, for newspaper	1 50
May	1, Wm. W. Wick, P. M., postage	6 42
"	25, Little, Brown & Co., books	9 00
"	27, J. M. & A. S. Tilford, for large double book case with closets	70 00
"	27, M. Hartman, plastering	7 00
June	12, C. W. Cady, Hunt's Merchants Magazine ..	7 50
"	13, Werden & Chamberlain, books	27 00
"	27, Werden & Chamberlain, books	288 20
Nov.	2, H. F. West & Co., books	13 50
"	4, Delzell & Tyler, binding newspapers	128 25
"	4, John Lanahan, labor about State House	81 72
"	9, Werden & Chamberlain, books	19 95
Dec'ber	12, John D. Defrees, for Journal	2 50

From the above should be deducted—

March	3, For old paper, &c., sold	11 00
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On Account of State House.

1854—

Feb'ary	2, Indianapolis Gas Light Co., gas	6 64
"	3, P. Cahill, wood	7 50
March	1, Indianapolis Gas Light Co., gas	5 30
"	21, John Lanahan, labor about State House and grounds	50 00
"	27, Eli Atkinson, shrubbery	50 00
April	1, Indianapolis Gas Light Co., gas	4 63
"	8, Thomas Nolan, work on yard	57 63
"	14, Edwards & Copeland, making and hanging two gates	19 50
"	19, J. N. Israel, painting	15 05
"	28, Eli Atkinson, shrubbery	61 75
May	1, Indianapolis Gas Light Co., gas	5 38
"	6, L. Kennedy, labor about house	8 00
"	12, Thomas Nolan, work upon yard	300 00
August	14, A. A. Loudon, balance on bill for sky lights made in Mr. Bolton's term	172 00
"	14, A. A. Loudon, painting same	75 00
Oct.	23, Albert McLane, window lights and glazing ..	7 60
"	30, A. A. Loudon, making new sky light	67 00
Nov.	23, John Lanahan, labor about house	55 55
Dec'ber	4, John Lanahan, sewing carpets	5 50
"	7, John Lanahan, wood and sawing same	39 00
"	7, S. S. Rooker, work and glass on sky light ..	64 00
"	16, John Lanahan, sewing carpet for Senate Chamber	5 00

Dec'ber	22, H. Nelson, mending floor of house, &c.	11 00
"	27, John Lanahan, for labor.	74 75
"	30, R. L. & A. McOuatt, coal stoves.	227 78
"	30, P. J. Reinhardt, making and repairing locks, keys, &c.,	6 20

1855—

January	3, J. H. Vajen, sundry articles of hardware, ...	28 87
"	4, John Lanahan, for wood furnished and labor	92 00
"	12, Moore, Carter & Oursler, carpets for Senate Chamber	309 95
"	15, Condit & Buell, for drawing a diagram of House of Representatives.	5 00

The above items are given as audited, but the following items audited against the State Library should have been charged to the State House:

1854—

January	21, James Huey, for chairs for Supreme Court Room	\$19 00
March	22, Nat. Cox, for boxes.	92 50
"	27, J. S. Rooker, for glazing.	14 05
May	27, M. Hartman, for plastering.	7 00
Nov.	4, John Lanahan, for labor.	81 72

The shrubbery planted last spring in the State House yard, was much of it, destroyed, and most of it injured by the extraordinary drouth of the summer months.

Old wood stoves have been sold to the amount of \$31 00

And new coal stoves have been added as per accounts in list of expenditures.

The following books have been added to the Library since Jan. 15th, 1854:

Bought of Messrs. Werden & Chamberlain.

Irving's Works, full set, 15 vols, 12 mo., sheep.	\$20 00
Waverly Novels, full set, 12 vols., 12 mo., sheep.	12 50
British Essayists, 8 vols., 8 vo., cloth.	11 25
Conquest of Mexico, Prescott, 3 vols., 8 vo., half calf. .	7 00
Ferdinand and Isabella, Prescott 3 vols., 8 vo., half calf. .	7 00
Calhoun's Works, 3 vols, 8 vo. cloth.	6 00
Writings of Wm. M. Thackeray, 5 vols, 12 mo., cloth. .	4 70
Bleak House, Dickens, 2 vols., 12 mo., cloth.	2 00
Edgar A. Poe's Works. 4 vols., 12 mo., cloth.	3 45
Longfellow's Poems, 2 vols., 12 mo., cloth.	2 25

Halleck's Poems, 1 vol., cloth.....	1 94
Tennyson's Poems, 2 vol., cloth.....	1 75
Robinson Crusoe, 1 vol., 8 vo., cloth.....	1 25
House of Seven Gables, Hawthorne, 2 vols., 12 mo., cloth.....	94
Twice-Told Tales, Hawthorne, 2 vols., 12 mo., cloth.....	1 40
Scarlet Letter, Hawthorne, 1 vol., 12 mo., cloth.....	70
Blithedale Romance, Hawthorne, 1 vol., 12 mo., cloth.....	70
Snow Image, Hawthorne, 1 vol., 12 mo., cloth.....	70
Uncle Tom's Cabin, 1 vol., 8 vo., cloth.....	2 82
Bryant's Poems, 1 vol., 12 mo., cloth.....	1 18
McCauley's History of England, 2 vols., 8 vo., sheep, ..	2 00
Conquest of Peru, Prescott, 2 vols., 8 vo., half calf.....	4 75
Bulwer's Novels, 5 vols., 8 vo., cloth.....	7 75
Alexander Smith's Poems, 1 vol., 12 mo., cloth.....	69
Alison's History of Europe, Edinburgh, best edition, 14 vols., 8 vo., cloth.....	50 00
Hallam's Europe in the Middle Ages, 3 vols., 8 vo., cloth.....	7 50
Neibuhr's Lectures on Ancient History, 3 vols., 8 vo. cloth.....	5 10
Schlosser's History of the Eighteenth Century, 8 vols., 8 vo., cloth.....	15 00
Turner's History of the Anglo-Saxons, 3 vols., 8 vo., half morocco.....	4 50
Beaumont and Fletcher, best London edition, 11 vols., 8 vo., cloth.....	20 00
Hume's History of England, 6 vols., 8 vo., half calf.....	15 00
Correspondence of the Revolution, Sparks, 4 vols., largest 8 vo., cloth.....	11 25
Gibbon's History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, fine London edition, 6 vols., 8 vo., calf gilt..	20 00
Atlas of Society for the Diffusion Knowledge, London, very large and comprehensive, 2 vols. in one, atlas folio, half Russia.....	42 50
Æsop's Fables, Illustrated, London, 1 vol., 8 vo., cloth.....	2 50
Arabian Nights Entertainments, London, 1 vol., 8 vo., half calf, finely illustrated.....	5 00
Byron's Poetical and Prose Works, London, John Murray, 16 vols., 12 mo., superfine calf.....	25 00
Hallam's Literary History of Europe, 3 vols., 8 vo. cloth.....	5 10
Nick of the Woods, 1 vol., 12 mo., cloth.....	1 25
White Red and Black, 2 vols., 12 mo., cloth.....	1 50
Don Quixote, 1 vol., 8 vo., cloth.....	2 00
Bouvier's Institutes, Law, 4 vols., law calf.....	14 50
Bancroft's History U. S., 6 vols., 8 vo., cloth.....	14 40
Webster's Complete Works, Little, Brown & Co.'s Edi- tion, 12 vols., 8 vo., sheep.....	14 00
Collier's Emendations of Shakspeare, 1 vol., 12 mo. cloth.....	1 50
Shabby Genteel Story, 1 vol., 12 mo., cloth.....	1 00
Paris Sketch Book, 2 vols., 8 vo., cloth.....	1 00
English Humorists, Thackeray, 1 vol., 12 mo., cloth.....	1 00

Homes of American Authors, 1 vol, 8 vo. fine plates, cloth	5 00
The Spectator, best American edition, 6 vols, 8 vo. h'f c't	15 00
Comte's Positive Philosophy, 2 vols. 8 vo. cloth	3 75
Memoirs of Aaron Burr, 2 vols. 8 vo. cloth	3 00
Ticknor's History of Spanish Literature, 3 vols. 8 vo. cloth	6 00
Mahon's History of England, 3 vols 8 vo. cloth	3 75
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Besides the above, there have been bound between four and five hundred volumes of the session laws of this and of the several States, fifty-seven volumes of newspapers, some of them containing the papers of three or four years, some eighty volumes of miscellaneous books, and three large port folios of French charts and drawings.

The following books being worn and worthless were sold for one dollar :

Confessions of Harry Lorrequer,

Devereux, Bulwer,

Clay's Speeches, edition of 1827,

Rogers' Poems,

A small fragment of the first American edition of the Waverly
Novels,

A fragment of Irving's Works,

Diary of a Blaze, Maryatt.

The Librarian has taken charge of the books of the Indiana Law Library, worth perhaps \$2,000, without any authority from a majority of the stockholders. Some of them were consulted before the books were removed, and all that have since been informed of the change, have heartily approved it. The books were rapidly being carried off and lost, often by persons having no title to their use, and there seemed to be no other way to prevent the loss of the entire collection. Though there are a number of valuable works unbroken, the greater part of these books are broken sets. It is believed that the missing volumes can be procured at Boston and New York, at very little if any more cost per volume, than if new sets were to be bought; and it is, therefore, respectfully suggested that the Legislature make an adequate appropriation for filling up

the sets of the Law Library, on condition that the stockholders in this old collection, will release to the State all claim to the books now belonging to them. And it is further suggested that there ought to be a standing annual appropriation for the purchase of books for the Law Library. It is respectfully recommended, also, that the circulation of this part of the State Library be restricted, so that none but Judges of the Supreme Court of this State, and of the Circuit and District Courts of the United States, and Attorneys having causes pending therein, shall be permitted to take books out of the Law Library; and thus facilities be added to the Law Library rooms, for consulting and copying opinions, &c., by persons not entitled to take out books.

It is further recommended that the miscellaneous and documentary portions of the Library cease to circulate, and that the annual appropriation for the purchase of books and the binding of pamphlets, &c., be increased.

The city of Indianapolis alone is benefitted by the present law regulating the circulation of the books; and no law can be made, permitting circulation, which will not entail loss and damage to books, equal in amount to the slender appropriation for the increase of the Library heretofore made; and it is found almost impracticable to enforce the law and the rules of the Library, for the recovery of such loss and damage. But if the circulation cease, the State can afford an appropriation of eight hundred dollars as well as she can now afford one of four hundred dollars; for the wear and tear will be comparatively nothing. Now, four hundred dollars' worth of new books are annually bought, but the Library is also annually damaged to the amount of at least four hundred dollars, from circulation in the city. Under the plan proposed, eight hundred dollars' worth of new books would be annually bought, and but little damage would accrue from the use of books in the Library rooms, under the immediate supervision of the Librarian. Hence, the Library would rapidly accumulate.

It might be supposed from a casual inspection of our large collection of books, that the Library is very full and perfect. Such is not the case. It is very defective in all its departments. Hardly any subject can be fully investigated by its aid. It has but a few first rate works of any kind. But imperfect as it is, its usefulness would be far greater, if it were not rendered still more imperfect by circulation.

Owing to the bad construction of the shelves, no rational arrangement of the books is possible. Such approximate arrangement has been made as, in so small a library, answers the purpose.

Not for my own benefit—as having become a *pater familias*, my proximity to starvation has almost determined me to resign before the end of my term—but for the benefit of my successor, whoever he may be, I most respectfully suggest that the salary of the State Librarian be increased. The salary was increased to five hundred dollars at a time when money was plenty and the necessaries of life

cheap; and when the Library was only to be kept open on Saturdays. Afterwards the duties of the office were quadrupled, without any increase of compensation; and later the times have changed, the necessities of life have doubled in price, and the consequence is that the Librarian, if he has a family, must absolutely starve, or neglect the duties of his office to gain a living at some other pursuit. This, the present incumbent has, to some extent, been compelled to do. He has failed to make out a catalogue of books, as contemplated by law. He offers no apology for it, as he had to make choice between two great evils—neglect of duty, or starvation.

It is also recommended that the term of office of Librarian be extended to four years.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

GORDON TANNER.



EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE WARDEN

FOR THE

INDIANA STATE PRISON,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1854.

TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

INDIANAPOLIS:

AUSTIN H. BROWN, STATE PRINTER.
1855.

WARDEN'S REPORT.

To the General Assembly of the State of Indiana :

In accordance with the requirements of law, I herewith submit my annual report, as Warden of the State Prison, for the year ending November 30, 1854.

By the direction of the Governor, a pool has been constructed in the prison yard fifty feet long, twenty feet wide, and five and a half feet deep; this is supplied with clear, fresh water from the engine, and adds very much to the convenience of the convicts in keeping themselves clean, and thereby contributing essentially to their health and comfort. This we regard as an improvement for both ornament and utility.

The force pump referred to in my last annual report has been completed, and, in connection with the pool, tends effectually to cleanse the privy, and will be a very great protection against loss by fire.

The unfinished cells noticed in my former report still remain useless, and must continue so until additional means are provided for their completion. For the want of these cells we are now laboring under serious difficulties, and I would most earnestly urge that steps be taken to have them finished as soon as possible.

I would again most earnestly invite the attention of the Legislature to the necessity of adopting measures to have the cell hall lighted, so as to give the convicts an opportunity of reading at night. For want of this but a very small portion of their time can be devoted to moral or mental improvement. Constantly employed as they are through the whole week in manual labor, a few hours on the Sabbath day is all the time they can employ to cultivate either the head or the heart.

While on this subject, I would beg leave to refer your honorable body to the very judicious and appropriate suggestion of the Chaplain, in his former report, in reference to the use of gas in lighting this hall. Perhaps no other method of lighting this apartment could be adopted without endangering the health of the inmates. The small amount required for this purpose is necessary, not only as a matter of convenience to the convicts, but as one of security to the public property.

D. J.—62.

In close connection with the above, I would call your attention to the recommendation of our excellent Physician in reference to providing for the labors of a moral instructor to the convicts, who shall reside in their immediate vicinity, and the whole of whose time shall be devoted to the moral and mental instruction of the unfortunate inmates of the prison.

I regard this as a measure of such importance, that it certainly deserves, and I hope it will receive, the careful attention of the Legislature.

I would also suggest that the office of Visitor be dispensed with, in as much as the State has already three officers independent of the Visitor, either of whom, being daily conversant with the details of the Prison, have a much better opportunity of exhibiting its real condition than any one can possibly have who is there only once or twice in the course of a whole year. I make this suggestion, not for the purpose of reflecting on any one who has acted as Visitor, but altogether as a matter of economy.

Serious difficulties and embarrassments have been entailed on the undersigned by reason of the conflicting provisions of our statutes on the jurisdiction of the courts over felons. Shortly after the Common Pleas Act took effect, the Supreme Court decided that the courts of common pleas had jurisdiction, and at one time there were at least sixty convicts imprisoned in the State Prison in pursuance of judgments of those courts. When the revised statutes of 1852 took effect, the enquiry arose as to the effect of the fifth section of the Circuit Court Act, conferring exclusive jurisdiction upon that court over all felons, this question was brought before the courts. The Floyd Circuit Court awards eleven writs of habeas corpus against the undersigned, and, in awarding them, that court decided virtually that the judgments of the courts of common pleas in cases of felony were null and void. As the undersigned resided in Clark county, and the detention of which the prisoners complained was exercised in Clark county by virtue of his office, the court, upon final hearing, dismissed the application. Subsequently an application was made to the Clark Circuit Court on behalf of parties confined in the State Prison under judgments of the courts of common pleas, and the court refused to award the writ.

I deemed it my duty to employ counsel in these cases when there was such conflict of opinion by the different courts. I deemed I should best discharge my duties as a public officer by obeying the mandates of the courts of common pleas. If I discharged the convicted party without the sanction of a court, or an authorized public officer, I became liable to indictment and severe punishment, if those courts had authority to try and punish parties charged with felony. On the other hand, if the action of such courts was void, I became liable to the injured party for his wrongful detention.

There were a number of cases taken to the Supreme Court from Lawrence county, where parties had been convicted by the Court of Common Pleas.

While the cases were pending in that court, an appeal was taken to the Lawrence Circuit Court, and the latter Court reversed the judgment of the common pleas court, the decision of the circuit court was made known to the undersigned. For want of an instantaneous obedience thereto, the undersigned was attached and, by writs of habeas corpus, compelled to take eleven prisoners seventy miles, and to remain himself in custody until the order was complied with. The circuit court, at the time these proceedings took place, to wit: on the 12th September last, had no jurisdiction to try appeals from the courts of common pleas, as the power had been expressly withdrawn by the Legislature. Again, if the court had concurrent jurisdiction on such appeals with the Supreme Court, as the latter court had taken jurisdiction, it would retain it to the exclusion of the circuit court. The Lawrence Circuit Court refused to allow me to show the facts in justification of my conduct, compelled me to obey the judgment of the court, and subjected me to costs and expenses, exclusive of my counsel fees, to the sum of sixty-five dollars. I respectfully ask that this sum be refunded by the State, and that provision be made for the compensation of counsel employed by the undersigned in the above named cases.

The convicts are employed as follows: About thirty making brick during the summer season, and the same number cutting wood through the winter. Inside the walls they are employed in manufacturing woolen and cotton goods, wagon making, saddle trees, chairs, coopering, blacksmithing, carpentering, tailoring, shoemaking, and in the domestic labors of the prison.

The prisoners have been amply furnished with good and wholesome food and comfortable clothing; they have not been unreasonably or overworked. There are at the date of this report, two hundred and sixty-seven prisoners in this prison.

In conclusion, I would refer you to the reports of the Physician and Chaplain, for an account of the sanitary and moral condition of the prison, and take great pleasure in bearing a cheerful testimony to the faithful and efficient manner in which both these gentlemen have discharged the duties of their respective offices.

The following tables are referred to as exhibiting, in detail, all matters of general interest connected with the prison.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

D. W. MILLER, *Warden.*

TABLE NO. 1.

Showing the number of Prisoners, November 30, 1854.

Total in confinement as per report of Nov. 30, 1853	251
Since received	141
Fugitives retaken	2
	<hr/>
	394
Discharged by expiration of sentence	74
Discharged by pardon	17
Escaped	3
Discharged by death	7
Remanded back for a new trial	26
	<hr/>
	127
	<hr/>
Total	267

TABLE NO. 1.

Showing the nature of the Offenses.

Offenses against property	208
Offenses against persons	57
Offenses against persons and property	2
	<hr/>
Total	277

TABLE NO. 3.

Showing their different Crimes and number of each.

For murder	22
For assault and battery with intent to murder	8
For manslaughter	7
For rape	7
For assault and battery with intent to rape	9
For assault and battery with intent to murder, burglary, and grand larceny.	1
For grand larceny	102
For larceny	33
For petit larceny	4
For grand and petit larceny	1
For burglary and grand larceny	1

For horse stealing.....	1
For receiving stolen goods.....	4
For obtaining goods under false pretences.....	3
For robbery	2
For burglary.....	13
For forgery.....	26
For arson	12
For bigamy.....	4
For perjury.....	1
For robbing United States' mail.....	2
For assault and battery with intent to commit a felony.....	1
For passing counterfeit money.....	1
For placing obstructions on railway.....	2
Total	<hr/> 267

TABLE NO. 4.

Showing the Names of the Convicts discharged by expiration of Sentence, since the 30th November, 1853, to the 30th November, 1854.

No.	Name of Convict.	Date of Discharge.
1	Simon Cain	Dec. 1, 1853
2	Woodford Lawson	Dec. 12, "
3	John Seary	Jan. 10, 1854
4	Charles Painter	Jan. 11, "
5	John Wells	Jan. 17, "
6	Henry Bower	Jan. 22, "
7	Robert Burk	Feb. 10, "
8	Peter McCartney	Feb. 11, "
9	Jacob Hersh	Feb. 16, "
10	Frank Farmer	Feb. 28, "
11	Caroliha Hubbs	Feb. 28, "
12	John Thompson	March 4, "
13	James Williams	March 5, "
14	Jacob Hysler	March 9, "
15	George Keefer	March 9, "
16	Daniel R. Morrison	March 10, "
17	John McKnight	March 13, "
18	Jesse Alberte	March 20, "
19	Moses Gauthney	March 20, "
20	Pleasant Parrish	March 20, "
21	Fred. Chambers	March 20, "
22	James Trader	March 20, "
23	William Hamilton	March 24, "
24	John Brooks	March 26, "
25	John Woods	March 27, "
26	Jacob Saunders	March 31, "
27	William Grigsby	April 6, "
28	John Hall	April 7, "
29	Fred Ellis	April 8, "
30	William Larkford	April 10, "
31	Edward Robinson	April 11, "
32	John Donivan	April 11, "
33	James Bush	April 14, "
34	Moses Monroe	April 17, "
35	John Parks	April 17, "
36	Joseph B. Price	April 20, "
37	Silas Sickles	April 29, "
38	George Dotts	April 29, "

TABLE NO. 4—Continued.

No	Name of Convict.	Date of Discharge.
39	Charles Myers	May 2, 1854.
40	John Cochran	May 10, "
41	Miles Wilson	May 16, "
42	Lewis Young	May 16, "
43	John Oldham	June 5, "
44	Alphonso De Belleville	July 1, "
45	John Kelly	July 6, "
46	Thomas Yates	July 21, "
47	Charles Miller	July 21, "
48	John Probker	July 22, "
49	William Harper	Aug. 5, "
50	James Sheridan	Aug. 27, "
51	John Doud	Aug. 27, "
52	Richard Murphy	Aug. 31, "
53	John Doe	Sept. 1, "
54	George McLane	Sept. 1, "
55	Peter Gilliger	Sept. 5, "
56	John Donigan	Sept. 14, "
57	John Taylor	Sept. 16, "
58	Burnett McIntire	Sept. 20, "
59	Lewis Sousland	Sept. 21, "
60	William Lampire	Sept. 25, "
61	Frederick Spanager	Sept. 25, "
62	Richard Crawford	Sept. 26, "
63	Merida Kesterson	Sept. 30, "
64	James McDaniel	Oct. 9, "
65	John Estell	Oct. 18, "
66	William McIntire	Oct. 24, "
67	Edward O'Brien	Oct. 30, "
68	James Mack	Nov. 3, "
69	Edward Callence	Nov. 6, "
70	Charles Green	Nov. 7, "
71	William King	Nov. 13, "
72	William Coussins	Nov. 15, "
73	Miles Noyes	Nov. 23, "
74	John Cornigie	Nov. 23, "

TABLE NO. 5.

Showing the names of Convicts pardoned from the 30th November, 1853, to the 30th November, 1854.

No.	Name of Convict.	Date of Pardon.
1	Ruel Stewart	Jan'y 9, 1854
2	Milton Curry	March 9, "
3	John Case	March 15, "
4	William Cook	March 16, "
5	William Gilbreth	March 21, "
6	J. F. Lougenbaugh	May 27, "
7	George Fike	May 28, "
8	James King	June 3, "
9	Jackson Wise	June 6, "
10	Jacob Clark	June 16, "
11	Willis Pearson	June 29, "
12	Wright Lattin	Aug. 9, "
13	Fountain McDaniel	Aug. 28, "
14	Nathaniel Myers	Sept. 24, "
15	John Smith	Oct. 25, "
16	Harvey Moon	Nov. 1, "
17	Preston Payne	Nov. 22, "

TABLE NO. 6.

Showing the Number and Names of Convicts deceased since last Report.

No.	Name of Convict.	Date of Decease.
1	James Arbuckle	Jan'y 28, 1854
2	Peter Farland	March 1, "
3	Milo A. Danly	April 2, "
4	Curtis Donigan	Sept. 9, "
5	R. B. Ross	Sept. 23, "
6	Thomas Woods	Oct. 2, "
7	George Marshal	Oct. 4, "

TABLE NO 7.

Showing the Names and Number of Convicts Escaped.

No.	Name of Convict.	Date of Escape.
1	Richard James.....	July 16, 1854.
2	John Bear.....	Sept. 5, “
3	Andrew McNamara.....	Oct. 5, “

TABLE NO. 8.

Showing the Names and Number of Convicts remanded back for New Trial.

No.	Name of Convict.	When Remanded.
1	James W. Baremore.....	Jan'y 21, 1854.
2	John Flanigan.....	Sept. 18, “
3	Michael Sullivan.....	Sept. 22, “
4	John Casey.....	Sept. 22, “
5	Daniel Maloney.....	Sept. 22, “
6	Dennis Mayher.....	Sept. 22, “
7	Michael Madden.....	Sept. 22, “
8	Petrick Landegan.....	Sept. 22, “
9	Owen Maloney.....	Sept. 22, “
10	John Madden.....	Sept. 22, “
11	Jerry Shenan.....	Sept. 22, “
12	Thomas Maloney.....	Sept. 22, “
13	Patrick Shenan.....	Sept. 22, “
14	William Sparks (discharged).....	Oct. 24, “
15	Thomas Hayden.....	Oct. 30, “
16	William Smith.....	Oct. 30, “
17	George Burton.....	Nov. 2, “
18	John Stewart.....	Nov. 2, “
19	Ralph Fox.....	Nov. 10, “
20	Thomas Ayres.....	Nov. 14, “
21	John Glaven.....	Nov. 18, “
22	Joseph Nickison.....	Nov. 18, “
23	Henry Davis.....	Nov. 18, “
24	John Burk.....	Nov. 18, “
25	Frederick A. Nulter.....	Nov. 18, “
26	William A. Armstrong.....	Nov. 25, “

TABLE NO. 9.

Showing the Counties Convicts were sent from and Number from each County.

Allen	15	Marion	4
Adams	2	Montgomery	1
Bartholomew	5	Madison	1
Clay	3	Morgan	2
Cass	7	Miami	2
Clark	9	Monroe	5
Carroll	4	Marshall	4
Crawford	1	Porter	2
Dearborn	6	Parke	4
Decatur	4	Posey	1
De Kalb	3	Pike	1
Delaware	6	Perry	2
Elkhart	3	Ripley	3
Floyd	15	Rush	1
Franklin	5	Randolph	2
Fountain	3	Sullivan	1
Greene	2	Steuben	2
Gibson	2	Shelby	1
Grant	1	Switzerland	2
Henry	3	Scott	2
Hamilton	1	St. Joseph	6
Harrison	5	Spencer	2
Hancock	2	Tippecanoe	6
Hendricks	1	Tipton	1
Huntington	3	Vanderburgh	20
Jefferson	11	Vigo	7
Jackson	1	Vermillion	1
Jasper	1	Washington	3
Jennings	3	Whitley	2
Johnson	4	Wells	1
Jay	1	Warrick	6
Knox	10	White	2
Lawrence	2	Wabash	7
Lagrange	4	Wayne	3
Laporte	6	Warren	1
Lake	2		
		Total	267

TABLE NO. 10.

Showing the Nativity of the Convicts.

Maryland.....	3	Vermont.....	3
South Carolina.....	4	Maine.....	1
Indiana.....	44	Delaware.....	1
Pennsylvania.....	23	Michigan.....	1
Louisiana.....	2	Georgia.....	1
Ohio.....	38	New Hampshire.....	1
Virginia.....	19	Germany.....	17
Kentucky.....	20	France.....	5
Connecticut.....	3	England.....	5
New York.....	31	Ireland.....	18
Illinois.....	4	Canada.....	5
Missouri.....	1	Scotland.....	2
Tennessee.....	6	Saxony.....	1
Massachusetts.....	4	Italy.....	1
New Jersey.....	3		
		Total.....	267

TABLE NO. 11.

Showing the grades of education of the Convicts.

No education,.....	54
Read only,.....	40
Read and write,..	147
Common English education,.....	26
Total,.....	267

TABLE NO. 12.

Showing their habits of life as reported by themselves.

Intemperate,.....	79
Moderate drinkers,.....	125
Temperate,.....	63
Total.....	267

TABLE NO. 13.

Showing their Social Relations.

Married.....	110
Single.....	141
Widowers.....	16
Total	267

TABLE NO. 14.

Showing their Race and Sex.

White males.....	254
White females.....	1
Black males.....	6
Mulattoes.....	6
Total	267

TABLE NO. 15.

Showing the length of Sentence in this Prison.

For six months.....	1
For one year.....	5
For two years.....	124
For two years and six months.....	2
For three years.....	41
For four years.....	11
For four years and six months.....	2
For five years.....	33
For six years.....	3
For seven years.....	6
For eight years.....	4
For nine years.....	2
For ten years.....	8
For eleven years.....	2
For twelve years.....	3
For thirteen years.....	1
For fourteen years.....	1
For fifteen years.....	1
For sixteen years.....	1
For twenty-one years.....	4
For thirty-six years.....	1
For life.....	11
Total	267

TABLE NO. 16.

Showing the age of the Convicts when received in this Prison.

Under twenty years of age	36
From twenty to thirty.....	133
From thirty to forty.....	55
From forty to fifty.....	32
From fifty to sixty.....	9
From sixty to seventy.....	2
<hr/>	
Total	267



PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

INDIANA STATE PRISON,
HOSPITAL DEPARTMENT, NOV. 30th, 1854. }

Warden Indiana State Prison :

The following Report, containing an abstract of the transactions in the medical department of the Indiana State Prison, is respectfully submitted :

I feel great pleasure in being able to report this department in a highly favorable condition ; most gratifying success having attended the various means which have been adopted in this department for the cure of disease, mitigation of suffering, and the preservation of health.

Great fears were entertained, early in the summer, that diseases of a malignant character would prevail here, owing to the crowded state of a portion of the cells, from scarcity of room, and defective means of ventilation.

But I am happy to be able to say that the past season has been one of unusual health among the inmates of the prison. From the 23th of February up to the 4th of October, embracing the most trying portions of summer and autumn, there was no death within the walls of the prison, and the few that died before and since, sunk more from the chronic affections under which they had been laboring for years, than from the acute attack, named as the immediate cause of dissolution. This happy result, I am sure, was mainly attributable to the prompt attention paid to the first signs of disease and the enforcement of strict rules of living.

The diseases which made their appearance among the prisoners, were mostly such as were common in the vicinity, and, in a general way, they have yielded quite as readily to treatment,—acute cases terminating in about the same time, convalescence being about as complete and rapid, and unpleasant sequels as rare.

The only exception worthy of notice was scurvy, which made its appearance about the last of September. This was doubtless owing to the intense and long-continued heat of the summer, by which the feeble were worn down, and the vital powers exhausted—together with the impossibility of procuring an adequate supply of green and fresh provisions. Thirty or forty were attacked simultaneously, with greater or less severity, creating considerable alarm and anxiety. But timely attention to the condition of the sufferers, and the early application of proper remedies, arrested its progress, so that a very small number required admittance into the hospital, for regular medical treatment. Most of those afflicted received their medicines and rations at the hands of the steward, keeping, most of the time, out at light employments. The prompt supply of succulent vegetables, and other suitable and necessary hospital stores, at considerable expense and trouble on the part of the lessee, greatly contributed to the easy and timely conquest of this formidable malady.

The judicious and convenient means of personal cleanliness, and the enforcement of due attention to their employment, have contributed greatly, in concert with other sanatory measures, to the preservation of the health of the convicts.

I must not omit to mention the prevalence among the prisoners of Ophthalmia, during a portion of the past year. It was of the granular and purulent varieties, and was attended with great suffering to the patients. Several causes doubtless contributed to the production and perpetuation of this severe local affection, the chief of which was an epidemic influence pervading the atmosphere; and its perpetuation in the prison was doubtless owing to its well known tendency to be propagated by contact, or contiguity. The same disease was prevalent, at the same time, throughout all ranks of society. It has almost disappeared at this time.

It is pleasant to witness the effect of kind treatment to this unfortunate class of persons, when brought into the hospital for examination and prescription; a gentle or sympathising word is instantly responded to by the humanity within them, and every requirement is yielded to without a murmur. The beneficial influence of the frequent visits of the Chaplain to the sick has been very manifest during the past year; indeed his daily presence and influence among the convicts is indispensable in order to the accomplishment of any permanent good through his agency. The obvious importance of this points out the necessity of raising the salary of the moral instructor to a sum that will justify his entire devotion to this work.

There have been admitted to the hospital, during the current year, as in patients, 153, of which 7 have died, viz: 3 of Typhoid Pneumonia, 1 of Typhus Fever, 1 of Scurvy, 1 of Pulmonary Consumption, and 1 of Disease of the Heart; and there have been discharged cured, 140, and 6 remain under treatment. During

the same period, 2,782 examinations have been made of in and out patients, and the same number of prescriptions have been written and served out.

The accompanying table will present, in brief manner, the numbers in the hospital each month, and the aggregate of the year; with the names of the various diseases with which they were affected; which I hope will be found useful and convenient as a table of reference.

Most respectfully,

R. CURRAN.

REPORT of Cases admitted to Hospital for Regular Treatment.

DISEASES.	December.	January.	February	March.	April.	May.	June	July.	August.	September	October.	November	Totals.
Bilious Intermittent.....	1	6	2	8	4	5	4	2	4	8	10	4	59
Surgical cases.....	4	2	1	5	4	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	22
Pleurisy.....	2	1	5	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	15
Epilepsy.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3
Typhoid Pneumonia.....	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	13
Rheumatism.....	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	7
Enteric Fever.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	6	1	1	1	10
Simple billious fever.....	1	1	4	4	3	2	3	1	1	4	2	2	25
Hæmorrhoids.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3
Quinsy.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3
Diarrhœa.....	1	1	1	2	1	11	3	1	3	1	3	3	24
Bilious Remittent.....	3	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	6
Ophthalmia.....	1	1	2	11	4	3	3	2	2	2	3	3	30
Erysipelas.....	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	5
Catarrh, with fever.....	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Neuralgia.....	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Acute Otitis.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Hydrothorax.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Measles.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Scurvy.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Totals	17	18	13	22	22	26	27	19	19	20	29	20	252

DECISIONS

OF

THE SUPREME COURT

OF

THE STATE OF INDIANA,

IN CERTAIN CASES.

INDIANAPOLIS:
AUSTIN H. BROWN, STATE PRINTER.
1855.



STATE OF INDIANA, SUPREME COURT.

NOVEMBER TERM, A. D. 1854.

Tuesday, the Twelfth Day of December, A. D. 1854.

PRESENT THE HON. ALVIN. P. HOVEY, CH. J. — SAMUEL E.
PERKINS, ANDREW DAVISON, WILLIAM
Z. STUART, JUDGES.

Greencastle Township, of Putnam County, and EDWARD R. KER-
CHEVAL, County Treasurer, etc., v. ALEXANDER BLACK, et al.

APPEAL from the Putnam Circuit Court.

At this time come the parties, by their attorneys, and the Court being sufficiently advised of the premises, give the following opinion and judgment pronounced by Judge HOVEY, Ch. J. :

Alexander Black filed a complaint in the Putnam Circuit Court, on behalf of himself and other resident citizens of Greencastle township, in Putnam county, for the purpose of enjoining the collection of a tax assessed by said township, under the 130th section of the 98th chapter of the 1st volume of the Revised Statutes.

The complaint states that at the April election, 1853, a proposition was submitted by the trustees of said township to the voters thereof, for the purpose of assessing a tax of fifteen cents on each one hundred dollars worth of property, and twenty-five cents on each poll, in the township, for common school purposes: that they voted in favor of such assessment, and that the same was accordingly assessed by the trustees. That Black's taxes under said assessment amounted to \$26 20, and the other citizens for whom he sued to \$100; that a duplicate had issued to the County Treasurer to collect and pay over said taxes to the township; and that the township was threatening, and would collect it, unless restrained. The complaint avers, that the levy and taxation were not uniform throughout the State, and concludes with a prayer for an injunction. The complaint is sworn to.

Greencastle township answers in two paragraphs. In the first the answer denies the complaint generally, except as to express admissions. It then sets out a special meeting in May, 1853, at which the voters voted a tax for the purpose of "building school houses, and purchasing sites therefor, providing fuel, and for continuing schools, after the public funds might be expended," of the same amount as stated in the complaint, and that a duplicate of such tax had been placed in the hands of the County Treasurer, for collection. It admits Black's tax as stated, but denies the same as to others for whom he sues; denies threats, but admits that the Treasurer will collect, and avers that he ought not to be enjoined.

The second paragraph alleges that Black was a voter, and voted at the election; and insists that he is estopped from denying the legality of the assessment.

Kercheval, the Treasurer, answers by denying the complaint in general terms, but admit the duplicate with Black's tax, and that he intends to collect it, unless restrained.

Demurrers were filed to each paragraph, assigning for cause that they did not contain sufficient answer or defense to the matters charged in the complaint.

The court sustained the demurrers, the defendants failed to make further answer, and upon the filing and approval of an injunction bond, the court decreed a perpetual injunction, "prohibiting and enjoining the defendants from collecting all and any of the taxes named in the complaint." The defendants appealed.

The answers of the township and Kercheval must be considered as one. The admissions of the township, the party in interest, cannot be qualified by the answer of Kercheval, who is only her agent in collecting the taxes. In this view the pleadings substantially admit that the township levied the tax under the 130th section—that a duplicate of that tax was in the hands of Kercheval, for collection—that Black's tax, as stated in his complaint, was embraced in the duplicate, and that, unless restrained, they intended to proceed in making collections. We do not think the variance in regard to the time of holding the election material, and we deem it unnecessary to notice at length several minor points raised by counsel in regard to the pleadings. The admissions by the pleadings raise three questions for consideration.

First. Is Black estopped from denying the legality of the assessment?

Second. Is section 130, under which the tax was assessed, constitutional?

Third. Is the decree sustained by the admitted facts?

1. Black voted at the election, and the appellants insist that he is thereby estopped from denying its legality. The case of *Rex v. Slythe*, 6 Barn. and Cress., 240, is cited to support this position, but that case only decides that a corporator who attends, and votes at a meeting for the election of officers of a borough, will not be permitted to impeach the title of the persons there elected,

on account of the *want of title in the presiding officers* at such election. In this case Black not only attempts to deny the right of officers to preside at the election, but also the constitutionality of the law authorizing it to be holden. We cannot carry the doctrine of estoppel to the extreme of denying him that right.

This brings us to the second and principal question in the cause.

For the purpose of understanding the full purport and meaning of the sections in our present constitution in regard to common schools, it may not be improper to take a cursory view of the school system in this State.

The Constitution of 1816 asserted that knowledge and learning, generally diffused throughout the community, were essential to a free government, and provided that it should be the duty of the General Assembly, as soon as circumstances would permit, to provide by law for a *general system* of education, ascending in a regular gradation from township schools, to a State University, wherein tuition should be free, and equally open to all. See sections 1 and 2. Art. IX.

As early as 1818 the General Assembly passed laws in regard to public schools, and the Revised Statutes of 1824, 1831, and 1838 contain "acts incorporating Congressional townships, and providing for public schools therein." In the R. S. 1843 the school laws were revised and amended in a lengthy chapter under the title of "Common Schools," and in 1849 an "Act to increase and extend the benefit of Common Schools" was enacted, which considerably enlarged the former system, but no county was to be bound by its provisions, until it was assented to by a majority of its popular vote. Several counties in the State never assented to this act. Besides these, many local laws were enacted, for the management of schools in different counties and townships throughout the State, dissimilar in many respects to each other, and to the general law.

These laws gave the officers having control of the system, the management of the school funds, the right to rent and sell school lands, and in some instances to levy taxes for the support of schools.

Under their operation large sums of money were wasted, and some of the most valuable lands in the State sacrificed, without producing any perceptible results. Every step in legislation seemed to involve the system in greater expense and difficulty, until inefficiency, confusion, and waste seemed to be the legitimate offspring of our legislation on that subject. Such was the well known condition of the common school system, when the Constitutional Convention of 1851 adopted the following sections:

"Knowledge and learning, generally diffused throughout a community, being essential to the preservation of a free government, it shall be the duty of the General Assembly to encourage, by all suitable means, moral, intellectual, scientific, and agricultural improvement; and to *provide by law for a general and uniform system*

of *Common Schools*, wherein tuition shall be without charge, and equally open to all." Sec. 1, Art. 8.

"The General Assembly shall not pass local or special laws, in any of the following enumerated cases, that is to say:

"Regulating the jurisdiction and duties of Justices of the Peace, and of Constables, etc.

"*Providing for supporting common schools, and for the preservation of school funds, &c.*" Sec. 22, Art. 1.

The object of both these sections was to provide, not only that a "general system of education" should be established, as was required by the constitution of 1816, but that such system should be both *general and uniform*; and for the purpose of more effectually securing that result, the 22d section places it beyond the power of the General Assembly to pass local or special laws, "providing for supporting common schools."

In compliance with the requirements of the foregoing constitutional provisions, the Legislature that succeeded the adoption of the Constitution, passed "An act to provide for a general and uniform system of Common Schools and school libraries, and matters properly connected therewith," approved June 14th, 1852. The following are the first and second sections of that act:

"Section 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana*, That there shall be annually assessed and collected as the State and county revenues are assessed and collected, first, on *the list of property taxable for State purposes*, the sum of ten cents on each one hundred dollars.

"Sec. 2. The funds heretofore known and designated as the congressional township fund, the surplus revenue fund, the county common school fund, and all fund heretofore appropriated to common schools, the saline fund, the bank tax fund, shall, together with the fund which shall be derived from the sale of the county seminaries and the property belonging thereto, from the fines assessed for breaches of the penal laws of the State, and from all forfeitures which may accrue, all lands, and other estates which shall escheat to the State for want of heirs or kindred entitled to the inheritance, all lands which have been, or may hereafter be granted to the State where no special purpose is expressed in the grant, and the proceeds of the sales thereof, including the proceeds of the sales of the swamp lands granted to the State of Indiana by the Act of Congress of 28th September, 1850, and deducting the expenses of selecting and draining the same, the taxes which may from time to time be assessed upon the property of corporations for common school purposes, the fund arising from the one hundred and fourteenth section of the charter of the State Bank of Indiana, and were claimed as fees provided by law, shall be denominated the common school fund, the income of which, together with the taxes mentioned and specified in the first section of this Act, shall be applied to the support of common schools."

From the sources contained in these sections the common school fund was to be derived, and provision is made in other sections of the same Act for the equal distribution of the proceeds arising from this fund, among the several counties; thus far there is no controversy as to the Act being general and uniform throughout the State; but the principal question in this case arises out of the 130th section of the same Act, which provides that,

"The voters of any township shall have power at any general or special meeting, to vote a tax for the purpose of building or repairing school houses, and purchasing sites therefor, providing fuel, furniture, maps, apparatus, libraries or increase thereof, or to discharge debts incurred therefor, and for continuing their schools after the public funds shall have been expended, to any amount not exceeding annually fifty cents on each one hundred dollars of property, and fifty cents on each poll."

Is this section constitutional? We are of the opinion that it is not.

Before we proceed to the consideration of the constitutionality of this section, we would remark that its phraseology seems to indicate that the legislature did not regard the taxes to be raised by it, as being of a public character; for one of the specified causes for making the assessment is "for continuing their schools after the *public funds* shall have been expended;" thus making a distinction between the "public funds," and those contemplated by the section.

It was evidently the intention of the framers of the constitution to place the common school system under the direct control and supervision of the State, and to make it a *quasi* department of the State Government.

To control and manage this department, the constitution provides for the election of a Superintendent of Public Instruction by the popular vote, and enjoins upon the Legislature the duty of providing by law for a general and uniform system, wherein tuition is to be without charge, and open to all. Placed in this condition, the State occupies the position of a parent to her children, whose duty it is, to see that all are equally provided with the means of education. For the purpose of supplying such means, the constitution authorizes her not only to use the funds heretofore set apart for that purpose, but to compel the elder brothers of the same family, "by a uniform and equal rate of assessment and taxation," to aid her in carrying out the scheme; and as the diffusion of knowledge and learning is regarded by the constitution as "essential to the preservation of free governments," it would be but just that those who enjoy such a government, should equally assist in contributing to its preservation. The inhabitants of one county or township, should not be compelled to bear greater burdens than are borne by all. Again: if the provisions of Sec. 130 are to be regarded as constitutional, the uniformity of the common school system would be at once destroyed. In some townships, taxes

would be assessed by vote, and in others not—in some, a sufficient amount might be raised to support their schools six, nine, or twelve months, so that there would really exist no uniformity either as to the time the school should be kept, or as to the amount of the taxes to be paid by the inhabitants of the respective townships.

But the want of uniformity would not be the only evil resulting from such a construction, as the power of controlling schools would necessarily to a great extent, pass from the State and the Superintendent into the hands of the local authorities of the different townships. Should the Legislature pass a law for the assessment of a mere nominal tax, (a supposition not remote from probability,) the whole school system would be left to the mercy of a popular vote of the different townships; and thus all the evils of the old system which were intended to be avoided by the new constitution—inequality in education, inequality of taxation, lack of uniformity in schools, and a shrinking from legislative responsibilities, would be the inevitable result.

It is useless to urge that the operation of section 130 is, and might be uniform throughout the State. The character of its provisions renders such a result impossible; and even if it should so happen that every township in the State should assess the same rate of taxation, the assessment would not be the less unconstitutional on account of such an accident.

It has long since been beautifully declared by high authority, that “a corrupt tree cannot bring forth good fruit.” An unconstitutional provision cannot be the basis of lawful proceedings.

The counsel for the appellants contend that if cities, towns, and counties can assess taxes for local purposes, the same power must necessarily belong to incorporated townships. We are not prepared to deny that the legislature might confer such power upon them for certain local purposes; but where the taxes when collected are to be used for State purposes, the constitution requires that

“The General Assembly shall provide by law, for a *uniform and equal rate of assessment and taxation*; and shall prescribe such regulations as shall secure a just valuation for taxation of *all property both real and personal*, excepting such only for municipal, educational, literary, scientific, religious, or charitable purposes, as may be specially exempted by law.” Sec. 1, Art. 10.

The phraseology of this section shows that it was not intended to apply to local assessments. The words “uniform and equal rate of assessment and taxation,” and “all property, both real and personal,” clearly refer to general assessments to be made for the State at large.

We have refrained from noticing cases of seeming similarity in other States, as those cases were not controlled by constitutions like ours. In several of the Eastern States, it is understood that townships now and for many years past, have exercised powers similar to those claimed in this case by Greencastle township; but

by an examination, it will be found that there is scarcely a shade of similitude between their constitutions and ours, in regard to schools and taxation.

The difficulty anticipated by counsel from the construction which we have reluctantly felt constrained to adopt, do not seem to us insurmountable as we can easily conceive of a constitutional system which would work no injustice to any one. But even if such a system could not be devised, we will not bend the constitution to suit the laws of the hour.

3. The decree enjoining "all and any of the taxes named in the complaint," is too broad. While the answers admit Black's taxes as stated in the complaint, they pointedly deny the taxes of others for whom he sues, and his authority to sue for them. These facts are admitted by the demurrers, and the injunction should have been confined to the taxes assessed against Black.

It is therefore considered by the Court that the decree of the Court below be affirmed as to the taxes assessed against Black, and reversed as to the taxes assessed against those for whom he sues.

All of which is ordered to be certified to said Court.

STATE OF INDIANA, SS :

I, William B. Beach, Clerk of the Supreme Court of said State, certify that the foregoing contains a complete and correct copy of the opinion and judgment of said Court, in the above entitled cause.

[L. s.] In witness whereof, I hereto subscribe my name
and affix the seal of said Court, at the city of Indianapolis, this fifth day of January, A. D. 1855.

W. B. BEACH, C. S. C.

BY FRED. KNEFLER, *Dep'y.*



STATE OF INDIANA, SUPREME COURT.

NOVEMBER TERM, A. D. 1853.

Tuesday, the Twenty-ninth Day of November, A. D. 1853.

PRESENT THE HON. ANDREW DAVIDSON, CH. J.— WILLIAM
Z. STEWAT, ADDISON L. ROACHE, SAMUEL
E. PERKINS, JUDGES.

THOMAS MAIZE, v. THE STATE OF INDIANA.

APPEAL from the Tippecanoe Court of Com. Pleas :

At this time come the parties by their attorneys, and the court being sufficiently advised of the premises, give the following opinion and judgment, pronounced by Judge Stewart:

This was a prosecution under the act of March, 1853, for retailing spirits without license. Maize admitted that the liquor was sold as charged. The cause was submitted to the court—finding and judgment for the State.

Among the agreed facts are the following:—The prosecuting attorney admitted, that at the time of the sale, the act of March 4, 1853, was not of uniform operation throughout the State, in this, viz: that some townships voted "license, others no license," that the township in which the liquor was sold voted no license; and that the act in question was at, &c., in force, so far as publication could make it.

It is not worth while to enquire whether it was competent for the parties to make admissions of matters of law, which the courts must judicially notice.

Counsel discuss several points as arising in the records, and which will be briefly noticed in their order.

1. Can the General Assembly prohibit the sale of spirituous liquors?

This question does not seem to be involved in the case. The late

act is not either in terms or in its practical effect prohibitory throughout the State. That it may become so depends upon the happening of a particular and not very probable event. Whenever that question is directly presented, it will be time enough to inquire whether it is any longer open for discussion, since the series of elaborate opinions in the liquor cases, in 5 Howard 577. On this point it is not deemed necessary to go beyond the decision in *Beply vs. The State* at the last term.

The second point is stated thus : "Admitting the act to be unconstitutional, is the evidence sufficient to justify the finding of the court ?

We cannot see why it is not clearly so. Maize admits the sale of the liquors charged — admits everything the State could be required to prove to entitle her to a conviction. If there is any pre-requisite in the statute which is constitutional, and with which he has not complied, then is the finding and judgment of the common pleas fully sustained.

The third point is presented in these words ; "Is the act of March 4, 1853, or so much thereof as requires it to be submitted to a vote of the people of the several townships constitutional ?

Such questions are always regarded by the courts of serious importance. The judiciary look to the acts of the Legislature with great respect, and reconcile and sustain them if possible. The General Assembly is the immediate exponent of the popular will — expressly delegated to clothe that will with the forms of law. The presumption that such a body has sanctioned enactments in violation of the constitution is not to be lightly indulged. That the act is imperfect or impolitic is not enough. These defects subsequent legislation can remove by amendment or repeal. To bring its validity within the control of the courts, it must be clearly subversive of the constitution. *Fletcher v. Peck*, 6 Cranch, 87.

It is not necessary to dwell on the power and duty of the judiciary to enquire into the constitutionality of the acts of the General Assembly when a proper occasion occurs. 1 Kent, 450.

The relative position of the co-ordinate branches are generally well understood, and readily conceded. But in the argument of this cause great stress is laid on the practical construction which in the case at bar the General Assembly has given to the constitution; and the same argument is pressed in other cases as though it were presumption in the courts composed of few members to question the correctness of so numerous a body. Were such a doctrine admitted, all constitutional questions must begin and end with the Legislature; for the argument would be equally applicable and equally conclusive in every case that might arise.

And yet there are considerations which might somewhat abate this blind respect for legislative exposition. Where the constitutional provision is restrictive of legislative authority, the construction given by the legislature, sitting in judgment on the extent of its own powers, could not be entitled to much weight. "To ad-

mit such an exposition as binding," says a late writer, 'would be to permit the department restricted to do away with the very restriction imposed.'" Smith's Com. 441.

Under our political economy and written constitution, Blackstone's Omnipotence of Parliament is comparatively an empty figure of speech. *Marbury v. Madison*, 2 Dallao 175: 1 Kent Com. 426.

The General Assembly is a mere agent of the people, entrusted with certain delegated powers. The constitution is the letter of agency. For its action the General Assembly is gov rned *sub modo* by the same rule as other agents; whenever it transcends its authority its acts are void.

When we further reflect on the manner in which important enactments are often passed through the forms of legislation, it would seem that our respect for the construction of the constitution impliedly given by such acts might be profitably qualified. If, for instance, it appears from the journals which are the records of the General Assembly, that the constitutionality of the act had not been considered, such a tacit interpretation of the constitution, even by so numerous and respectable a body, could scarcely be considered of much weight, or pressed upon us as authority. Thus in the present instance, bill No. 142 of the House, which subsequently became the act of March 4, 1853, does not appear to have been referred to the judiciary committee of either House. The question of its constitutionality was not even agitated.

When the chain of legislative decision is not continuous, it detracts very much from its authority. A series of interpretations by different assemblies to the same effect, acquiesced in and acted upon for considerable time, would be entitled to serious consideration. But this looking to what has been decided, a feature so beneficial in the courts, is rare in the Legislature. For very obvious reasons, the principle which may have been partially established by previous assemblies, is not regarded as binding. Hence there is not that uniformity and accumulated weight of authority, which on almost all topics obtain in judicial decisions. Even the two sessions held under the new constitution, have not tended to fortify legislative construction. In accordance with the views just suggested, the second General Assembly has shown its independence of the first. What was unconstitutional in the one was constitutional in the other. The action of the first was not respected as authority by the second. Thus the acts embodied in the chapters 11, 21, 22, 55, 59, 89, 90, 91, 96, 97, 108, &c., of the laws of 1853, were passed seemingly without a constitutional scruple. Yet most of these acts had in principle been decided by the previous assembly, almost *nem con.* as clearly unconstitutional. These enactments are referred to, to illustrate the fickleness of legislative construction on constitutional questions, without intimating any opinion on statutes not judicially before us. Legislative constructions thus opposed to each other, hardly deserve to be quoted as authority. If there is any prepon-

derance it would seem to be with that which is more nearly contemporaneous with the constitution.

The 1st, 2d, and 3d sections of the act of March, 1853, provide for taking a vote by townships annually, at the April election, on the license question; and that without the consent of a majority of legal voters of the proper township "for license" none can issue. In connection with the affirmative vote, a bond is also required; the 19th section expressly repeals all other laws on the subject of retailing spirituous liquors. The twentieth section declares an emergency, and that the act take effect and be in force from and after its passage and publication. It was published on the 19th of March, 1853.

Several constitutional provisions are referred to, with either the letter or spirit of which, it is contended the act of March 4, 1853, conflicts. Thus:

"The legislative authority of the State shall be vested in the General Assembly, consisting of a Senate and House of Representatives." Section 1, article 4.

"No law shall be passed, the taking effect of which shall be made to depend upon any authority except as provided in this constitution." Section 25, article 1.

"Local laws for the punishment of offenders, and for the regulation of county and township business, are expressly forbidden." Section 22, article 4.

"Whenever a general law can be made applicable, all laws shall be general and of uniform operation throughout the State." Sec. 23, art 4.

These provisions are all in the nature of restrictions on the legislative authority. A legislative construction of them falls within the rule above indicated.

The evil to be remedied by sections 22 and 23, above quoted, was the local and special legislation so prevalent under the old system. It had grown into such magnitude that counties, townships, and even school and road districts, had special laws for the management of their local affairs.

The practice of submitting enactments on vexed questions to the popular vote, had obtained to some extent under the old constitution—whether consistently with even that instrument is not for us to inquire. Such was the school law, approved January, 1849. Such also were several license laws embracing more or less territory. The Legislature had thus in some measure ceased to be a representative body, and was gradually becoming a mere proposer of laws, for the consideration and final action of the people.

To remedy these evils—to restore the State from being a *coterie* of small independencies, with a body of local laws, like so many counties palatine, to what she should be and was intended to be, a unit, governed throughout her borders on all subjects of common interest, by the same laws, general and uniform in their operation, the restrictions in section 22 and 23, were embodied in the constitution.

By the adoption of that instrument, both the honor and the re-

sponsibility of passing general laws were devolved on the General Assembly. Hence the idea, of any other power to make, sanction or suspend the laws, or to give them effect, is necessarily excluded.

Let us enquire whether the taking effect of the act of March, 1853, in whole or in part, is made to depend upon any authority unknown to the constitution.

The words "take effect," "be in force," "go into operation," &c., have been used interchangeably ever since the organization of the State. The "operation of the laws" as used in the 26th section, article 1, seems to be their taking effect and continuing in force.

The act in question consists of two parts. The one points out the mode of obtaining license—the other prescribes the punishment for selling without license. The penal part of the act went into operation immediately upon publication. The provision for license did not. Between the 19th of March and the April election, no license could issue in any part of the State. The bond and the affirmative vote of the township being both essential. Had the people of each township voted "no license" there would have been no operative license law in the State for one year from April, 1853. And had the people so voted every year for all time to come, that part of the act relating to license, could never have had any force, effect or operation as a law. So that the taking effect of the act—or so much of it at least as provided for the issue of license—in other words, whether there should be any power to issue license was made to depend on the vote of the people of each township.

If the townships voted diversely, as it is understood they have, then in practical operation it is a local law. In the townships which vote "license" the license feature takes effect by virtue of that vote. In the townships voting "no license" it has no force or operation in consequence of such vote. Thus has the General Assembly merely proposed the license feature to the people for them to give it vitality or reject it, by townships.

It seems needless further to enquire whether the act in question is general and uniform in its operation. A law expressly providing for license in this township, and no license in that by name, and so on alternatively throughout the State, would not in its operation essentially differ from this. Had the question been submitted to a vote of the State at large, the license feature whether adopted or rejected, would have at least, had the recommendation of uniformity. Besides, such an act, it is presumed would not have had plausibility enough to mislead any one into the belief that it was constitutional. But this act is a precious and accommodating refinement on local legislation—annually presenting to the townships an aspect suited to the taste of each.

In some respects there is a very strong similarity between the school law of 1849, and the liquor act of 1853. If county be substituted for township, the two acts are scarcely to be distinguished, in this, that their taking effect is made to depend on the action of

the people in their primary capacity. The school law like the liquor law was declared in force from and after its publication. Yet the same section provides that it should be left to the popular vote of each county. It is believed that Montgomery, Sullivan and some other counties never adopted the school law; so that practically it remained a local law, made so like the license act by a contingency over which the Legislature had no control.

Many legislative acts, though declared in force from and after their passage, are inoperative until the officers charged with their execution are elected or appointed. But these are easily distinguishable from the School law of 1849 and the License act of 1853. In such elections the question is, who shall be designated to execute the law; not, as here, shall the law be permitted to go into operation; shall any one be suffered, on any terms, to execute it or act under it.

Nor is it easy to see how, on principle, a public measure can be submitted, in the abstract, to a popular vote, consistently with the representative system. In effect, it is changing the government to what publicists call a pure democracy, such as Athens was. If one enactment may be submitted to such vote, so may another, so might all. Thus would the representative system be wholly subverted.

If the people desire to resume, directly, the law making power, which they have delegated to the General Assembly, they have only to change the constitution accordingly.

Again: If this system of drafting bills with a double aspect, leaving it to the people which they will adopt, is to prevail, of what use is the constitutional provision requiring the *yeas* and *yeas* on the final passage. If the object of this provision was to subject the action of the representative to the inspection of his constituents it is thus completely evaded. For the vote, whether yea or nay, means nothing, indicates nothing; neither adopts or rejects any policy, except that it ingeniously shifts the responsibility of final action from the Legislature to the people.

If we regard the acts of March, 1853, in force from its passage as is claimed in argument, then we conceive it to be in conflict with sec. 26, Art. I. That section reads: "The operation of the laws shall never be suspended, except by authority of the General Assembly." An illustration of the exercise of this power occurs in chap. I. L. and S. Laws, 1853, entitled "An act to suspend certain acts therein named." That the operation of the act of March 1853, was left to be suspended or otherwise, according to the vote of each township, is so evident as to need only to be stated. The township which, this year, votes license, and thus puts the law into operation, may, next year, vote no license, and thus suspend its operation. Under the constitution, the Legislature alone can suspend the operation of the laws, and this power is not distinguishable from any other legislative power. It cannot be delegated. The suspending act is itself a law, and must emanate from the law-making power, specifying the act suspended, and perhaps the period of suspension. An existing law is a rule of action, open to

every citizen to comply with the requisitions. But in case of a negative vote, there is no law left to be complied with. As to that township it has no effect or operation. It is suspended.

As a license law, the act is complete in itself, without the part relating to the township vote. So much as relates to that vote may be considered as stricken out, and the license issues on filing the requisite bond. Maize having sold without such license was properly convicted. He was bound at his peril to know the law in violation of which he assumed the act.

It is therefore considered by the court, that the judgment of the court of common pleas be in all things affirmed, at the costs of the appellant.

All which is ordered to be certified to said court.

STATE OF INDIANA, SS:

I, William B. Beach, Clerk of the Supreme Court of said State, certify that the foregoing contains a complete and correct copy of the opinion and judgment of said court, in the above entitled cause.

[L. s.] In witness whereof, I hereto subscribe my name, and affix the seal of said Court, at the city of Indianapolis, this sixth day of January, A. D. 1855.

W. B. BEACH, C. S. C.
By FRED. KNEFLER, *Dep'ty*.



STATE OF INDIANA, SUPREME COURT.

NOVEMBER TERM, A. D. 1854.

Tuesday, the Twenty-Eighth Day of November, A. D. 1854.

PRESENT, THE HON. ALVIN P. HOVEY, CH. J.—SAMUEL E. PERKINS, ANDREW DAVISON, WILLIAM Z. STEWART, JUDGES.

Thomas J. Langdon v. Henry S. Applegate, Jas. Applegate, Sam'l Flickman, Allen H. Bommerford, and James B. Ryan.

APPEAL from the Spencer Circuit Court.

At this time come the parties by their Attorneys, and the Court being sufficiently advised of the premises, give the following opinion, and judgment pronounced by Judge HOVEY, Ch. J. :

At the April Term, 1853, of the Court of Common Pleas of Spencer county, the appellees obtained judgment against Langdon on a promissory note. Langdon appealed to the Circuit Court, and at the November Term following that Court dismissed the appeal, for want of jurisdiction, and this cause is now before us by his appeal from the Circuit Court.

The only question presented by the record, is whether appeals taken from the Courts of Common Pleas, to the Circuit Court can be tried by the Circuit Courts after the publication of the Acts of 1853?

“An Act to establish Courts of Common Pleas, and defining the jurisdiction, and duties of, and providing compensation for the Judges thereof,” Approved May 14, 1852, contains the following Sections :

Sec. 13. An appeal shall be from such Courts of Common Pleas in all cases to the Circuit, or Supreme Court, at the option of the party applying therefor; and an appeal may be taken from a judgment of a Justice of the Peace, to the Common Pleas or Circuit Court, as the party first filing his bond therefor may elect."

Sec. 20. Provides the manner in which such appeals shall be tried.

Sec. 21. The Judge of Common Pleas within his district shall have power to grant restraining orders, injunctions, and writs of *ne exeat*; in the vacation of the Circuit Court, in relation to any matter pending in said Circuit Court, and at all times to exercise such powers in relation to cases pending in his own Court, or any inferior Court.

Sec. 22. Any party aggrieved by the decision of the Court of Common Pleas, in any of the cases contemplated by the preceding section, may appeal to the Circuit, or Supreme Court, on giving bond with surety to the opposite party in such reasonable penalty, as the Court, in the exercise of a sound discretion, shall direct." 2 R. S. p. 18, 19.

On the 4th day of March, 1853, the General Assembly passed an Act containing the following Sections:

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana,* That sections thirteen and twenty of an Act entitled "an Act to establish Courts of Common Pleas, and defining the jurisdiction, and duties of, and providing compensation for the Judges thereof, approved May 14, 1852," be, and the same is hereby repealed.

Sec. 2. The twenty-second Section of said Act is hereby amended to read as follows, to-wit:

Any person aggrieved by any order, sentence, judgment, or denial of any Court of Common Pleas, may at his election, for the purpose of correcting any error therein, take the same to the Circuit Court of the county within, and for which such Court of Common Pleas was held, in like manner, and subject to the same laws, rules, and regulations, by and under which judgments of the Circuit Court, and Court of Common Pleas, may be taken to the Supreme Court by appeal; but when any such appeal shall be taken to, or brought in the Circuit Court, and the Judge of such Court shall be disqualified from hearing, and determining the same, the Clerk of such Circuit Court shall certify the transcript of such cause to the Supreme Court, and such Supreme Court shall determine the same as if such appeal had, in the first instance been taken to, or such writ of error had been originally brought in such Supreme Court."—Acts of 1853, p. 48.

These Sections repeal Sections thirteen and twenty, above referred to, and attempt to condense them in the twenty-second Section, so as to embrace the whole of the law in relation to appeals. Is such an amendment constitutional? If constitutional, the appeal was properly taken to the Circuit Court, but if unconstitutional, there being no other provision authorizing such appeals, the Circuit Court would have no jurisdiction.

We fully appreciate the importance of this question, both upon the past and future legislation of this State; but where the meaning of the constitution is clear, consequences can have no weight in giving it a different construction.

By the 21st Section of the fourth Article of the constitution, it is provided that "*No Act shall ever be revised, or amended, by mere reference to its title; but the Act revised, or Section amended, shall be set forth, and published at full length.*"

A Section so plain and clear would scarcely need construction.

The convention aware of the loose and imperfect manner in which bills were hurried through the General Assembly, thought proper to throw several guards around the legislation of the State. Bills had been passed without being read, laws repealed by reference to the word, line, section or chapter, until the confusion that followed left the statutes so imperfect and ambiguous, that the most able jurists in the State were unable to ascertain their meaning.

To remedy these evils, the twenty-first Section, with others, was adopted, and we think its clear and apparent meaning is, that the Act revised, or Section amended, must be inserted at full length in the Act amending or revising; thus placing upon the same page the old law and the amendment.

It has been contended that the correct reading of this Section is: No act shall ever be revised or amended by mere reference to its title; but the Act *as* revised, or Section *as* amended, shall be set forth, and published at full length. Upon this construction the General Assembly acted in the passage of the laws of 1853; but it is easy to perceive that such a construction is at variance with the true grammatical meaning of the Section. "No Act shall ever be revised or amended, by mere reference to its title." It is scarcely necessary to say that the word "Act" alludes to a law previously enacted, "but the Act revised, or Section amended." What Act, what Section? The same Act first referred to, and intended to be revised, or amended, "shall be set forth and published at full length."

The Acts of 1853 attempt to amend the twenty-second Section by reference to its title; it is described as "the twenty-second Section of said Act," that is, "the twenty-second Section of an act to establish courts of Common Pleas, and defining the jurisdiction, and duties of, and providing compensation for the Judges thereof. Approved May 14, 1852. The *title* is the only part of the Act or Section alluded to, and consequently the amending Act is in direct conflict with the first clause, which provides that no Act shall be revised or amended by reference to its title."

We think no other reasonable construction can be given to this Section, without interpolation, and we know of no rule that would permit such resort where the language is unambiguous and clear.

The history of this constitutional provision also confirms the view we have taken. It was copied from the one hundred and nineteenth Article of the constitution of Louisiana of 1846. That

Article reads: "No law shall be revised or amended by reference to its title, but in such case the Act revised, or Section amended, shall be re-enacted, and published at length.

As first introduced in the constitutional convention of this State, it read as follows:

"No Act of the General Assembly shall ever be revised or amended by reference to its title; but in such case the Act revised or Section amended, shall be *re-enacted* and published at full length." Journal of Const. Con. 170.

It was passed by the Convention and submitted to the "Committee on revision, arrangement and phraseology" in this form, and was reported back as it is now found in the Constitution. See Journal Con. 926, 931.

It will be observed that the committee struck out the word "*re-enacted*," and substituted the words "set forth," probably for the reason that there is a seeming inconsistency in re-enacting a law which by the same Act is revised or amended. To re-enact a law would be to give it vitality, and it would be useless to give life to that which it was the intention of the amendment or revision to destroy, hence the substitution of the words "set forth," which were intended to convey the same idea in regard to publishing the old Act or Section at full length.

To say that a section or bill just introduced is to be re-enacted and published at full length, is absurd, as neither could be re-enacted unless it had formerly been enacted; hence, we conclude that the word re-enacted, relates and refers to laws previously in existence, and that such laws must be published at full length.

If this construction be correct, it will sustain the position we have assumed in regard to Section 21, Art. 4. as the committee on revision had no right to change the meaning of any Section committed to them. Their duty was confined to arranging and classifying the different sections, and making corrections of verbal or grammatical mistakes; and in reporting back Section 11 as it now stands in the constitution, the Journal of Debates shows that "Mr. Owen from the committee of revision made a report; he explained the *verbal* alterations that had been made by the Committee, and on motion of Mr. Pettit, the report was concurred in."

2 vol. Debates, 2032 Journal Con. 926, 931. These facts are only alluded to for the purpose of showing that the Convention did not intend to make any alteration in the meaning of the Section as first introduced, and finally adopted—in other words, that it amounted to the adoption of the 119th Article of the constitution of Louisiana of 1846, stripped of its verbal inaccuracies.

It may be said that the Convention could not have intended to clog the wheels of legislation with so much labor, but it must be apparent that such labor will tend to greater certainty and perfection in legislation. The delegates aware by experience, that great men are sometimes lazy, may have thought it advisable to remove every obstruction to a full understanding of bills when being en-

acted. By exhibiting the old law on the same page with the proposed amendments, the legislator would be enabled at a glance to see the contrast, and be better prepared to act understandingly. A Section might seem unobjectionable when considered by itself, that would fail to meet his approbation when compared with the old law. There are still further reasons in support of this construction. By publishing the old law with the amendments, the last Act would always contain all the statutory provisions upon the particular subject; and repeals by implication which frequently work so much unintentional mischief, would to a great extent be avoided, as the amendments could only affect the laws contained in the amending Act. As the Section under consideration was borrowed from the constitution of Louisiana, we are to look to their previous legislative and judicial construction, as being of very high authority as to its meaning. *Bond v. Appleton*, 8 Mass. 472. *Myrick v. Hasey*, 27 Maine R. 9. *Field v. Adams*, 21 Vt. R. 256.

The legislative construction of this provision in Louisiana has been in conformity with the view we have taken; with a few exceptions, their Acts fully set forth the old law in *hæc verba*. See Acts 1847, 1848, 1849, 1850.

In the case of *Walker v. Caldwell*, 4 La. Ann. R. 297, an Act which failed to set forth the old law, underwent adjudication, and Ch. J. Eustis in delivering the opinion of the Court, said, "this Act purports to do that which the constitution declares shall not be done, and the Act must yield to the operation of the constitution, or the Articles of that instrument providing for the forms of legislation be held of no effect. Those forms have been placed under the guarantee of the constitution, as a safeguard against errors and abuses in the legislative powers." The Act was decided unconstitutional and void.

This case was subsequently approved, and the same rule laid down. See *The heirs of Duverge v. Salter and Marcey*, 5 La. Ann. Rep. 94.

We are therefore of opinion that the 1st Section of the Act of March 4, 1853, repealed said Section 13 and 20 of the Revised Statutes which authorized appeals to the Circuit Court; and that the 2d Section of said Act, which attempts to amend said 22d Section without setting out the same at full length, is unconstitutional and void.

The Acts of 1853 were published and circulated in the several counties in the State, in conformity with the constitution, and took effect on the 24th day of July, 1853. The Appeal to the Circuit Court was taken in April preceding, and the appellant insists that as the Appeal was authorized by law, when taken the publication of the Acts of 1853 could not divest the Circuit Court of jurisdiction.

The position assumed is not tenable, as there is no saving clause in the Act as to pending cases. *Spriggs v. The State*, 2 Ind. 75. *Taylor v. The State*, 7 Blackf. 93.

It is therefore considered by the Court, the judgment of the Court below be in all things affirmed at the cost of the appellant. All which is ordered to be certified to said Court.

Stuart J. dissents from the opinion of the Court.

STATE OF INDIANA, SS:

I, William B. Beach, Clerk of the Supreme Court of said State, certify that the foregoing is a complete and correct copy of the opinion and judgment of said Court, in the above entitled cause.

[L. s.] In witness whereof, I hereto subscribe my name and affix the seal of said Court, at the city of Indianapolis, this sixth day of January, A. D. 1855.

W. B. BEACH, C. S. C.

By FRED. KNEFLER, *Dep'y.*

STATE OF INDIANA, SUPREME COURT.

NOVEMBER TERM, A. D. 1854.

Thursday the Twenty-eighth day of December, 1854.

PRESENT, THE HON. ALVIN P. HOVEY, CH. J.—SAMUEL
E. PERKINS, ANDREW DAVISON, WILLIAM
Z. STUART, JUDGES.

The State of Indiana, and others, *v.* Springfield township in Franklin County.

At this time come the parties by their Attorneys, and the Court being sufficiently advised of the premises, give the following opinion and judgment pronounced by Judge Stuart:

Appeal from an order of injunction, restraining the Auditor, Treasurer, and Board of Commissioners of Franklin county, from distributing the income of a certain school fund, alledged to belong to the Appellee.

The fund in controversy is the proceeds of the sale of the 16th section in Springfield township. It is claimed that by the act of Congress of April 19th, 1846, that section was granted in every township "to the inhabitants thereof for the use of schools." The school law of 1852 treats the township fund as the property of the State, and its income subject to her disposal for the use of the common school system. The complaint is that the defendants are about to execute the law, and thereby divert the income of the Springfield township fund, amounting to \$7,423 36, from the use of the inhabitants of that township, to the support of schools elsewhere.

The prayer of the complaint is that the defendants be enjoined, etc., etc.

A temporary injunction was granted agreeably to the prayer of the complaint. From that decision this appeal is prosecuted.

There are no technical objections raised by counsel on either side. Under the rules of Court, we are thus relieved from taking judicial notice of any formal defects which may exist. We therefore proceed at once, to the principal matter in controversy.

The act of the Legislature, the validity of which is thus questioned, enumerates the several funds which are to be consolidated under the denomination of the "common school fund." First in the list of consolidated funds, is the congressional township fund.

Prior to 1852, a separate account was kept with each township, R. S. 1843, p. 254. The income of the fund arising out of the sale of the 16th section, was expended for the use of schools within the township. Thus the inhabitants of each township enjoyed the income of their own particular fund.

The school law of 1852, contemplates an entire change. *Civil* townships with different boundaries, are substituted for *Congressional* townships. There is no longer to be any congressional township fund recognized. All the separate funds, the township, surplus, revenue, saline, bank tax, etc., are united. The fund of each township is thus commingled with those of other townships, and with other school funds. Pamphlet school law, notes p. 26. The income arising from the consolidated fund, is to be distributed ratably throughout the State, for the support of common schools.

In brief, the law diverts the proceeds of the 16th section from the use of schools in the congressional townships, where the land was situated, to the use of the school system of the State at large.

And the only question raised is, was it competent for the State to so divert the township fund.

The appellants claim that the title to the 16th section was vested in the State; and that it is her right to expend the income of the fund upon such system of common schools, as she may deem best adapted to diffuse the blessings of education among all classes.

The appellees insist that this diversion of the township fund, is in conflict with the acts of Congress, and in violation of the Constitution of the United States.

Counsel on both sides seem to take it for granted that the school law is in accordance with the Constitution of the State. The same view of the harmony between the law and the Constitution prevailed of course with a majority of the legislature that passed the act. Many of the leading men who molded the school law, had been prominent members of the Constitutional Convention. The same opinion seems also to have prevailed in the Assembly of 1853. Pamp. school law, p. 34.

If this opinion be correct, the question now raised on the school law, arises on the Constitution itself. To show with what warrant the impression of the accord between the law and the Constitution is so generally entertained, the 8th Art. of the latter, and the corresponding section of the former, are inserted in note one.

It is not our province to trace the idea of diverting the township fund to its origin; nor to enquire through what channels, legislative

or constitutional, that sentiment seemed to run further than may be useful to elucidate the pending question.

The subject seems to have been broached as early as the session of 1848-9, House Journal, p. 319, and perhaps even earlier. It was also agitated in the Constitutional Convention. At the session of 1851-2 it came to maturity in the form of the act now under consideration.

If the first four sections of Art. 8 (see note 1) stood alone, qualified only by the clause quoted from Section 22, Art. 4, the Court would be divided as to whether the Constitution itself did not consolidate, and thus divert the township fund. But the difficulty seems to be removed by a subsequent section. The seventh section Art. 8, whatever its history, or for what purpose introduced, enjoins that "all trust funds held by the State shall remain inviolate, and be faithfully and exclusively applied to the purposes for which the trust was created. 1 R. S. p. 63.

On the subject of education, the Constitution of 1816, and that of 1850 declare, that education, generally diffused, is essential to a free government. In both, its encouragement is enjoined as a duty on the General Assembly. The difference seems to be that the new Constitution gives unity to the school funds, and contemplates a uniform system of common schools as a *State institution* under an official head. Sec. 8, Art. 8, note 1. It is tacitly assumed that the wealth of the State should educate the children of the State.

Hence, any enactment which the wisdom of the Legislature might devise, to carry out that policy, should receive the favorable consideration of the courts, unless it clearly conflict with laws of a higher obligation. *Fletcher v. Peck*, 6 Cranch 87. *Newell v. The People*. 3 Seldon 9.

Bringing the school law of 1852 to the test of the 7th section, 8th Article, let us enquire what was the purpose for which the Congressional township fund was created?

That question must be answered primarily by the terms of the grant. When Congress granted the 16th section, it is to be presumed the purpose of the grant was expressed. Accordingly, the 6th section of the Act of April 10, 1826, to enable the people of the Indiana territory to form a constitution, etc., makes the following among other propositions which, "if accepted, shall be obligatory upon the United States," viz: "that the section numbered 16, in each township, and when such section has been sold, granted, or otherwise disposed of, other lands equivalent thereto, and most contiguous to the same, shall be *granted to the inhabitants of such township for the use of schools*. The act is published at length, 1 R. S. 93.

It is a matter of history that these propositions were accepted on the part of the people of Indiana, by a solemn ordinance of their constitutional convention. 1 R. S. 95.

In construing language so plain, the only mystery is, how it could ever have given rise to any doubt. With the terms of the grant in

view, the very statement of the question seems equivalent to a decision. Had the Legislature passed an act consolidating the property of A and B, diverting it from their exclusive use, and providing for the rateable distribution of its income among A, B, C, and D, the case would not be as strong as this. Yet the unsoundness of such legislation, as violating fundamental principles, would not admit of doubt. Every one could see at a glance, its vicious tendency and dangerous assumptions. That the inhabitants of the respective townships were quasi corporations, called into artificial existence by the Legislature, and strangled by the same power when their funds were wanted, does not seem to either distinguish the case, nor justify the act. The ingenious hypothesis of counsel does not blunt the force of the illustration.

But the great importance of any question affecting so many interests and persons, putting in issue the constitutional action of the Legislature, and involving the unity of a school system so elaborate, and claimed to be so complete, demands an extended and careful consideration.

Prior acts of Congress throw additional light on the intention of the grant. The ordinance of May 20, 1785, "to ascertain the mode of disposing of lands in the Western territory," provided "that there should be reserved the lot number 16, of every township, for the maintenance of public schools within said township."

The act of March 26, 1804, making provision for the disposal of the public lands in the Indiana territory, sec. 6, provides that the "section numbered 16, in every township, etc., shall be reserved for the use of schools within the same."

Then follows the grant of April 19, 1816, *supra*, to the inhabitants for the use of schools.

It is not necessary to pause on the single word in the grant which alone tends to give limits and locality to the munificence of Congress. That word is *inhabitants*. It is used in the first section of the act of April 19, 1816, *supra*, thus: "Be it enacted, etc, that the *inhabitants* of the territory of Indiana be, and they are hereby authorized to form for themselves a Constitution, and State Government, etc. Here it defines and limits the right of forming a constitution, etc., to those who inhabit the Indiana territory. It excludes, *ex vi termini*, from participation in the rights conferred by the act all inhabiting beyond those limits. So in the 6th section, it is also a term of exclusion. Those living beyond the limits of the township are excluded from sharing the income of the 16th section, or its proceeds. The word *inhabitants*, as there used, is, of itself, sufficiently potent to confine the expenditure of the funds for the use of schools within and for the township.

The intention of Congress is further illustrated by subsequent legislation on kindred subjects, wherein it is observable, the word *inhabitants* occurs uniformly, and with an obvious purpose.

On the admission of Illinois by the Act of 18th of April, 1818, and Missouri by the Act of March 6th, 1820, a similar grant was made

for the same purpose in somewhat different terms, viz: that Section 16 in every township, etc., should be granted to the *State* for the *use of the inhabitants*, for the use of schools."

The Act of Congress of March 2, 1819, for the admission of Alabama, contains the same propositions made to Indiana. The grant of the 16th Section is also in the same terms, viz: to the inhabitants for *the use of schools*.

Similar grants have been made in all the new States; but those are selected because the grants have received construction in the State Courts.

In 1827 the Legislature of Indiana applied to Congress to extend to the General Assembly the power to sell the school lands. The Congressional response passed May, 1828, is couched in these remarkable words.

"That the Legislature of the State of Indiana shall be, and is hereby authorized to sell and convey in fee simple, all or any parts of the lands heretofore reserved and appropriated by Congress for the use of schools within said State, and to invest the money arising from the sale thereof in some productive fund, the proceeds of which shall be *forever* applied under the direction of said Legislature, for the use and support of schools *within the several townships and districts of country for which they were originally reserved and set apart, and for no other purpose whatsoever*. Provided, said land or any part thereof shall in no case be sold without the consent of the inhabitants of such township or district, to be obtained in such manner as the Legislature of said State shall by law direct. And provided, also, that in the apportionment of the proceeds of said fund, each township and district aforesaid shall be entitled to such part thereof, and no more as shall have accrued from the sum or sums of money arising from the sale of the school land, belonging to such township or district."—Vide note 2.

The original impression seems to have been that the lands should be leased and the rents and profits applied to the use of schools. The policy was to provide a school fund for every locality of six miles which should be permanent and perpetual. So it seems to have been understood both by Congress and the General Assembly. R. S. of 1824, p. 380. Hence the necessity of obtaining the sanction of Congress to the proposed change in the character of the trust.

In this light the Act of May, 1828, is to be taken in *pari materia* with other Acts on the same subject. Though passed at different sessions of Congress, yet as they all relate to the same subject matter, they are to be taken and construed together as one Act. The whole form a body of law from which the purpose of the grant is to be deduced. Smith, on Stats. and constitutional construction, chap. 14, 751.

Thus in 1785, and in 1804 the 16th Section is *served* in each township for the use of schools within the same. In 1816 it is granted to the *inhabitants* of such township for the use of schools. In 1828, the 16th Section may be sold *with the consent of the inhab-*

itants. It is further provided as indicative of the original purpose of the grant, that the proceeds be forever applied for the use of schools within the *several townships* and districts of country for *which they were originally set apart, and for no other purpose whatever.* The several acts for the admission of Illinois, Alabama, and Missouri, further illustrate collaterally the purpose of the grant. In all these enactments, the language is clear and explicit. The purpose of Congress in granting the 16th section, is for the benefit of the *inhabitants* of the township in which the section is located. Whether the grant be to the State for the use of the *inhabitants*, or directly to the inhabitants, is for the present immaterial. The point of inquiry, is the intention and purpose of the grant. In every instance to whomsoever granted, it is dedicated to a particular use for the benefit of particular persons. That use is the *schools of the township*; and the persons to be benefitted, the *inhabitants of the township* in which the lands are located.

Historically, these several Acts indicate the settled policy of the Government since the period of the first reservation of the 16th section in 1785

If, as counsel contend, the acts prior to 1816 be regarded only as an intimation of future policy, the act of 1816 the completion of that policy, and the act of 1828 simply nugatory, still the latter act as a Legislative exposition of what had been done, would seem to leave nothing wanting to demonstrate the settled purpose of Congress in first *reserving*, and subsequently *granting* the 16th section. The grant for the *schools* and the inhabitants of the townships *exclusively*, stands unimpaired and even fortified by that construction.

The purpose of the grant is still further elucidated by the second proposition in the 6th section of the act of April, 1816, *supra*. The salt springs, out of which the saline fund arose, is granted to the *State for the use of the people thereof.* This occurs in the very next sentence after the grant of the 16th section, clearly intending to distinguish between the *inhabitants of the townships* respectively in the one grant, and the *people of the State at large* in the other.

The obvious policy of such a grant may be suggested as an auxiliary consideration in favor of this construction. It was to encourage the settlement of all parts of the State, and thus secure the speedy disposal of the public lands. The same policy has since added the pre-emption laws. A supplemental and higher consideration was no doubt the diffusion of knowledge among the people, by laying the basis of a school fund uniformly every six miles throughout the State.

It will not be pretended that the sale of the school section with the consent of the inhabitants, under the direction of the Legislature, and the sanction of Congress, changed the purpose of the grant. The terms upon which Congress authorized the sale, are too explicit to leave room for a mis-take. Act of May, 1828, *supra*,

Instead of a trust estate it became by the sale "trust funds." It is in this light that the new constitution (Sec. 7, Art. 8, note 1, *infra*.) contemplate them as trust funds; and enjoins on the General Assembly their faithful and exclusive applications to the "purposes for which the trust was created."

Such being the history and purpose of the grant on the part of the United States, it is pertinent to enquire in the next place how the grant has been treated by the State of Indiana.

The convention that framed the constitution of 1816, for themselves and their posterity, accepted the propositions of Congress. Among these propositions we have seen was the grant of the 16th section. They were accepted in the very terms of the grant, without any qualification whatever. I. R. S. 95. This solemn ordinance would alone seem sufficient. It is concentrated by adherence to its terms for a period far beyond the generation that gave it birth. The men of that day seemed to have no idea that its solemn obligations would ever set lightly on their posterity. There is no allusion to any such contingency. They made no provision for weighing fanciful considerations of expediency against the plighted public faith. To them belongs the honor of enjoining upon the General Assembly "to provide by law for a general system of education, ascending in regular graduation, from *township schools* to a State University, wherein tuition shall be gratis, equally open to all."—2 Sec., Art. 9, con. of 1816.

Under this constitution, and the laws made in pursuance of it, the school system was managed up to the taking effect of the school law of 1852.

The practical exposition of the grant by the State Government for a period of over 36 years, cannot fail to have its weight. During all that time the school section, and the township fund arising from the sale of it, were administered for the use of schools within the township, in accordance with the universal understanding of the terms of the grant. The purpose of the grant was repeatedly recognized by the Assembly, often in the very language of the grant itself. Without stopping to analyze all the State legislation on the subject, a few instances must suffice. Thus in January, 1828, the proceeds of the sale of the 16th section were directly recognized as "a school fund to be forever applied to the use of the inhabitants of the respective townships in the support of the schools therein," *etc.* A similar recognition is made in the school laws of 1831, 1833, and 1839. Further, the faith of State is repeatedly pledged to the inhabitants of each township for the preservation of such of the funds belonging thereto as are controlled by the State, and for the payment of the annual interest therein to the *townships properly entitled to receive the same*—R. L. 1831, p. 468; Acts of 1833, p. 88; R. C. 1838, p. 522.

From that period up to the session of the Assembly of 1851-2, though the subject of diverting the fund was agitated, as we have been, the whole tenor of legislation is a continued recognition of the rights of the inhabitants to the exclusive use of the congressional

township fund.—R. S. 1843, Chap. 13, Art 8, page 253, lb. p. 261. Even as late as 1849, when many radical changes were introduced in the mode of administering the trust, the township fund remained unimpaired. The Legislature carefully guarded against any misconstruction as to the integrity of the fund. It is done in those memorable words, evincing a full knowledge of the history and purpose of the grant, as well as just appreciation of the sacredness of the trust; "Provided that nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to *divert* the fund commonly called the congressional township fund, or any part thereof, for the object and purposes for which it was created by Congress.—Gen. laws, 1849, p. 125.

That recognition alone, thirty years after the grant, might, it should seem, suffice. Such intelligent application of a public duty in the administration of a public trust is grateful to contemplate. It outweighs a world of visionary theories, which would place any fancied expediency above the public faith; or inaugurate a new era in education by an act which is not easy to distinguish from a breach of public trust.

The executive officers of the government, under all the phrase of the school law, recognized, within the proper spheres, the right of the inhabitants to the income of the township fund.

Even the Court added the weight of their authority in the same direction. "The grant," says Judge Sullivan, "by the act of Congress of 1816, of the 16th section, is not to the State, but to the *inhabitants* of the township in which the section lies.—*State v. Newton*, 5 Blckf. 455.

So in Missouri. The *State v. Dent*. though the grant was to "the State for the use of the inhabitants for the use of schools," yet her own Courts regard the State as a mere trustee for the *inhabitants*.—18 Missouri R. 313. So also in the same Court in *Butler v. Chariton County Court*, 13 Missouri R. 112.

A question somewhat similar came before the Supreme Court of Ohio, in relation to what is called the "ministerial sections." In the sale of lands by the United States to the Ohio Land Company, and to one Symmes, section 16 in every township was reserved for the use of schools, and section 29 for the use of religion in the township. The sections thus reserved for religious purposes were denominated the ministerial sections. It was held that the fund derived from the sale of the ministerial sections, was intended for the support of religion in the *township in which the section was located, and could not be diverted to any other purpose, or for the support of religion in any other place*. *State v. Trustees, etc.* 11, Ohio R. 24.

In *Morton v. the Grenada Academy*, it was held that the school sections numbered 16, are *trust property for the benefit of the whole township* in which they are situated; and that the Legislature has no power to *divert* them from that purpose. 8 Smedes & Marsh, 773.

We are cited by the appellants to several decisions of the Supreme Court of Illinois, for a different purpose, in regard to which we

would be slow to admit the doctrine to the extent it is there pressed. But those very decisions are directly in point on the question we are now considering, viz: the power of the Legislature to divert the fund. In *Bush v. Shipman*, it is held that the grant is to the State, for the use of the *inhabitants*, etc., yet as a matter of good faith, the effects of the township should be secured for the use of those for whom they were donated. 4 Scam. 186.

Long *v. Brown* is also cited to a point (the title) in which it is opposed by the authority of our own Court, in 5 Blackf. 455 *supra.*, and directly overruled in the Vincennes University case, 14 How. 268. But on the point we are now considering, it is good authority, and consistent with the case in Howard. It is there declared that the 16th section is held by the State in perpetuity, for the use and benefit of the inhabitants of the proper township. 6 Alabama R. (new series) 622.

On the same point Judge McLean: "The citizens within the townships are the beneficiaries of the charity. The title to these lands has never been considered in the State; and it has no inherent right to appropriate them to any other purpose, than for the benefit of schools. For the exercise of the charity under the laws, the title is in the township." Trustees Vincennes University *v. the State of Indiana*, 14 How. 268.

The dissenting opinion of Taney, C. J., does not favor the diversion of the fund: "The reservation of the school sections undoubtedly dedicated them to the uses for which they were reserved, and they cannot be appropriated by the State to any other purpose." But Congress alone has the power to designate the body by whom the trust should be administered. 14 How. *Supra.*

So that whether the one opinion or the other be adopted, the result is the same. Both agree that the fund cannot be appropriated by the State to any other purpose; that the trustee has no power to divert it from the specific purposes for which the trust was created.

The supervision exercised by the Legislature over the township fund, is but an implied necessity sanctioned by Congress. It extends only to protecting and administering, not diverting the fund.

It but remains to inquire, does the school law 1852, faithfully and exclusively apply that fund to the purposes for which it was created?

We are clearly of opinion it does not. The operation of the law is to distribute to the people of the State at large, a school fund created for the exclusive use of the inhabitants of Springfield township.

To that extent the law is in violation of the 7th Section, Art. 8, of the Constitution, and therefore void.

We have not been careful to inquire how far the school law of 1852, may conflict with the Constitution of the United States. It is sufficient that it conflicts with the State Constitution. The laws

of Congress have therefore been examined solely with a view to ascertain the intention of the grant.

It is urged that in most of the townships, there was not at the time any *inhabitants*. But at common law, land may be granted to *pious* uses before there is a grantee in existence competent to take. 14, How. *Supra*. Presbyterian Church *v.* Williams, 1, Ohio State R. 478. In the mean time the fee will be in obedience. Story J. in Town of Panlet *v.* Clark 9 Cranch, 292. These school lands donated to *charitable* uses, fall within the same reason, and are governed by the same rule.

It is further insisted that the Congressional townships were mere municipal corporations, existing at the will of the Legislature; and that the act creating *civil* townships with corporate powers, repealed by implication, the former acts.

But even if this position were admitted, it is not perceived how it could enure to the benefit of the State or give her any better right to divert the township fund. The property of the deceased does not ordinarily fall to the party who gave the fatal blow. The artificial person created by the State may have been brought to an untimely end by the same power; but the effects of the delunct corporation do not, thereby, escheat. The inhabitants still remain. They are "the beneficiaries of the charity." The grant once made to the inhabitants cannot be invalidated. It is a contract executed, which even the sovereign power cannot revoke. Fletcher *v.* Peck, 6 Cranch, p. 87. Territt *v.* Taylor, 8 Cranch. p. 43. Town of Paulet *v.* Clark, 9 Cranch, p. 295. Besides, by the act for the incorporation of *congressional* townships, the General Assembly *vested the lands, reserved by Congress for the use of schools in each congressional township in the corporation thereof*. R. S. 1824. p. 380. She is, therefore, within the rule in Cranch, *supra*, even if she ever had a shadow of title to dispose of.

Hence, admitting the demise of the corporations, the State is not entitled to the school fund, nor released from her duty as trustee, to administer it faithfully and exclusively for the benefit of the *inhabitants*.

So far as these corporations may have been invested with political power, or participated in the administration of municipal affairs, the position of the appellants is undoubtedly correct. The Legislature could recall such power at pleasure. There is no vested right in corporate franchises created for public purposes. But so far as their corporate capacity related to the fund of which the inhabitants were the beneficiaries, it presents a very different question. To that extent they are, perhaps, embraced within the rule in the Dartmouth college case, 4 Wheat, p. 518. They would seem to be private corporations, created to meet the term of the grant. Act of 1817, p. 104, 1818, p. 301. R. L. 1824, p. 397. R. C. 1831, p. 463. Acts of 1833, p. 78. R. C. 1838, p. 509. R. S. 1843, p. 306.

Since the State cannot, in any event, divert the fund, it would not become her, if she could, to repeal the corporate powers of the

inhabitants, and thus embarrass the administration of the school funds. She would not thus needlessly compromise her dignity and good faith by assuming a hostile and unnatural attitude to any portion of her citizens. She should rather confer on them increased facilities to administer their school funds efficiently.

It is urged in argument that the ruling indicated, would be a deadly blow to the common school system of Indiana. We do not so regard it. We should be slow to believe that human ingenuity has been exhausted in the concoction of an unconstitutional enactment. However that may be, the responsibility does not lie with the Judiciary. If the legislative department will infringe on the constitution, the duty of the courts may be arduous and unpleasant, but it is a plain one, regardless of consequences.

As there are no disputed facts to be adjudicated, only the single question of law involved, we see no necessity for remanding the cause for further proceedings.

It is, therefore, ordered by the Court that the Circuit Court of Franklin county make the injunction perpetual.

All of which is ordered to be certified to said Court.

Note 1.—The following is the 8th Article of the constitution in relation to "Education :—"

ARTICLE VIII.

EDUCATION.

SEC. 1. Knowledge and learning generally diffused throughout a community, being essential to the preservation of a free government, it shall be the duty of the General Assembly to encourage, by all suitable means, moral, intellectual, scientific, and agricultural improvement; and to provide, by law, for a general and uniform system of common schools, wherein tuition shall be without charge and equally open to all.

SEC. 2. The common school fund shall consist of the Congressional township fund and the lands belonging thereto.

The Surplus Revenue Fund.

The Saline fund, and the lands belonging thereto.

The Bank Tax fund, and the fund arising from the one hundred and fourteenth Section of the charter of the State Bank of Indiana.

The fund derived from the sale of county seminaries and the moneys and property heretofore held for such seminaries; from the fines assessed for breaches of the penal laws of the State; and from all forfeitures which may accrue.

All lands and other estate which shall escheat to the State for want of heirs or kindred entitled to the inheritance.

All lands that have been or may hereafter be granted to the State where no special purpose is expressed in the grant, and the proceeds of the sales thereof, including the proceeds of the sales of the swamp lands granted to the State of Indiana by the act of Congress

of 28th September, 1850, after deducting the expense of selecting and draining the same.

Taxes on the property of corporations, that may be assessed for common school purposes.

SEC. 3. The principal of the common school fund shall remain a perpetual fund, which may be increased but shall never be diminished; and the income thereof shall be inviolably appropriated to the support of common schools, and to no other purpose whatever.

SEC. 4. The General Assembly shall invest, in some safe and profitable manner, all such portions of the common school fund, as have not heretofore been entrusted to the several counties; and shall make provision by law for the distribution among the several counties of the interest thereof.

SEC. 5. If any county shall fail to demand its proportion of such interest, for common school purposes, the same shall be reinvested for the benefit of such county.

SEC. 6. The several counties shall be held liable for the preservation of so much of the said fund as may be entrusted to them, and for the payment of the annual interest thereon.

SEC. 7. All trust funds held by the State, shall remain inviolate, and be faithfully and exclusively applied to the purposes for which the trust was created.

SEC. 8. The General Assembly shall provide for the election, by the voters of the State, of a State Superintendent of Public Instruction, who shall hold his office for two years, and whose duties and compensation shall be prescribed by law.

Also the 22d Sec. 4 Art., so far as relates to common schools.

SEC. 22. The General Assembly shall not pass local or special laws, in any of the following enumerated cases, that is to say:

Providing for supporting common schools, and for the preservation of school funds.

The school law has been published in pamphlet form, with notes etc., by the Superintendent of Public Instruction. At page 26, the 2d section, embracing the consolidation feature, is thus introduced:

SEC. 2. By this section, all common school funds, from whatever source derived, are consolidated in one general and common fund, to be called the "common school fund." The county officers need therefore, no longer keep on their books the several classes of public funds distinct."

AN ACT to provide for a general and uniform system of Common Schools, and School Libraries, and matters properly connected therewith.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana*, That there shall be annually assessed and collected, as the State and County revenues are assessed and collected, *First*, on the list of property taxable for State purposes, the sum of ten cents on each one hundred dollars.

Sec. 2. The funds heretofore known, and designated as the Congressional Township fund, the Surplus Revenue fund, the county Common School fund, and all funds heretofore appropriated to common schools, the Saline fund, the Bank Tax fund, shall, together with the fund which shall be derived from the sale of county seminaries, and the property belonging thereto, from fines assessed for breaches of the penal laws of the State, and from all forfeitures which may accrue, all lands and other estates, which shall escheat to the State for want of heirs or kindred entitled to their inheritance, all lands which have been, or may hereafter be granted to the State, where no special purpose is expressed in the grant, and the proceeds of the sale thereof, including the proceeds of the sales of swamp lands granted to the State by the act of Congress of 28th September, 1850, after deducting the expense of selecting and draining the same, the taxes which may, from time to time, be assessed upon the property of corporations for common school purposes, the fund arising from the one hundred and fourteenth section of the charter for the State Bank of Indiana, and unreclaimed fees as provided by law, shall be denominated the common school fund the income of which, together with the taxes mentioned and specified in the first section of this act, shall be applied to the support of common schools.

SEC. 3. The several counties of this State shall be held liable for the preservation of said fund, and the payment of the annual interest thereon, at the rate established by law.

SEC. 4. Each civil township in the several counties of the State is hereby declared a township for school purposes, and the trustees of such township are hereby declared to be the trustees also for school purposes, and their clerk and treasurer shall be the clerk and treasurer for school purposes also.

Note 2. The act is a literal copy, *mutatis mutandis*, of the prior Act of Congress of February, 1825, authorizing the State of Ohio to sell the school lands; and of the Act of March, 1827, giving the same authority to Alabama.

STATE OF INDIANA, ss.

I, William B. Beach, Clerk of the Supreme Court of said State, certify that the foregoing contains a complete and correct copy of the opinion and order of said Court in the above entitled cause.

[L. s.] In witness whereof, I hereto subscribe my name,
and affix the seal of said Court, at the city of
Indianapolis, this fifth day of January, A. D. 1855.

W. B. BEACH, C. S. C.

By FRED. KNEFLER, Dep'y.





DECISION

OF

THE SUPREME COURT

OF THE

STATE OF INDIANA,

IN RELATION TO THE SCHOOL LAW.

INDIANAPOLIS:

AUSTIN H. BROWN, STATE PRINTER.

1855.

THE

THE

THE



STATE OF INDIANA, SUPREME COURT.

NOVEMBER TERM, A. D. 1854.

Tuesday, the 16th day of January, 1855.

PRESENT THE HONORABLE SAMUEL B. GOOKINS, CH. J.—
SAMUEL E. PERKINS, ANDREW DAVISON, WIL-
LIAM Z. STUART, JUDGES.

GREENCASTLE TOWNSHIP OF PUTNAM COUNTY, AND EDWARD R. KER-
CHEVAL, COUNTY TREASURER, ETC., v. ALEXANDER BLACK, ET AL.

APPEAL from the Putnam Circuit Court.

At this time come the parties by their attorneys, and the Court being sufficiently advised of the premises, give the following opinion and judgment.

PER CURIAM.—The facts and pleadings so fully appear in the former opinion, that it is not necessary to repeat them. The case was twice elaborately argued, once on printed brief when submitted, and afterwards orally.

Judge *Hovey* who delivered the opinion of the Court on that occasion, being no longer on the bench, it is not improper to say that his position, as a distinguished member of the constitutional convention, justly imparted great weight to his opinions on questions of constitutional construction.

The petition for a rehearing respectfully reviews the positions of the Court, and ingeniously points out what are conceived to be errors in coming to the conclusions announced. To a question of such magnitude, it is natural that the public attention should be directed. The important interests involved renders it highly proper that we should carefully review our former ruling.

It is due, perhaps, for another reason. Feelings not very favorable to candid discussion have been invoked. A co-ordinate department, with what degree of taste or propriety does not become us to say, has officially questioned the correctness of the decisions in the school cases. It cannot, therefore, fail to be more satisfac-

tory to the parties, and to the public, that we re-examine the question on its merits, without much regard to the course of reasoning adopted on the former occasion, or that pursued by counsel.

In order more accurately to mark the path of inquiry, it is proposed to examine :

1. The rule of construction applicable to written constitutions.
2. The constitutional provisions on the subject of common schools, gratuitous tuition, and school tax.
3. Whether the school law is, in these respects, conformed to the constitution.

Preliminary to these inquiries, a few explanatory observations seem to be demanded.

We are fully aware that to declare an act which treats of schools (a subject closely interwoven with the interests and feelings of society), unconstitutional, is to assume the gravest responsibility. Still, when such questions are presented, they must be met. Parties urge a decision, and we have no means of escape. It is not a crisis of our seeking, but one forced upon us in the regular course of judicial duty. When such a question does arise, it is surely not the first duty of the courts to tax their ingenuity to explain away the Constitution, in order to accommodate a favorite theory. If there be any form of words which should be held sacred, it is the plain language of the fundamental law. "It is the rule and commission by which both legislators and judges are to proceed." 2 Dallas 304. The Courts dare not deal with that instrument in a "double sense." In giving it construction, they must not bend to any outside pressure, real or simulated. Such judicial delinquency would inflict infinitely more serious evils than any temporary inconvenience which may flow from adherence to the terms of the constitution.

A correct solution of the school questions has been a subject of anxious solicitude with the Court. They would gladly have received light from any legitimate source. At the instance of the judges, the cause was argued orally in addition to the printed briefs. They were deeply sensible that the construction of an instrument adopted with such unanimity by the people, because it was supposed capable of shedding its blessings and protection over all, was among the very gravest of judicial duties. Others may look at such questions through mediums tinged, and consequently perverted, with pecuniary, political, and educational considerations. Not so with the Courts. Their vision is bounded by authority; their path of inquiry hedged in with rules of judicial construction. To disturb them, is to unsettle everything. Beyond them it is seldom the courts can either safely or properly penetrate. "They must be governed by the principles of law, and not by the hardships of any particular case." When the rule of law is plain, no matter how cogent the reasoning from other sources may be, the argument from inconvenience is wholly inadmissible. The rule

must in such cases be applied without regard to what interests may thereby be built up, or what prostrated.

Men who reason on such questions, not from principles, but results, are but poorly fitted to solve constitutional difficulties. Of course, their praise or censure, for such reasons, must always be a matter of equal indifference. Strictures predicated upon consequences, besides the doubtful quality of their taste and logic, proceed upon two very grave mistakes. The one is, that the people are not sufficiently intelligent to understand the true issue; the other, that the judges can be overawed in the discharge of their public duty. And yet it would be the greatest misfortune to the people of the State, if they could be. It requires but a moment's pause to estimate the evils of a pliant judiciary, and the necessity of judicial independence. That very independence which, adhering strictly to principle, conflicts with the real or fancied interests of to-day, may be their only shield from destruction to-morrow.

Whoever looks thus to expediency only in legal questions, must often find himself in opposition to the courts. Of late it is not uncommon. Even the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the *Vincennes University v. The State of Indiana*, called forth sundry quite irreverent and characteristic denunciations against the venerable judges of that tribunal; in a few eminent instances, too, from the very men who cavil with the school cases, and for substantially the same reason.

That we have not been needlessly refining in constitutional construction, is clearly shown, we think, by the authorities. We proceed then to the first inquiry.

1. What is the rule of construction applicable to written constitutions?

Newell v. The People, 3 Selden 9, is a very important and instructive case on this subject. It is of recent date (May, 1852.) The signal ability with which it is discussed, both by counsel and the Court, makes it the leading case, embracing the modern learning on the construction of written constitutions.

The facts were these: The Constitution of the State of New York of 1846, authorized the surplus revenue of the canals to be applied in each fiscal year to their enlargement, in such manner as the Legislature should direct. The State was prohibited from contracting a debt, save for certain specified purposes, and to a limited amount (one million.) The act of 1851 assumed to authorize the issuing of certificates to the amount of nine millions of dollars, for the redemption of which the annual surplus revenues of the canals were pledged. In short, the law, instead of expending the revenues annually, each fiscal year, as they accrued, anticipated them, in order to enlarge the works morespeedily; and pledged the surplus revenue for the payment of these anticipations. And the question was, could the revenues be thus anticipated consistently with the constitution?

It was admitted on all hands that the speedy enlargement of the

canals was a matter of urgent public necessity, to accommodate the increased business. It was further plausibly urged that the surplus revenues of the canals were still set apart for their enlargement. That the manner in which they were to be applied was given unrestrictedly to the discretion of the Legislature. That this anticipation was a proper application of that fund. That the nine millions was not a debt borrowed on the credit of the *State*, but on the *credit of that fund*. And that, therefore, it was in conformity with the plan for finishing these works, prescribed by the Constitution.

But the Court held that the act contravened, among other things, the constitutional provision requiring the remainder of the canal revenues to be applied in each fiscal year, and also the provision prohibiting the State from contracting a debt.

The law has its maxims which are to be granted without argument or discourse. 1 Inst. 16. In the arguments of counsel and the opinions of the judges, in the *Newell* case, the legal maxims bearing on the construction of written constitutions are collected. Though gleaned mostly from *American* authorities, they were treated as settled beyond the reach of discussion. And well they might be, considering the sources from which they emanated, and the obvious correctness of the principles announced.

Thus it was urged in argument, and so held by the judges, that the discretion of Courts is more restricted in applying the rules of construction to a plan of government contained in a written constitution, than in the construction of statutes. And the reason is conclusive. Statutes are often hastily and unskillfully drawn, and thus need construction to make them sensible. But constitutions import the utmost discrimination in the use of language. "They are the permanent will of the people, intended for the guidance of posterity." Thus, *Marshall*, C. J., in relation to the Constitution of the United States: "The framers of the Constitution, and the people who adopted it, must be understood to have employed words in their natural sense, and to have intended what they said." *Gibbons v. Ogden*, 9 Wheat, 188.

So the dissenting opinions of *Bronson*, J., in the *People v. Purdy*, 2 Hill 31, subsequently declared in the Court of errors to be the law, and cited with marked approbation in *Newell v. The People*: "Written constitutions will soon become of little value, if their injunctions may be lightly overlooked; and the experiment of setting a boundary to power will prove a failure."

Again, in the same case, the Court of Errors in reversing the judgment of the Supreme Court, and adopting the dissenting opinion of *Bronson*, J., say: "If the Courts venture to substitute for the clear language of the instrument, their own notions of what it should have been, or was intended to be, there will be an end of written constitutions." *People v. Purdy*, 4 Hill 384. In construing the language of the Constitution, Courts have nothing to do with the argument from inconvenience. Their sole duty is to

declare, *ita lex scripta est*—thus saith the Constitution. 21 Wend. 584.

These may be regarded as well settled legal maxims, governing the construction of written constitutions. Keeping these maxims in view, let us inquire :

II. What are the constitutional provisions on the subject of common schools, gratuitous tuition, and school tax ?

The constitution enjoins on the Legislature, "to provide by law for a general and uniform system of common schools, wherein tuition shall be without charge, and equally open to all." Sect. 1, Art. 8.

The chief duty here enjoined, viz., that "tuition is to be without charge," is specially noticeable. To enable the State to discharge this duty, all the trust funds are consolidated into what is called the "common school fund," the income of which is inviolably appropriated to the support of common schools. Sections 2, 3, Art. 8. Had there been no fund provided, the power of taxation to accomplish the object would necessarily be implied.

Should the fund provided prove insufficient, the same rule applies. To supply whatever may be needed beyond the income of the common school fund, the power and duty to levy a tax are equally clear.

Common schools are thus to be established as a State institution, under the Superintendent of Public Instruction, as its official head (Sect. 8, Art. 8,) and to be supported as to *tuition* by State funds.

In the mode of levying tax, however, the State is restricted. Taxes for school purposes cannot be levied by local or special law. Sect. 22, Art. 4. They must be levied by general law, of uniform operation throughout the State. Sect. 23, Art. 4. And upon a uniform and equal rate of assessment and taxation. Sect. 1, Art. 10. These restrictions the people have deemed it expedient to impose on the Legislature. It is not our purpose to enquire into their policy. That they are part of the fundamental law, is enough for us. It becomes us to see that they are not impaired. The language is plain, clear and consistent. If these restrictions can be explained away or evaded, then "it may be set down as an established fact, that the English language is too poor to frame fundamental laws which shall limit the power of the Legislature."

We come then to the last inquiry, viz :

III. Whether the 130 section of the school law, as to the mode of levying tax and paying tuition, is in conformity to the constitution ?

We thus confine it to the single points of *tuition* and *tax*, for the sake of perspicuity. The other points of the section can hardly be said to be before us ; nor have we, consequently, examined how far they may be affected by the ruling in the *Maize* case. At all events, if the tax in this case is vicious for any purpose, it being inseparable, vitiates the whole section.

D. J. 65—2.

The school law, section 130, as to tax and tuition, provides that the voters of any township shall have power, at any general or special meeting, to *vote a tax, &c., for continuing their schools after the public funds shall have been expended, &c.*

We now deal solely with the tax as a common school fund. Keeping in mind the obligation of the State to furnish tuition free, was the tax voted by *Greencastle* township to a constitutional mode of discharging that duty? We are very clear that it was not.

That the tax so levied is a township tax, in contradiction to a State tax, needs no illustration. This distinction is recognized in the constitution. Sect. 22, Art. 4. It is a tax levied in the township by the voters, upon the property and polls of the township. It is, therefore, strictly a township tax.

How is this tax to be appropriated? The purpose is, to continue the schools in *Greencastle* township, after the public funds have been exhausted. This "continued school" either belongs to the common school system, or it is independent. If it belongs to the State system, then how is a State school supported, not by common school funds, but by township tax? It is not a State tax, levied on all the property of the State; but a specific and local tax, levied by vote for the support of that part of the common school system embraced in *Greencastle* township. Tuition is not without charge, it is not paid by the State, nor out of State or common school funds. The people of *Greencastle* township pay the tuition, over and above their proportion of the State tax for common school purposes. It is a discriminating tax on the property and polls of *Greencastle* township.

The 130th section of the law levying such a tax for such a purpose, is in direct conflict with the express terms of the constitution, and void.

But it may be said that the "continued school," after the public funds have been expended, does not belong to the common school system, but is a private school, independent of the system. The definition is accepted; and what then? It conflicts with another section of the constitution. It was formerly not uncommon to find an insurance company chartered, or attempted to be, under the modest title of a State road. To prevent such legislation, the convention adopted the 19th section, art. 4. "Every act shall embrace but one subject, and matters properly connected therewith. But if any subject shall be embraced in an act which shall not be expressed in the title, such act shall be void only for so much thereof as shall not be expressed in the title." The title of the school law is, "An act to provide for a general system of common schools and school libraries, and matters properly connected therewith." This title does not embrace independent schools; nor, if it did, are they matters properly connected therewith. The very idea of an independent school is that of a school unconnected with any system. On the hypothesis, then, that it is an independ-

ent school, it is a distinct subject matter embraced in the act, but not expressed in the title, nor properly connected with the school system. It is therefore clearly in conflict with section 19, article 4, and void.

Taking the rules of construction and the constitution on one hand, and the law on the other, the result is more strongly marked than in the *Newell* case. Thus, whether it be regarded as a tax to support the State system, or a tax to support an independent school, it is equally unconstitutional. Of this we are clearly beyond all doubt. In such a case of incompatibility between the law and the constitution, "the Court would be unworthy of its station if it could be unmindful of the high obligation which that station imposes."

Nor does this construction as to the invalidity of the law, imply any disrespect to any other department. *Newell v. The People. supra.*

The uniformity of the laws, as required by the constitution, is easily understood. That no law can be devised to operate uniformly in all respects, is quite clear. A school in the city, and in the rural districts, would be a very different thing, under any law. School houses could not be built in different localities, of the same size and material, for the same price. But there is a wide distinction between that want of uniformity incident to different circumstances, and that want of uniformity created by the law itself. When the State has raised a common school fund by uniform assessment and taxation, she has attained the contemplated uniformity in that respect. When she has distributed the fund equally to all entitled to it, she has attained uniformity in that respect; and so of everything else in which uniformity is attainable.

But when a tax is levied in one township for common school purposes, which is not a State tax, and may not be so levied on the taxable property of the State, the law itself creates the want of uniformity. Such diversity, where uniformity is attainable, is in violation of the constitution. The meaning of the instrument is plain, The burdens to support the system must be apportioned, and the funds distributed generally and uniformly to all.

Another source of confusion and cavil is the similarity of the restriction upon the levy of county and school tax, in section 22, art. 4. But it is overlooked that the State is not bound to levy a State tax to defray the county expenses. Art. 6. *She is so bound as to the tuition in her common schools. Sec. 1, art. 8.*

It is impliedly affirmed in what has been said, that the State may by tax provide public funds to any extent she thinks proper. She now levies ten cents; she may make it ten dollars on the hundred. Her power to do so is a necessary sequence.

On the subject of popular voting on laws—in this instance voting a tax—we have nothing to add to what was said in the *Maize* case. We believe the theory of such voting unsound and untenable, and the reasoning of the Court in the case of *The State of Vermont v.*

Parks, in which such voting is sought to be vindicated, seems to us wholly inconclusive. It leaves out of view the idea of a representative system as *the* system. If to that be added the restrictions of our own constitution, we think the question closed as to the policy of this State. In the case under consideration, the voters are authorized to vote a tax. It is claimed as a popular right. If that be admitted, then carry out the principle. If the voters of the township have such a right, so have the voters of the country, so have the voters of the State; and if on one species of tax, so on every other. And if on tax questions, then on all questions. The theory of our constitution is representative. The people of the townships act by trustees, or other local officers; the people of the county, by their county board; the people of the State, by the legislative, judicial, and executive departments. Thus the laws operating in counties and townships become efficient commands, and rules of civil action—not mere permissions, to be disregarded or otherwise, as the voters may choose to vote. In electing members of the General Assembly, the people are all heard upon every subject. The executive officers of the State, the counties, and the townships, carry out whatever general laws the wisdom of the Assembly has devised. Thus the people speak, but under the constitution it is through their representatives.

With singular incongruity, this very school bill, which, contrary to the constitution, confers the popular right of voting, takes away from the inhabitants, not only the control of their township school fund, but appropriates the whole fund itself. The voting is treated as the theoretical idea, the diversion of the township fund the practical illustration of local popular rights. The fund wisely donated as a permanent basis for local popular action and control in each congressional township, is blotted out. To seal the matter so that the “murder may not out,” it is even attempted to take away the private corporate powers of the inhabitants. And the Court are upbraided in high places, for upholding the constitution and the public faith against such pernicious policy.

The great difficulty seems to arise from the restrictions in the constitution. It is said, for example, that city and county taxes come under the same restrictions as local taxes for common schools. We have already alluded incidentally to this objection, in answer to the argument of counsel. In addition, we may observe, that we do not readily see how any fair enquirer could arrive at that result. It is quite certain we have not intimated anything of the kind. The constitution recognizes, in various ways, counties, county boards, cities, and other municipal corporations, as then existing institutions. Of this class is article 6; so, also, more or less directly, sections 6 and 22, art. 4; sec. 3, art. 7; sections 4, 5, 6, art. 8; sec. 3, art. 9; sec. 6, art. 10; sections 13, 14, art. 11; sec. 7, art. 15. The 3d and 4th clauses of the schedule expressly continue municipal corporations, until modified or repealed by the General Assembly. But nowhere is it enjoined or implied, that the State

shall defray the expenses of these corporations. She is bound, as before observed, to institute a system of common schools wherein tuition shall be without charge.

Yet if the provisions of the constitution were imperative on the State in regard to the expenses of municipal corporations, what could be done? If it were expressly declared, or necessarily implied, that all taxes for county and city purposes should be assessed and collected as *State* tax, it is not easy to see how the constitution could be superseded either by the Legislature or the Courts, even with the aid of the executive. It would still be the duty of all to obey, and of the courts to uphold and adhere to its plain meaning.

If the restrictions imposed be found impracticable, it belongs solely to the people to modify or change them. It is not meet that the courts should effect a change by construction and evasion. But these restrictions, being new, do not yet work smoothly. Besides, the wild latitude of former legislation being kept in view, perhaps the parties restrained are a little restive. However that may be, these restrictions were imposed deliberately, and for a purpose. They are the barriers erected by the people against the encroachment of the power they have delegated. The people will therefore be slow to remove them—leaving it to time to vindicate the wisdom and profound policy of the checks thus imposed. For these reasons the petition for a rehearing is overruled.

STATE OF INDIANA, SS:

I, William B. Beach, Clerk of the Supreme Court of said State, certify that the foregoing contains a complete and correct copy of the opinion and order of said Court, overruling the petition for rehearing in the above entitled cause.

[L. s.]

In witness whereof, I hereto subscribe my name, and affix the seal of said Court, at the city of Indianapolis, this sixteenth day of January, A. D. 1855.

W. B. BEACH, C. S. C.

By FRED. KNEFLER, *Deputy*.



REPORT

OF THE

COMMITTEE

ON

BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS,

BY MR. BROWN, CHAIRMAN.

SENATE.—LAID ON THE TABLE AND 500 COPIES ORDERED TO BE PRINTED.

INDIANAPOLIS:
AUSTIN H. BROWN, STATE PRINTER.
1855.



REPORT.

MR. PRESIDENT:

The Committee on Benevolent Institutions have visited the Indiana Hospital for the Insane, the Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, and the Institute for the Education of the Blind, and have instructed me to submit the following report in reference to the condition of those Institutions respectively:

THE INDIANA HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

The Committee are highly gratified to be able to bear their testimony in favor of the care and skill manifested in the treatment of the patients of this Institution and of the success of the officers in their efforts to add to the comfort and improve the condition of that unfortunate class of beings who are placed for relief within its walls. They have visited the grounds and buildings and are satisfied from their inspection that everything connected with the Institution is managed with care and prudence, and that it is in a condition of increasing prosperity. They cannot too highly commend it to the fostering care and liberality of the General Assembly. It stands a monument of the wise benevolence of Indiana, proving that, in her onward march to greatness, she has not turned a deaf ear to the calls of her suffering citizens.

The financial affairs of the Hospital urgently require the attention of the present General Assembly.

There will be needed to repay amounts borrowed from the Sinking Fund for the Hospital buildings, and to complete the south wing, \$31,237.11; to repay amount borrowed from the State Bank for current expenses up to October 31st, 1854, and for the same up to April 1st, 1855, \$14,333.30; to support the Hospital and to keep up ordinary repairs from April 1st, 1855, to April 1, 1856, \$30,000; for the same purposes from April 1, 1856, to April 1, 1857, \$30,000; for expenses of erection of the north wing for the year 1855,

\$25,000; for expenses of the same for the year 1856, \$30,000; for furnishing south wing when completed, \$4,000. Total needed, \$164,570.41.

The south wing will be completed by the first of April 1855, and will then be ready for the admission of patients. The Hospital will then accommodate two hundred and twenty-five patients. There are, already, on file, a great many applications for admission which are daily increasing in number. The demands for the completion of the north wing are imperative. There are already collected materials and improvements for the north wing, valued at \$4,292.50, which will be useless without the appropriations be made which are asked for above. The Committee would recommend that an appropriation be made for the purchase of a library, as reading is found to be a great auxiliary in the cure of patients. Airing courts are also required to be attached to the buildings, in which patients may seek fresh air, exercise and amusement.

The Committee offer the preceding recommendations, in all confidence that the present Legislature will continue that system of munificent benevolence which has already been productive of such incalculable benefits to the people of this State. It is an ascertained fact that insanity increases in the same ratio with the advancement of improvements, the accumulation of the luxuries of life, and the general spread of all those fanatical, religious and political principles which characterize the age. Several of the States have two, three and even four asylums for the insane. It behooves us to provide liberally for the unfortunates who are bereft of the distinguishing characteristic of humanity, reason. They are helpless themselves, but by means of the Hospital for the Insane may return to the bosom of their families, and their duties as citizens, living examples of the wisdom and benevolence of their State. Your Committee feel convinced that no parsimonious feeling will prevent the present Legislature from responding to the loud calls of suffering humanity.

THE INDIANA INSTITUTE FOR THE BLIND.

The Committee are pleased to express their gratification at the condition in which they found the Institute for the Blind. The Institution is managed by competent gentlemen, of whose skill and attention proofs were seen in the progress of the pupils, and the general good order and discipline of the establishment. It is a humane duty which the State owes to those bereft of vision, to provide them with the means of ensuring their future usefulness, and this duty is nobly fulfilled in the Indiana Institute for the Blind. The Institution has already accomplished a great deal of good and its sphere is continually increasing, while the demands on the benevolence of the State increase in proportion as its good effects are seen. Referring members to the able reports of the Superin-

tendent and Trustees for particulars, the Committee content themselves with recommending the following appropriations.

For the payment of loans from the Sinking Fund....	\$21,334 15
For salaries of resident officers	2,500 00
For current expenses for second year	15,450 00
For ordinary expenses from 1st of November, 1854, to 1st of April, 1855	4,000 00
For heating apparatus	4,000 00
For repairing drying room, laundry, cooking range, &c.,	300 00
For painting the building	1,500 00
For painting the fence	300 00
For enclosing 4 acre lot	450 00
For one double-banked organ	1,800 00
For two seven octave pianos	700 00

Total needed up to April 1, 1857..... \$67,784 14

THE INDIANA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

The Committee visited this Institution and carefully inquired into its condition and wants, and they are prepared to report that its management is such as meets their entire approbation. The educational, domestic, and financial departments are in a most prosperous and satisfactory condition, and give evidence of a high degree of skill and faithfulness on the part of those who have charge of them. The system of instruction pursued, the regimen adopted, and the discipline exercised appear admirably adapted to the development in the highest degree of which pupils are susceptible, their intellectual, moral and physical natures, and to the acquisition of correct habits and proper deportment. The trades introduced, coopering and shoemaking, are well adapted to the condition of the deaf and dumb. It is confidently believed that the department of trades will support itself, and even leave a small revenue for the State. The Committee consider it inexpedient to alter the present system of accounts, &c. They concur with the Board of Trustees that the verandas on the west front of the north and south wings should be completed as originally intended. The Committee are of decided opinion that the Institution should be lighted by gas.

The Committee recommend the following appropriations to be made:

For current expenses to April 1, 1855	\$5,000 00
For current expenses from April 1, 1851, the April 1, 1856	20,000 00
For current expenses from April 1, 1856, the April 1, 1857	20,500 00
Introduction of gas	2,500 00
For completing Verandas	2,500 00

Total needed to April 1, 1857..... \$50,500 00

The Committee do not agree with the recommendation of the Governor in his message, "that the management of the affairs of the three Benevolent Institutions be placed under the control of one set of trustees, not exceeding five in number." They find the present system under which those Institutions are managed, entirely satisfactory, and recommend that it be continued unchanged. In conclusion, the Committee congratulate the Senate on the prosperous condition of the three Benevolent Institutions, and express the confident hope that the action of the body on the foregoing recommendations will tend to increase that prosperity.

REPORT

OF

THE SECRETARY

OF THE

STATE BOARD OF COLONIZATION.

LAI D ON THE TABLE AND 300 COPIES ORDERED TO BE PRINTED.

INDIANAPOLIS:
AUSTIN H. BROWN, STATE PRINTER.
1855.



R E P O R T .

To the Hon. Speaker of the

House of Representatives :

The undersigned, Secretary of the State Board of Colonization, has the honor to present to the Legislature the following report as to the condition of the colonization fund, and the proceeds of the State Board :

The sum of five thousand dollars per year, was appropriated for colonization purposes, for the year 1852, 1853, and 1854, making fifteen thousand dollars for the whole period. In 1823, the Board appointed the American Colonization Society its agent for the payment of emigrants, and placed in its possession the sum of three thousand dollars. According to the account rendered by that society, two thousand six hundred and ninety-seven dollars and eighty-five cents of this sum has been expended in the service of the Board, leaving three hundred and two dollars and fifteen cents standing to its credit. There has been paid the Rev. James Mitchell, for services as Secretary of the Board, to August 1, 1854, eight hundred and thirteen dollars and twelve and a half cents; and from that time to the commencement of this year, there has been paid to the present secretary two hundred and fifty dollars, for the services of himself and Mr. John McKay, a colored sub-agent, in his employ. One hundred and twenty dollars and seventeen cents, paid at different times for printing reports of the Board, has been charged to this fund, instead of being placed in the general bill of the State for printing. The late secretary borrowed from the fund on his own personal responsibility, with the written consent of the members of the board the sum of two hundred and twenty-five dollars, to aid in defraying the expenses of Mr. John McKay, to Liberia, on a mission in behalf of the board. One hundred and twenty-one dollars and fifty cents of this sum has been refunded from collections made by Mr. McKay since his return, and the re-

mainder stands charged still as an expenditure of the board. Twenty dollars were paid in 1853 to two emigrants to Liberia. The whole amount thus far expended is four thousand and four dollars and sixty-four cents; leaving in the treasury of the appropriations thus far made ten thousand nine hundred and ninety-six dollars and thirty-six cents.

The board deeming it important to send an agent to Liberia to further the wishes of the Legislature in procuring a tract of land for the emigrants from this State; and also anxious to secure an agent to labor among the people of color who had visited Liberia; in November, 1853, commissioned Mr. John McKay, a man of color, and a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who had satisfactory testimonials as to good character and qualifications, to proceed to Liberia with the first expedition of emigrants from this State. After spending some time there in making investigations as to the condition of the colony, he returned to the United States in May last. The Board ordered five thousand copies of his report to be printed for general circulation. A large quantity of these, yet undisposed of, are ready for such disposal as the members of the legislature may think best to make of them; and should your honorable body consider it desirable to have Mr. McKay publicly examined as to the condition and prospects of Liberia, he shall be brought before you for that purpose.

From the 30th of May, till the 1st of August last, Mr. McKay was engaged in visiting different parts of the State for the purpose of diffusing the information he had acquired, in a personal manner, and enlisting emigrants to go to Liberia. His salary and expenses for this time were paid out of collections which he made from the friends of the cause. When the undersigned was appointed secretary, it was suggested to him by the board that it was very desirable to secure the services of McKay as a traveling agent for some time to come; and he has accordingly made an arrangement for that purpose. Two-thirds of the salary of the undersigned is devoted to his support; and any deficiency above that sum, together with his traveling expenses, will be paid out of collections which he may make. The colored people can be reached far more successfully by one of themselves, who has seen what he describes, than by any other person; and this arrangement promises much for the progress of the cause. Mr. McKay will be employed for the most part in visiting different colored settlements, and his past success affords much encouragement for the future. It is hoped he will have fifty emigrants ready by next fall. In November last fourteen emigrants from this State, embarked at Baltimore for Liberia. An aged woman with two married sons, and their families, and two unmarried daughters, went from Greencastle; and a man with his wife and two children went from Montezuma.

The general interests of the colonization cause are as flourishing as the pressure of the times will admit. Africa as the home of the free colored man, where he may stand in the true dignity of his na-

ture, and the full enjoyment of his rights, is becoming every year increasingly inviting. About six hundred emigrants have gone out from this country, the past year, and the number may be largely increased with a sufficiency of funds. The State of Indiana has been the first to engage, through the executive department of her government, in the direct prosecution of this work; and it is much to be desired that her future legislation may be so wise and liberal as to maintain her present high position.

Respectfully submitted,

THORNTON A. MILLS,

Secretary of the State Board of Colonization.



COMMUNICATION

FROM THE

AUDITOR OF STATE,

IN

REPLY TO A RESOLUTION OF THE HOUSE.

TWO HUNDRED COPIES ORDERED TO BE PRINTED.

INDIANAPOLIS:

AUSTIN H. BROWN, STATE PRINTER.

1855.

STATE OF NEW YORK

IN SENATE

JANUARY 1861

REPORT.

OFFICE OF AUDITOR OF STATE, }
Indianapolis, Feb. 15, 1855. }

HON. DAVID KILGORE, *Speaker of the*
House of Representatives :

SIR:—In compliance with the resolution of the House, “re-
quiring the Auditor of State to report the amount of bills issued,
and the amount of circulating notes of the various Banks, cancelled
since he came into office,” I would respectfully report that there
have been no bills issued by me; and that the aggregate amount of
the circulating notes of the various Free Banks, as shown by the
books of my predecessor, and as ascertained by the examining
committee of your body, was, at the time of assuming the duties
of the office,..... \$4,281,833
Notes canceled since that time, to the 13th inst., for
which bonds have been surrendered,..... 628,159

Leaving in circulation,.....	\$3,953,674
Of which of specie-paying Banks,.....	<u>1,589,255</u>

Respectfully submitted.

H. E. TALBOTT,
Auditor of State.

REPORT

OF

JOINT COMMITTEE

TO INVESTIGATE THE

CONDITION OF THE FREE BANKS.

THEIR SECURITY AND CIRCULATION.

SENATE—LAID ON THE TABLE AND ONE THOUSAND COPIES ORDERED
TO BE PRINTED.

INDIANAPOLIS:
AUSTIN H. BROWN, STATE PRINTER.
1855.

REPORT.

MR. PRESIDENT:

The committee appointed on the part of the Senate, in conjunction with a similar committee on behalf of the House of Representatives, to investigate the condition of the Free Banking System of the State, so far as the same is connected with the office of Auditor of State, beg leave to submit the following report:

Your committee, in entering upon the discharge of the duties assigned it, encountering at the outset an amount of labor, in the performance of which so much of the time of its members would have been consumed, as would materially have conflicted with prior engagements and duties in their respective houses, upon consultation deemed it advisable to employ the services of competent and experienced individuals to examine the books of the Auditor, and ascertain the amount of the circulation and securities of the several banks. With this view the joint committee waited upon Dr. E. W. H. Ellis, Dr. Jno. Hunt and Mr. J. R. Slack, gentlemen in whose experience, integrity, and candor, your committee felt assured, the Legislature and the public would have that confidence, which should be deemed an essential element in the discharge of so high and important a trust.

The two first named gentlemen—the latter finding it inconvenient to remain—addressed themselves to the investigation, and, for the better part of fifteen days, labored assiduously in the work assigned them. They have faithfully examined the books, papers, securities, and circulation of the banks as found in the Auditor's office, and, with the explanations of the Auditor and his assistants, which explanations were occasionally rendered necessary from the imperfect method or system of book-keeping adopted in the banking department, concluded their labors and returned to the com-

mittee the accompanying document, with the abstracts and tables therein contained, which comprises as brief and complete an exhibit as the records and files in the office could furnish.

In this exhibit will be found statements of the gross amount of the circulation of each bank, the amount returned and canceled, the outstanding circulation, together with the amount and kind of the collaterals deposited, the amounts and kind surrendered, and the amount and character of the securities yet remaining in possession of the Auditor.

The following securities of ninety-one banks were carefully examined, counted and handed over to the present Auditor, to-wit:

Indiana 5 per cents	\$1,820,000
Indiana $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cents	554,015
Virginia 6 per cents	1,314,000
Missouri 6 per cents	233,000
Louisiana 6 per cents	696,000
Georgia 6 per cents	31,500
Georgia 7 per cents	35,500
Kentucky 6 per cents	52,500
Ohio 6 per cents	9,000
Tennessee 5 per cents	9,000
Tennessee 6 per cents	9,000
North Carolina 6 per cents	97,000
Pennsylvania 5 per cents	81,000
Total	\$4,941,515

The coupons for January, from nearly all the coupon bonds, have been cut off, and in a few of the banks the proceeds have been invested in additional securities, but for the most part these coupons have been delivered to the proprietors of the banks.

The Indiana bonds are issued in the name of the Auditor of State for the use of the bank making the deposit; but the coupon bonds issued for the State bank, and those of other States, are payable to bearer without endorsement, consequently there is no security, in case of loss, against their transfer to, or use by other parties. This danger is further increased by the fact, that there is no register of the date or number of these bonds in the office of the Auditor of State.

In the abstracts and tables will be found the condition of each bank at the date of the examination—embracing a period between the 25th January and the 10th of February. The statements of circulation are taken wholly from the books of the Auditor, the gentlemen making the investigation having no means for ascertaining the accuracy of the contents of the books so examined. At the request of your committee, those gentlemen addressed circulars to the several banks, requesting their officers to furnish them with a statement of their original and present circulation, together with

their original and present securities, as also the disposition of the coupons surrendered; but up to the time of the conclusion of their labors in this investigation there had not been received a single answer, consequently your committee is without the information necessary to the verification of the exhibit herein made.

In some instances the books show quite an excess of security, while in others there is a small excess of circulation. In some of the former, the Auditor informs us that the proprietors of banks, in favor of which the securities largely preponderate, hold his receipts for circulation returned, of which latter nothing is made to appear on the books in his office. Among the latter, or those banks having an excess of circulation, may be mentioned the Elkhart County Bank at Goshen, which has \$1,425 more of circulation than security; the Bank of Syracuse, at Syracuse, an excess of \$2,338; the Bank of Warsaw, at Warsaw, \$1,974; while a number of others have an excess of circulation over collaterals, sums varying from fifty dollars up to six and eight hundred dollars. It will also be borne in mind, that the securities named in the abstract and tables, are estimated at their par value, including also the $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. bonds of this State. In estimating the securities of banks, and set down in this report as having an unsecured or insufficient circulation, the committee has calculated the $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cents at 55 cents to the dollar, that being the average rate at which they were deposited. In several instances, too, it will be seen that parties returning paper for cancellation have been permitted to withdraw a greater amount of security; yet it is but just to the Auditor to add that this has only occurred, so far as the committee has examined into the facts, in those cases where the collaterals deposited have largely exceeded the paper issued.

In one instance, as will be seen by reference to the accompanying abstracts, paper to the amount of \$12,103 was issued to the Merchants' Bank at Springfield without any legitimate security, six thousand of which have been retired and canceled; but the Merchants' Bank at Lafayette has a surplus of Indiana 5 per cent. bonds which, it is said, is designed to cover the outstanding circulation of \$6,103 of the Merchants' Bank of Springfield.

The committee would also call the attention of the Legislature to the present mode of returning and canceling the notes issued, which, from its great looseness, is exceedingly hazardous to both banker and the public, and, in the opinion of your committee, requires immediate attention, as also additional safeguards to be imposed by the Legislature, Auditor, or both.

Another source of complaint, to which, doubtless, much of the impaired confidence of the public in the system may, or might very appropriately, be assigned, has been the practice of surrendering the most valuable securities, while those of less value have been left for the redemption of the outstanding circulation. It is for the General Assembly to decide whether this preference shall continue to be given to those who are most prompt in enforcing

their demands, to the banker who avails himself of the voluntary suspension of his bank, and the general panic thereby created among the holders of its bills, to purchase his notes at a depreciated rate, or by positive enactments, prohibit the practice, and thus protect the innocent holders of bank paper, who, relying alone upon the integrity of the law for that security which the welfare of the most humble citizen is entitled to, may have neglected or been unable to acquire that information so familiar to the banker and broker, and so indispensable to the protection of all from individual loss.

The abstracts furnish us with the following totals :

Total amount of circulation issued.....	\$9,502,330
Total circulation retired and canceled	4,920,497
Balance circulation outstanding.....	4,581,833
Total securities at their par value.....	4,941,515

Respectfully submitted.

JNO. R. CRAVENS,

Chairman of Senate Committee.

R. N. HUDSON,

Chairman of House Committee.

*ABSTRACT of the condition of the several Free Banks of Indiana
on the 25th day of January, 1855.*

BANK OF CONNERSVILLE AT CONNERSVILLE.

Total amount of circulation.....	\$834,880 00
Amounting of circulation returned and canceled.	562,998 00
Balance outstanding.....	<u>\$271,882 00</u>

STOCK ACCOUNT.

Stock Originally Deposited.

Indiana 5 per cents.....	\$659,000 00
Indiana 2½ per cents.....	195 00
Ohio 6 per cents.....	52,000 00
	<u>\$712,195 00</u>

Stocks Surrendered.

Indiana 5 per cents.....	364,500 00
Indiana 2½ per cents.....	195 00
Ohio 6 per cents.....	52,000 00
	<u>-</u>

Balance of Stocks on Hand.

Consisting of Indian 5 per cents.....	294,200 00
Total	<u>\$711,185 00</u>

STATE STOCK BANK OF INDIANA AT PERU.

Total amount of circulation.....	\$200,320 00
Circulation returned and canceled.....	109,195 00
Balance outstanding.....	<u>170,900 00</u>

STOCK DEPOSITED.

Stocks Deposited.

Indiana 5 per cents.....	170,900 00
Indiana 2½ per cents.....	54,002 00
	<u>\$214,092 00</u>

Stocks Surrendered.

Indiana 5 per cents.....	78,600 00
Indiana $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cents.....	54,002 00
	<hr/>
	\$132,602 00

Balance of Stocks on hands.

Consisting of Indiana 5 per cents.	\$92,300 00
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GOVERNMENT STOCK BANK AT LAFAYETTE.

Total amount of circulation	\$94,460 00
Circulation returned and canceled	77,260 00
	<hr/>
Balance outstanding.....	17,300 00

STOCK ACCOUNT.

Stocks Deposited.

Indiana 5 per cents.....	50,000 00
Missouri 6 per cents.	40,009 00
	<hr/>
	90,000 00

Stocks Surrendered.

Indiana 5 per cents.....	30,500 00
Missouri 6 per cents.	40,000 90
	<hr/>
	70,500 00

Balance of Stocks on hand.

Consisting of Indiana 5 per cents.....	\$19,500 00
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MERCHANTS' BANK AT LAFAYETTE.

Total amount of circulation.....	\$50,000 00
Circulation returned and canceled	33,323 00
	<hr/>
Balance outstanding.....	16,677 00

STOCK ACCOUNT.

Stocks Deposited.

Indiana 5 per cents.....	50,000 00
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Stocks Surrendered.

Indiana 5 per cents.....	24,500 00
	<hr/>
	25,500 00

Balance of Stocks on hand,

Consisting of Indiana 5 per cents.....	\$25,500 00
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This amount of stocks deposited is also designed to cover an outstanding circulation of \$6,103 of the Merchants' Bank of Springfield, the proprietors being the same.

MERCHANTS' BANK AT SPRINGFIELD.

Total amount of circulation.....	\$12,103 00
Circulation returned and canceled.....	6,000 00
	<hr/>
Balance outstanding.....	\$6,103 00

NOTE.—For statement of securities see Merchants' Bank of Lafayette.

PRAIRIE CITY BANK AT TERRE HAUTE.

Total amount of circulation.....	\$211,672 00
Circulation returned and canceled.....	101,691 00
	<hr/>
Balance outstanding.....	109,981 00

STOCK ACCOUNT.

Stocks Deposited.

Tennessee 6 per cents.....	6,000 00
Indiana 5 per cents.....	189,000 00
Indiana 2½ per cents.....	10,000 00
	<hr/>
	205,000 00

Stocks Surrendered.

Tennessee 6 per cents.....	6,000 00
Indiana 5 per cents.....	64,000 00
Indiana 2½ per cents.....	10,000 00
	<hr/>
	80,000 00

Balance of Stocks on hand.

Consisting of Indiana 5 per cents.....	\$125,000 00
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SOUTHERN BANK OF INDIANA AT TERRE HAUTE.

Total amount of circulation.....	\$182,550 00
Circulation returned and canceled.....	82,550 00
	<hr/>
Balance outstanding.....	100,000 00

STOCK ACCOUNT.

Stocks Deposited.

Indiana 5 per cents.....	61,000 00
Virginia 6 per cents.....	50,000 00
Missouri 6 per cents.....	21,000 00
Michigan 6 per cents.....	46,000 00
	<hr/>
	178,000 00

Stocks Surrendered.

Indiana 5 per cents.....	4,000 00
Virginia 6 per cents.....	25,000 00
Missouri 6 per cents.....	3,000 00
Michigan 6 per cents.....	46,000 00
	<hr/>
	78,000 00

Balance of Stocks on hand as follows:

Indiana 5 per cents.....	47,000 00
Indiana bank bonds, 5 per cents.....	10,000 00
Virginia 6 per cents.....	25,000 00
Missouri 6 per cents.....	18,000 00
	<hr/>
Total.....	\$100,000 00

WABASH VALLEY BANK AT LOGANSFORT.

Total amount of circulation.....	\$208,110 00
Circulation returned and canceled.....	81,498 00
	<hr/>
Balance outstanding.....	\$126,612 00

STOCK ACCOUNT.

Stocks Deposited.

Indiana 5 per cents.....	10,000 00
Louisiana 6 per cents.....	70,000 00
Virginia 6 per cents.....	50,000 00
Indiana 2½ per cents.....	142,026 00
Tennessee 6 per cents.....	2,000 00
	<hr/>
	274,026 00

Stocks Surrendered, to-wit:

Indiana 2½ per cents.....	25,558 00
Louisiana 6 per cents.....	18,000 00
Virginia 6 per cents.....	50,000 00
Tennessee 6 per cents.....	2,000 00
	<hr/>
	95,558 00

Balance of Stocks on hand, to-wit:

Indiana 5 per cents.....	10,000 00
Indiana 2½ per cents.....	116,468 00
Louisiana 6 per cents.....	52,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$178,468 00

STATE STOCK BANK AT LOGANSFORT.

Total amount of circulation.....	\$214,086 00
Circulation returned and canceled.....	180,474 00
	<hr/>
Balance outstanding.....	\$33,612 00

STOCK ACCOUNT.

Stocks Deposited.

Indiana 5 per cents.....	243,000 00
Michigan 6 per cents.....	53,000 00
Pennsylvania 5 per cents.....	13,500 00
	<hr/>
	309,500 00

Stocks Returned.

Indiana 5 per cents.....	208,000 00
Michigan 6 per cents.....	53,000 00
Pennsylvania 5 per cents.....	13,500 00
	<hr/>
	274,500 00

Balance of Stocks on hand.

Consisting of Indiana 5 per cents.....	\$35,000 00
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GRAMERCY BANK AT LAFAYETTE.

Total amount of circulation.....	\$108,834 00
Circulation returned and canceled.....	62,949 00
	<hr/>
Balance outstanding.....	45,885 00

STOCK ACCOUNT.

Stocks Deposited.

Indiana 5 per cents.....	95,500 00
Virginia 6 per cents.....	20,000 00
Louisiana 6 per cents.....	20,000 00
Missouri 6 per cents.....	10,000 00
Georgia 6 per cents.....	1,500 00
	<hr/>
	147,000 00

Stocks Returned.

Indiana 5 per cents.....	80,000 00
Virginia 6 per cents.....	10,000 00
Louisiana 6 per cents.....	10,000 00
	<hr/>
	100,000 00

Balance of Stocks on hand, to-wit :

Indiana 5 per cents.....	15,500 00
Georgia 6 per cents.....	1,500 00
Virginia 6 per cents.....	10,000 00
Missouri 6 per cents.....	10,000 00
Louisiana 6 per cents.....	10,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$47,000 00

INDIANA STOCK BANK AT LAPORTE.

Total amount of circulation.....	\$105,350 00
Circulation returned and canceled.....	44,955 00
	<hr/>
Balance outstanding.....	\$60,395 00

STOCK ACCOUNT.

Stocks Deposited.

Indiana 5 per cents.....	74,000 00
Michigan 6 per cents.....	26,156 00
	<hr/>
	\$100,156 00

Stocks Surrendered.

Indiana 5 per cents.....	9,000 00
Michigan 6 per cents.....	26,156 00
	<hr/>
	\$35,156 00

Balance of Stocks on hand.

Consisting of Indiana 5 per cents.....	\$65,000 00
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PLYMOUTH BANK AT PLYMOUTH.

Total amount of circulation.....	\$59,148 00
Circulation returned and canceled.....	27,414 00
	<hr/>
Balance outstanding.....	\$31,734 00

STOCK ACCOUNT.

Stocks Deposited.

Indiana 5 per cents.....	53,000 00
Virginia 6 per cents.....	2,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$55,000 00

Stocks Surrendered,

Indiana 5 per cents.....	16,000 00
Virginia 6 per cents.....	2,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$18,000 00

Balance of Stocks on hand.

Consisting of Indiana 5 per cents.....	\$37,000 00
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DROVERS' BANK AT ROME.

Total amount of circulation.....	\$52,821 00
Circulation returned and canceled.....	20,022 00
	<hr/>
Balance outstanding.....	32,799 00

STOCK ACCOUNT.

Stocks Deposited.

Indiana 5 per cents.....	50,000 00
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Stocks Surrendered.

Indiana 5 per cents.....	17,000 00
	<hr/>
Balance of stocks on hand.....	\$33,000 00

PUBLIC STOCK BANK AT NEWPORT.

Total amount of circulation.....	\$135,612 00
Circulation returned and canceled.....	103,804 00
	<hr/>
Balance outstanding.....	31,808 00

STOCK ACCOUNT.

Stocks Deposited.

Indiana 5 per cents.....	133,000 00
Indiana 2½ per cents.....	13,180 00
Virginia 6 per cents.....	28,000 00
	<hr/>
	174,180 00

Stocks Surrendered.

Indiana 5 per cents.....	101,000 00
Indiana 2½ per cents.....	13,180 00
Virginia 6 per cents.....	28,000 00
	<hr/>
	142,180 00

Balance of Stocks on hand.

Consisting of Indiana 5 per cents.....	\$32,000 00
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BANK OF NORTH AMERICA AT NEWPORT.

Total amount of circulation.....	\$64,610 00
Circulation returned and canceled.....	21,900 00
	<hr/>
Balance outstanding.....	42,710 00

STOCK ACCOUNT.

Stocks Deposited.

Indiana 5 per cents.....	60,000 00
Stocks surrendered.....	17,000 00
	<hr/>
Balance of Stocks on hand.....	\$43,000 00

STATE STOCK SECURITY BANK AT NEWPORT.

Total amount of circulation.....	\$106,218 00
Circulation returned and canceled.....	85,468 00
	<hr/>
Balance outstanding.....	20,750 00

STOCK ACCOUNT.

Stocks Deposited.

Indiana 5 per cents.....	90,000 00
Virginia 6 per cents.....	58,000 00
Pennsylvania 5 per cents.....	26,000 00
Louisiana 6 per cents.....	2,000 00
Missouri 6 per cents.....	10,000 00

 \$186,000 00
Stocks Surrendered.

Indiana 5 per cents.....	55,000 00
Virginia 6 per cents.....	58,000 00
Pennsylvania 5 per cents.....	26,000 00
Louisiana 6 per cents.....	2,000 00
Missouri 6 per cents.....	10,000 00

 \$151,000 00
Balance of Stocks on hand.

Consisting of Indiana 5 per cents..... \$35,000 00*

*All in one Bond.

TRADERS' BANK AT INDIANAPOLIS.

Total amount of circulation returned.....	\$137,566 00
Circulation returned and canceled.....	118,077 00
Balance outstanding.....	19,489 00

STOCK ACCOUNT.

Stocks Deposited.

Indiana 5 per cents.....	50,000 00
Indiana 2½ per cents.....	202,977 50
Georgia 6 per cents.....	25,000 00

 277,977 50
Stocks Surrendered.

Indiana 5 per cents.....	50,000 00
indiana 2½ per cents.....	165,977 50

 215,977 50

Balance of Stocks on hand, to-wit :

Indiana 2½ per cents.....	37,000 00
Georgia 6 per cents.....	500 00
Total.....	<u>\$37,500 00</u>

WESTERN BANK, AT PLYMOUTH.

Total amount of circulation.....	\$100,374 00
Circulation returned and canceled.....	<u>41,975 00</u>
Balance outstanding.....	\$58,399 00

STOCK ACCOUNT.

Stocks Deposited.

Indiana 5 per cents.....	50,000 00
Virginia 6 per cents.....	50,000 00
	<u>\$100,000 00</u>

Stocks Surrendered.

Indiana 5 per cents.....	3,000 00
Virginia 6 per cents.....	38,000 00
	<u>41,000 00</u>

Balance of Stocks on hand, to-wit :

Indiana 5 per cents.....	47,000 00
Virginia 6 per cents.....	12,000 00
Total.....	<u>\$59,000 00</u>

CANAL BANK, AT EVANSVILLE.

Total amount of circulation.....	\$70,000 00
Circulation returned and canceled.....	<u>20,000 00</u>
Balance outstanding.....	50,000 00

STOCK ACCOUNT.

Stocks Deposited.

Indiana 5 per cents.....	50,000 00
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Missouri 6 per cents.....	20,000 00
Total.....	<u>70,000 00</u>

Stocks Surrendered.

Missouri 6 per cents	\$20,000 00
Balance of Stocks on hand, consisting of Indiana 5 per cents.	<u>50,000 00</u>

FAYETTE COUNTY BANK, AT CONNERSVILLE.

Total amount of circulation	\$81,251 00
Circulation returned and canceled.....	<u>33,251 00</u>

STOCK ACCOUNT.

Stocks Deposited.

Indiana 5 per cents.....	3,750 00
Indiana 2½ per cents.....	5,000 00
Virginia 6 per cents	73,000 00
Kentucky 6 per cents.....	<u>2,000 00</u>
Total	<u>83,750 00</u>

Stocks Surrendered.

Indiana 5 per cents	3,750 00
Indiana 2½ per cents	5,000 00
Virginia 6 per cents	25,000 00
Kentucky 6 per cents	<u>2,000 00</u>
	35,750 00
Balance of stocks on hand, consisting of Virginia 6 per cents.....	<u>\$48,000 00</u>

NORTHERN INDIANA BANK, AT LOGANSPORT.

Total amount of circulation	\$100,002 00
Circulation returned and canceled	<u>41,100 00</u>
Balance outstanding	<u>58,902 00</u>

STOCK ACCOUNT.

Stocks Deposited.

Indiana 5 per cents	95,000 00
Missouri 6 per cents	5,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$100,000 00

Stocks Surrendered.

Indiana 5 per cents	36,000 00
Missouri 6 per cents	5,000 00
	<hr/>
	41,000 00
Balance of stocks on hand, consisting of Indiana 5 per cents.	\$59,000 00

NEW YORK STOCK BANK AT VINCENNES.

Total amount of circulation	\$110,000 00
Circulation returned and canceled	70,000 00
	<hr/>
Balance outstanding	49,000 00

STOCK ACCOUNT.

Virginia 6 per cents	100,000 00
Stocks surrendered	51,000 00
	<hr/>
Stocks on hand, Virginia sixes	\$49,000 00

THE BANK OF INDIANA, AT MICHIGAN CITY.

Total amount of circulation	\$49,998 00
No circulation returned.	

STOCK ACCOUNT.

Stocks Deposited.

Indiana 5 per cents	25,000 00
Missouri 6 per cents	25,000 00
	<hr/>
Total stocks on hand	\$50,000 00

ELKHART COUNTY BANK, AT GOSHEN.

Total amount of circulation	\$367,500 00
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Circulation returned and canceled.....	234,075 00
Balance outstanding	133,425 00

STOCK ACCOUNT.

Stocks Deposited.

Indiana 2½ per cents	50,000 00
North Carolina 6 per cents	85,000 00
Virginia 6 per cents	132,000 00
Louisiana 6 per cents	78,000 00
Total.....	345,000 00

Stocks Surrendered.

North Carolina 6 per cents.....	68,000 00
Virginia 6 per cents.....	93,000 00
Louisiana 6 per cents.....	29,000 00
Total.....	190,000 00

Balance of Stocks on hand, to-wit:

Indiana 2½ per cents.....	50,000 00
North Carolina 6 per cents	17,000 00
Virginia 6 per cents	39,000 00
Louisiana 6 per cents.....	49,000 00
Total.....	\$155,000 00

STEUBEN COUNTY BANK, AT ANGOLA.

Total amount of circulation.....	\$125,488 00
Circulation returned and canceled.....	84,150 00
Balance outstanding	68,338 00

STOCK ACCOUNT.

Stocks Deposited.

Indiana 5 per cents.....	5,000 00
Indiana 2½ per cents.....	50,000 00
Missouri 6 per cents	20,000 00
Louisiana 6 per cents	100,500 00
Total.....	\$175,500 00

Stocks Surrendered.

Missouri 6 per cents.	20,000 00
Louisiana 6 per cents.	63,500 00
Total.	<hr/> 83,500 00

Balance of Stocks on hand, to-wit:

Indiana 5 per cents.	5,000 00
Indiana 2½ per cents.	50,000 00
Louisiana 6 per cents.	37,000 00
Total.	<hr/> \$92,000 00

CRESCENT CITY BANK AT EVANSVILLE.

Total amount of circulation.	\$77,090 00
Circulation returned and canceled.	10,000 00
Balance outstanding.	<hr/> 67,090 00

STOCK ACCOUNT.

Stocks Deposited.

Indiana 5 per cents.	74,600 00
Kentucky 6 per cents.	2,500 00
Total.	<hr/> 77,100 00

Stocks surrendered.

Indiana 5 per cents.	7,000 00
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Balance of Stocks on hand, to-wit:

Kentucky 6 per cents.	2,500 00
Indiana 5 per cents.	67,600 00
Total.	<hr/> \$70,100 00

INDIANA BANK AT MADISON.

Total amount of circulation.	\$68,400 00
Circulation returned and canceled.	13,100 00
Balance outstanding.	<hr/> 55,300 00

STOCK ACCOUNT.

Stocks Deposited.

Indiana 5 per cents	500 00
Indiana 2½ per cents	57,855 00
California 7 per cents	10,000 00
Missouri 6 per cents	35,000 00
Total	<hr/> 103,355 00

Stocks surrendered.

Indiana 2½ per cents	23,777 50
California 7 per cents	10,000 00
Total	<hr/> 33,777 50

Balance of Stocks on hand, to-wit :

Indiana 5 per cents	500 00
Indiana 2½ per cents	33,077 50
Virginia 7 per cents	2,000 00
Missouri 6 per cents	35,000 00
Total	<hr/> \$70,577 50

CENTRAL BANK AT INDIANAPOLIS.

Total amount of circulation	\$323,000 00
Circulation returned and canceled	271,000 00
Balance outstanding	<hr/> 52,000 00

STOCK ACCOUNT.

Stocks Deposited.

Virginia 6 per cents	295,000 00
Stocks surrendered	243,000 00
Balance on hand, Virginia 6 per cents	<hr/> \$52,000 00

BANK OF ALBANY AT NEW ALBANY.

Total amount of circulation.....	\$86,073 00
Circulation returned and canceled.....	69,138 00
Balance outstanding.....	<u>16,935 00</u>

STOCK ACCOUNT.

Stocks Deposited.

Indiana 5 per cents.....	25,000 00
Indiana 2½ per cents.....	144,149 50
Virginia 6 per cents.....	50,000 00
	<u>219,649 50</u>

Stocks Surrendered.

Indiana 5 per cents.....	8,500 00
Indiana 2½ per cents.....	144,149 50
Virginia 6 per cents.....	50,000 00
Total.....	<u>202,649 50</u>

Balance of Stocks on hand.

Consisting of Indiana 5 per cents.....	\$17,000 00
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STATE STOCK BANK AT JAMESTOWN.

Total amount of circulation.....	\$369,700 00
Circulation returned and canceled...	240,105 00
Balance outstanding.....	<u>129,595 00</u>

STOCK ACCOUNT.

Stocks Deposited.

Indiana 5 per cents.....	53,500 00
Virginia 6 per cents.....	165,000 00
Missouri 6 per cents.....	40,000 00
North Carolina 6 per cents.....	50,000 00
Ohio 6 per cents.....	38,500 00
Total.....	<u>347,000 00</u>

Stocks Surrendered.

Indiana 5 per cents.....	1,000 00
Missouri 6 per cents.....	29,000 00
Virginia 6 per cents.....	99,000 00
North Carolina 6 per cents.....	50,000 00
Ohio 6 per cents.....	38,500 00
Total.....	217,500 00

Balance of Stocks on hand, to-wit :

Indiana 5 per cents.....	52,500 00
Missouri 6 per cents.....	11,000 00
Virginia 6 per cents.....	66,000 00
Total.....	\$129,500 00

BANK OF COVINGTON AT COVINGTON.

Total amount of circulation.....	\$154,999 00
Circulation returned and canceled.....	71,611 00
Balance outstanding.....	83,388 00

STOCK ACCOUNT.

Stocks Deposited.

Indiana 5 per cents.....	5,000 00
Virginia 6 per cents.....	50,000 00
Louisiana 6 per cents.....	105,000 00
Total.....	160,000 00

Stocks Surrendered.

Indiana 5 per cents.....	5,000 00
Virginia 6 per cents.....	50,000 00
Louisiana 6 per cents.....	44,500 00
Total.....	99,500 00

Bonds on hand, to-wit :

Louisiana 6 per cents.....	60,500 00
Virginia 6 per cents.....	23,000 00
Total.....	\$83,500 00

GREAT WESTERN BANK AT TERRE HAUTE.

Total amount of circulation.....	\$139,900 00
Circulation returned and canceled.....	89,109 00
Balance outstanding.....	50,791 00

STOCK ACCOUNT.

Stocks Deposited.

Virginia 6 per cents.....	139,000 00
Stocks surrendered.....	89,000 00
Balance on hand, Virginia 6 per cents....	\$50,000 00

NOTE.—Auditor Dunn says, “The securities of this Bank are more than covered by past interest due in my hands.”

BANK OF ROCHESTER AT ROCHESTER.

Total amount of circulation.....	\$170,001 00
Circulation returned and canceled.....	71,645 00
Balance outstanding ..	98,356 00

STOCK ACCOUNT.

Stocks Deposited.

Missouri 6 per cents.....	83,000 00
Virginia 6 per cents.....	37,000 00
Louisiana 6 per cents.....	60,000 00
Tennessee 6 per cents.....	5,000 00
Ohio 6 per cents.....	5,145 00
North Carolina 6 per cents.....	1,000 00
Total.....	191,145 00

Stocks Surrendered.

Virginia 6 per cents.....	30,000 00
Ohio 6 per cents.....	1,145 00
Louisiana 6 per cents.....	17,000 00
Missouri 6 per cents.....	38,000 00
Tennessee 6 per cents.....	5,000 00
North Carolina 6 per cents.....	1,000 00
Total.....	92,145 00

Bonds on hand, to-wit :

Virginia 6 per cents.....	7,000 00
Ohio 6 per cents.....	4,000 00
Indiana 5 per cents.....	1,500 00
Louisiana 6 per cents.....	43,000 00
Missouri 6 per cents.....	45,000 00
Total.....	<u>\$100,500 00</u>

NEW YORK AND VIRGINIA STATE STOCK BANK AT
EVANSVILLE.

Total amount of circulation.....	236,977 00
Circulation returned and canceled.....	185,023 00
Balance outstanding.....	<u>51,954 00</u>

STOCK ACCOUNT.

Stocks Deposited.

Virginia 6 per cents.....	225,000 00
Kentucky 6 per cents.....	14,000 00
Georgia 6 per cents.....	1,500 00
Total.....	<u>240,500 00</u>

Stocks Surrendered.

Kentucky 6 per cents.....	14,000 00
Georgia 6 per cents.....	1,500 00
Virginia 6 per cents.....	172,000 00
Total.....	<u>187,500 00</u>

Stocks on hand as follows, to-wit :

Virginia 6 per cents.....	\$53,000 00
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BANK OF RENSSELAER AT RENSSELAER.

Total amount of circulation.....	\$114,000 00
Circulation returned and canceled.....	53,447 00
Balance outstanding.....	<u>60,553 00</u>

STOCK ACCOUNT.

Stocks Deposited.

Pennsylvania 5 per cents.....	74,000 00
Louisiana 6 per cents.....	71,000 00
Total.....	<u>145,000 00</u>

Stocks Surrendered.

Pennsylvania 5 per cents.....	74,000 00
Louisiana 6 per cents.....	10,500 00
Total.....	<u>84,500 00</u>

Stocks on hand.

Consisting of Louisiana 6 per cents.....	\$60,500 00
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WAYNE BANK AT LOGANSFORT.

Total amount of circulation.....	\$127,760 00
Circulation returned and canceled.....	74,940 00
Balance outstanding.....	<u>52,820 00</u>

STOCK ACCOUNT.

Stocks Deposited.

Virginia 6 per cents.....	110,000 00
Ohio 6 per cents.....	42,183 06
	<u>152,183 06</u>

Stocks Surrendered.

Ohio 6 per cents.....	37,183 06
Virginia 6 per cents.....	62,000 00
Total.....	<u>99,183 06</u>

Balance of Stocks on hand, to-wit:

Ohio 6 per cents.....	5,000 00
Virginia 6 per cents.....	48,500 00
Total.....	<u>\$53,500 00</u>

BROOKVILLE BANK AT BROOKVILLE.

Total amount of circulation.....	\$95,039 00
Circulation returned and canceled.....	52,038 00
Balance outstanding.....	<u>43,001 00</u>

STOCK ACCOUNT.

Stocks Deposited.

Indiana 5 per cents.....	40,000 00
Virginia 6 per cents.....	50,000 00
Total.....	<u>90,000 00</u>

Stocks Surrendered.

Indiana 5 per cents.....	25,000 00
Virginia 6 per cents.....	22,000 00
Total.....	<u>47,000 00</u>

Balance of Stocks on hand, to-wit :

Indiana 5 per cents.....	15,000 00
Virginia 6 per cents.....	28,000 00
Total.....	<u>\$43,000 00</u>

BANK OF ATTICA AT ATTICA.

Total amount of circulation.....	\$149,980 00
Circulation returned and canceled.....	57,390 00
Balance outstanding.....	<u>92,590 00</u>

STOCK ACCOUNT.

Stocks Deposited.

Indiana 5 per cents.....	153,200 00
Indiana 2½ per cents.....	22,140 00
Total.....	<u>\$175,340 00</u>

Stocks Surrendered.

Indiana 5 per cents.....	57,400 00
Indiana 2½ per cents.....	22,140 00
Total.....	<u>79,540 00</u>

Stocks on hand as follows, to wit :

Indiana 5 per cents.....	\$95,800 00
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DELAWARE COUNTY BANK AT MUNCIE.

Total amount of circulation.....	\$90,003 00
Circulation returned and canceled.....	49,153 00
Balance outstanding.....	<u>40,850 00</u>

STOCK ACCOUNT.

Stocks Deposited.

Virginia 6 per cents.....	90,000 00
Stocks surrendered.....	49,000 00
Stocks on hand, Virginia 6 per cents.....	<u>\$41,000 00</u>

BANK OF GOSHEN AT GOSHEN.

Total amount of circulation.....	\$110,500 00
Circulation returned and canceled.....	56,176 00
Balance outstanding.....	<u>54,324 00</u>

STOCK ACCOUNT.

Stocks Deposited.

Indiana 5 per cents.....	35,000 00
Indiana 2½ per cents.....	30,000 00
Lousiana 6 per cents.....	63,000 00
Tennessee 5 per cents.....	11,000 00
Pennsylvania 5 per cents.....	10,000 00
Total.....	<u>149,000 00</u>

Stocks Surrendered.

Indiana 5 per cents.....	24,000 00
Louisiana 6 per cents.....	45,000 00
Tennessee 5 per cents.....	2,000 00
Pennsylvania 5 per cents.....	10,000 00
Total.....	81,000 00

Stocks on hand as follows, to-wit :

Indiana 5 per cents.....	11,000 00
Indiana 2½ per cents.....	30,000 00
Tennessee 5 per cents.....	9,000 00
Louisiana 6 per cents.....	18,000 00
Total.....	\$68,000 00

LAGRANGE BANK AT LIMA.

Total amount of circulation..... \$57,122 00

No circulation returned.

STOCK ACCOUNT.

Stocks Deposited.

Indiana 5 per cents.....	1,000 00
Indiana 2½ per cents.....	22,050 00
Tennessee 6 per cents.....	5,000 00
Kentucky 6 per cents.....	13,000 00
North Carolina 6 per cents.....	5,000 00
Louisiana 6 per cents.....	21,000 00
Total.....	\$67,050 00

No stocks surrendered.

HOOSIER BANK AT LOGANSFORT.

Total amount of circulation..... \$49,985 00

No circulation returned.

STOCK ACCOUNT.

Stocks Deposited.

Louisiana 6 per cents.....	34,000 00
Missouri 6 per cents.....	16,000 00
	<hr/>
Stocks on hand.....	\$50,000 00

BANK OF SYRACUSE AT SYRACUSE.

Total amount of circulation.....	\$48,000 00
Circulation returned and canceled.....	10,607 00
	<hr/>
Balance outstanding	\$37,393 00

STOCK ACCOUNT.

Stocks Deposited.

Indiana 5 per cents.....	8,000 00
Indiana 2½ per cents.....	60,100 00
	<hr/>
Total.....	68,100 00

Stocks Surrendered.

Indiana 5 per cents.....	6,000,00
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Balance of Stocks on hand.

Indiana 5 per cents.....	2,000 00
Indiana 2½ per cents.....	60,100 00
	<hr/>
Total.....	\$62,100 00

NORTH WESTERN BANK AT BLOOMFIELD.

Total amount of circulation.....	\$300,000 00
Notes returned and canceled.....	176,500 00
	<hr/>
Balance outstanding	123,500 00

STOCK ACCOUNT.

Stocks Deposited.

Virginia 6 per cents.....	309,000 00
Missouri 6 per cents.....	50,000 00
Total.....	359,000 00

Stocks Surrendered.

Virginia 6 per cents.....	217,000 00
Missouri 6 per cents.....	16,000 00
Total.....	\$233,500 00

Balance of Stocks on hand, to-wit :

Virginia 6 per cents.....	91,500 00
Missouri 6 per cents.....	34,000 00
Total.....	\$125,500 00

BANK OF AMERICA AT MOROCCO.

Total amount of circulation.....	\$49,998 00
Circulation returned and canceled.....	11,000 00
Balance outstanding.....	\$38,998 00

STOCK ACCOUNT.

Stocks Deposited.

Indiana 5 per cents.....	50,000 00
Pennsylvania 5 per cents.....	44,000 00
Total.....	\$94,000 00

Stocks surrendered.

Pennsylvania 5 per cents.....	44,000 00
Indiana 5 per cents.....	9,000 00
Total.....	53,000 00

Balance of Stocks on hand, to-wit :

Indiana 5 per cents.....	41,000 00
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BANK OF FORT WAYNE, AT FORT WAYNE.

Total amount of circulation.....	\$149,985 00
Notes returned and canceled.....	86,010 00
	<hr/>
Balance outstanding	63,975 00

STOCK ACCOUNT.

Stocks Deposited.

Virginia 6 per cents.....	127,000 00
Tennessee 6 per cents.....	1,000 00
California 7 per cents.....	4,000 00
Indiana 2½ per cents.....	35,770 00
	<hr/>
Total	167,770 00

Stocks surrendered.

Virginia 6 per cents.....	63,000 00
Indiana 2½ per cents.....	35,770 00
California 7 per cents.....	4,000 00
	<hr/>
Total.....	102,770 00

Balance of Stocks on hand, to-wit :

Tennessee 6 per cents.....	1,000 00
Virginia 6 per cents.....	64,000 00
	<hr/>
Total	\$65,000 00

BANK OF ELKHART, AT ELKHART.

Total amount of circulation.....	\$40,398 00
None returned.	

STOCK ACCOUNT.

Stocks Deposited.

Indiana 5 per cents.....	\$30,500 00
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ATLANTIC BANK, AT JACKSON.

Total amount of circulation.....	\$19,806 00
Amount of circulation returned and canceled	6,000 00
Balance outstanding	<u>13,806 00</u>

STOCK ACCOUNT.

Stocks Deposited.

Indiana $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cents.....	23,859 50
Virginia 6 per cents.....	5,000 00
	<u>28,859 50</u>

Stocks Surrendered.

Virginia 6 per cents	5,000 00
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Balance of Stocks on hand.

Indiana $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cents.....	\$23,859 50
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WABASH RIVER BANK, AT NEWVILLE.

Total amount of circulation	\$120,000 00
Notes returned and canceled.....	51,000 00
Balance outstanding	<u>69,000 00</u>

STOCK ACCOUNT.

Stocks Deposited.

Virginia 6 per cents.....	120,000 00
Stocks surrendered.....	51,000 00

Bonds on hands.

Virginia 6 per cents.....	69,000 00
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CAMBRIDGE CITY BANK, AT CAMBRIDGE CITY.

Total amount of circulation.....	\$30,000 00
None returned.	

STOCK ACCOUNT.

Stocks Deposited.

Indiana 5 per cents.....	30,000 00
None surrendered.	

BANK OF ROCKVILLE, AT ROCKVILLE.

Total amount of circulation	\$50,000 00
None returned.	

STOCK ACCOUNT.

Stocks Deposited.

Louisiana 6 per cents.....	\$50,000 00
None surrendered.	

TIPPECANOE BANK, AT WINAMAC.

Total amount of circulation.....	\$56,990 00
Notes returned and canceled.....	15,000 00
	<hr/>
Balance outstanding.....	\$41,990 00

STOCK ACCOUNT.

Stocks Deposited.

Virginia 6 per cents.....	48,000 00
Missouri 6 per cents.....	9,000 00
Louisiana 6 per cents.....	2,500 00
	<hr/>
	59,500 00

Stocks Surrendered.

Virginia 6 per cents.....	24,000 00
Missouri 6 per cents.....	
Louisiana 6 per cents.....	

Balance of Stocks on hand.

Virginia 6 per cents.....	24,000 00
Missouri 6 per cents.....	13,000 00
Louisiana 6 per cents.....	5,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$42,000 00

FARMER'S BANK AT WESTFIELD.

Total amount of circulation.....	\$87,152 00
Notes returned and canceled.....	40,000 00
	<hr/>
Balance outstanding.....	47,152 00

STOCK ACCOUNT.

Stocks Deposited.

Indiana 5 per cents.....	38,000 00
Indiana 2½ per cents.....	20,272 50
Missouri 6 per cents.....	33,000 00
Virginia 6 per cents.....	5,000 00
	<hr/>
	96,272 50

Stocks Surrendered.

Indiana 5 per cents.....	2,000 00
Virginia 6 per cents.....	5,000 00
Missouri 6 per cents.....	33,000 00
	<hr/>
	40,000 00

Balance of Stocks on hand, to-wit:

Indiana 5 per cents.....	36,000 00
Indiana 2½ per cents.....	20,272 50
	<hr/>
	\$56,272 50

TRADERS BANK AT TERRE HAUTE.

Total amount of circulation.....	\$49,998 00
Notes returned and canceled.....	26,000 00
	<hr/>
Balance outstanding.....	23,998 00

STOCK ACCOUNT.

Stocks Deposited.

Indiana 5 per cents.....	64,000 00
Pennsylvania 5 per cents.....	19,000 00
	<hr/>
Total.....	83,000 00

Stocks Surrendered.

Indiana 5 per cents	40,000 00
Pennsylvania 5 per cents....	19,000 00
Total	<u>59,000 00</u>

Balance of Stocks on hand.

Indiana 5 per cents.....	24,000 00
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KENTUCKY STOCK BANK AT COLUMBUS.

Total amount of circulation.....	\$48,000 00
None returned.	

STOCK ACCOUNT.

Stocks Deposited.

Indiana 5 per cents.....	14,000 00
Missouri 6 per cents....	4,000 00
Louisiana 6 per cents	10,000 00
Georgia 6 per cents.....	6,500 00
Kentucky 6 per cents	14,000 00
Total stocks on hand as above.....	<u>\$48,500 00</u>

FARMERS AND MECHANICS' BANK AT INDIANAPOLIS.

Total amount of circulation	\$50,000 00
Circulation returned and canceled	37,000 00
Balance outstanding.....	<u>13,000 00</u>

STOCK ACCOUNT.

Stocks Deposited.

Louisiana 6 per cents.....	50,000 00
Stocks surrendered, same.....	36,500 00
Stocks on hand, same as above.....	<u>\$13,500 00</u>

STATE STOCK BANK AT MARION.

Total amount of circulation.....	\$56,003 00
Notes returned and canceled.....	16,500 00
	<hr/>
Balance outstanding.....	\$39,503 00

STOCK ACCOUNT.

Stocks Deposited.

Louisiana 6 per cents.....	31,000 00
Virginia 6 per cents.....	25,000 00
	<hr/>
Total.....	56,000 00

Stocks Surrendered,

Louisiana 6 per cents.....	7,500 00
Virginia 5 per cents.....	9,000 00
	<hr/>
Total.....	16 500 00

Balance of Stocks on hand, to-wit:

Louisiana 6 per cents.....	23,500 00
Virginia 6 per cents.....	16,000 00
	<hr/>
Total.....	\$39,500 00

WABASH RIVER BANK AT JASPER.

Total amount of circulation.....	\$300,000 00
Notes returned and canceled.....	172,075 00
	<hr/>
Balance outstanding.....	127,925 00

STOCK ACCOUNT.

Stocks Deposited.

Indiana 5 per cents.....	5,600 00
Virginia 6 per cents.....	341,000 00
	<hr/>
Total.....	346,600 00

Stocks on hand.

Indiana 5 per cents.....	7,000 00
Missouri 6 per cents.....	1,000 00
Louisiana 6 per cents.....	3,000 00
Virginia 6 per cents.....	119,000 00
Total.....	\$130,000 00

TRADERS' BANK AT NASHVILLE.

Total amount of circulation.....	\$75,400 00
Notes returned and canceled	6,500 00
Balance outstanding.....	68,900 00

STOCK ACCOUNT.

Stocks Deposited.

Indiana 5 per cents.....	51,000 00
Indiana 2½ per cents.....	140,977 50
Total.....	191,977 50

Stocks Surrendered.

Indiana 5 per cents.....	1,000 00
Indiana 2½ per cents.....	101,977 50
Total.....	192,977 50

Balance of Stocks on hand, to-wit:

Indiana 5 per cents.....	50,000 00
Indiana 2½ per cents	39,000 00
Total.....	89,000 00

BANK OF WARSAW, AT WARSAW.

Total amount of circulation.....	\$46,306 00
Notes returned and canceled	10,729 00
Balance outstanding.....	\$35,577 00

STOCK ACCOUNT.

Stocks Deposited.

Indiana 5 per cents.....	11,000 00
Indiana 2½ per cents.....	59,735 00
Total.....	<u>70,735 00</u>

Stocks Surrendered.

Indiana 5 per cents.....	5,000 00
Indiana 2½ per cents.....	9,547 50
	<u>14,547 50</u>

Balance of Stocks on hand.

Indiana 5 per cents.....	6,000 00
Indiana 2½ per cents.....	50,187 50
Total.....	<u>56,187 50</u>

MERCHANTS AND MECHANIC'S BANK, AT NEW ALBANY.

Total amount of circulation.....	\$49,998 00
No circulation returned.....	

STOCK ACCOUNT.

Stocks Deposited and on hand.

Georgia 6 per cents.....	20,000 00
Kentucky 6 per cents.....	23,000 00
Tennessee 6 per cents.....	3,000 00
Indiana 5 per cents.....	4,000 00
Total.....	<u>50,000 00</u>

BANK OF MOUNT VERNON, AT MOUNT VERNON.

Total amount of circulation.....	\$97,414 00
Notes returned and canceled.....	21,914 00
Balance outstanding.....	<u>75,500 00</u>

STOCK ACCOUNT.

Stocks Deposited.

Georgia 7 per cents.....	43,500 00
Georgia 6 per cents.....	5,000 00
North Carolina 6 per cents.....	50,000 00
Total.....	98,500 00

Stocks surrendered.

Georgia 7 per cents.....	8,000 00
Georgia 6 per cents.....	2,000 00
North Carolina 6 per cents.....	13,000 00
Total.....	23,000 00

Balance of Stocks on hand, to-wit :

Georgia 7 per cents.....	35,500 00
Georgia 6 per cents.....	3,000 00
North Carolina 6 per cents.....	37,000 00
Total.....	\$75,500 00

INDIAN RESERVE BANK, AT KOKOMO.

Total amount of circulation.....	\$47,996 00
Circulation returned and canceled.....	10,380 00
Balance outstanding.....	37,616 00

STOCK ACCOUNT.

Stocks Deposited.

Virginia 6 per cents.....	48,000 00
Stocks surrendered.....	9,000 00

Balance of Stocks on hand,

Virginia 6 per cents.....	39,000 00
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GREENE COUNTY BANK. AT BLOOMFIELD.

Total amount of circulation.....	\$81,105 00
Notes returned and canceled.....	23,105 00
Balance outstanding.....	58,000 00

STOCK ACCOUNT.

Stocks Deposited.

Indiana 5 per cents.....	79,000 00
Virginia 6 per cents.....	10,000 00
Missouri 6 per cents.....	10,000 00
Georgia 6 per cents.....	1,500 00
Louisiana 6 per cents.....	10,000 00
	\$110,500 00

Stocks Surrendered.

Indiana 5 per cents.....	21,000 00
Virginia 6 per cents.....	10,000 00
Missouri 6 per cents.....	10,000 00
Georgia 6 per cents.....	1,500 00
Louisiana 6 per cents.....	10,000 00
	\$52,500 00

Balance of Stocks on hand, to-wit :

Indiana 5 per cents.....	58,000 00
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FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' BANK, AT RENSSELAER.

Total amount of circulation.....	\$58,500 00
Notes returned and canceled.....	24,888 00
Balance outstanding.....	33,612 00

STOCK ACCOUNT.

Stocks Deposited.

Louisiana 6 per cents.....	57,000 00
Stocks surrendered.....	23,500 00
On hand, Louisiana 6 per cents.....	33,500 00

LAUREL BANK, AT LAUREL.

Total amount of circulation.....	\$57,000 00
Notes returned and canceled.....	1,000 00
	<hr/>
Balance outstanding.....	\$56,000 00

STOCK ACCOUNT.

Stocks Deposited.

Indiana 5 per cents.....	57,000 00
Stocks surrendered.....	1,000 00
	<hr/>
Balance on hand, Indiana 5 per cents.....	56,000 00

BANK OF SALEM, AT SALEM.

Total amount of circulation.....	\$99,996 00
Notes returned and canceled.....	26,000 00
	<hr/>
Balance outstanding.....	73,996 00

STOCK ACCOUNT.

Stocks Deposited.

Louisiana 6 per cents.....	100,000 00
Stocks surrendered.....	26,000 00
	<hr/>
Louisiana 6 per cents on hand.....	74,000 00

KALAMAZOO BANK, AT ALBION.

Total amount of circulation.....	\$49,998 00
Circulation returned and canceled.....	22,000 00
	<hr/>
Balance outstanding.....	72,998 00

STOCK ACCOUNT.

Stocks Deposited.

North Carolina 6 per cents.....	25,000 00
Virginia 6 per cents.....	25,000 00
	<hr/>
Total.....	50,000 00

Stocks Surrendered.

North Carolina 6 per cents.....	9,000 00
Virginia 6 per cents.....	13,000 00
Total.....	22,000 00

Balance of Stocks on hand.

North Carolina 6 per cents.....	16,000 00
Virginia 6 per cents.....	12,000 00
Total Stocks on hand.....	28,000 00

UPPER WABASH BANK, AT WABASH.

Total amount of circulation	240,000 00
Notes returned and canceled	140,290 00
Balance outstanding	99,710 00

STOCK ACCOUNT.

Stocks Deposited.

Virginia 6 per cents.....	243,500 00
Stocks surrendered	139,500 00
Virginia Stocks on hand.....	104,000 00

PERRY COUNTY BANK, AT CANNELTON.

Total amount of circulation	102,000 00
Circulation returned and canceled.....	40,001 00
Balance outstanding	61,999 00

STOCK ACCOUNT.

Stocks Deposited.

Indiana 5 per cents.....	59,000 00
Indiana 2½ per cents	390 00
Pennsylvania 5 per cents.....	81,000 00
Total	140,390 00

Stocks Surrendered.

Indiana 5 per cents.....	8,500 00
Indiana 2½ per cents.....	390 00
Pennsylvania 5 per cents ..	67,000 00
Total.....	<u>75,890 00</u>

Balance of Stocks on hand, to-wit :

Indiana 5 per cents.....	50,500 00
Pennsylvania 5 per cents.....	14,000 00
Total.....	<u>\$64,500 00</u>

WAYNE BANK, AT RICHMOND.

Total amount of circulation	\$100,000 00
Circulation returned and canceled.....	67,095 00
Balance outstanding.....	<u>32,905 00</u>

STOCK ACCOUNT.

Stocks Deposited.

Virginia 6 per cents.....	100,000 00
Ohio 6 per cents.....	16,147 50
	<u>116,147 50</u>

Stocks Surrendered.

Virginia 6 per cents....	66,500 00
Ohio 6 per cents.....	16,147 50
	<u>82,647 50</u>

Balance of Stocks on hand.

Virginia 6 per cents.....	33,500 00
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FARMERS' BANK, AT JASPER.

Total amount of circulation	\$47,496 00
Circulation returned and canceled.....	15,134 00
Balance outstanding.....	<u>32,362 00</u>

STOCK ACCOUNT.

Stocks Deposited.

Pennsylvania 5 per cents.....	49,000 00
Indiana 5 per cents.....	5,000 00
Total.....	54,000 00

Stocks Surrendered.

Pennsylvania 5 per cents	17,000 00
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Balance of Stocks on hand, to-wit :

Pennsylvania 5 per cents	32,000 00
Indiana 5 per cents	5,000 00
Total	\$37,000 00

BANK OF ALBION, AT ALBION.

Total amount of circulation.....	\$41,340 00
Circulation returned and canceled	10,860 00
Balance outstanding.....	30,480 00

STOCK ACCOUNT.

Stocks Deposited.

Pennsylvania 5 per cents	47,000 00
Stocks surrendered.....	12,000 00
Balance on hand, Penn. 5 per cents	\$35,000 00

BANK OF SOUTH BEND, AT SOUTH BEND.

Total amount of circulation.....	\$100,000 00
Circulation returned and canceled.....	59,110 00
Balance outstanding.....	40,890 00

STOCK ACCOUNT.

Stocks Deposited.

North Carolina 6 per cents.....	50,000 00
Virginia 6 per cents.....	50,000 00
Total.....	100,000 00

Stocks Surrendered.

North Carolina 6 per cents	28,000 00
Virginia 6 per cents	29,000 00
Total	<u>57,000 00</u>

Balance of Stocks on hand as follows :

North Carolina 6 per cents	22,000 00
Virginia 6 per cents	21,000 00
Total	<u>43,000 00</u>

SALEM BANK, AT SALEM.

Total amount of circulation	\$49,972 00
None returned.	

STOCK ACCOUNT.

Stocks Deposited.

Indiana 5 per cents	5,000 00
Louisiana 6 per cents	40,000 00
Virginia 6 per cents	5,000 00
Total	<u>50,000 00</u>

No stocks surrendered.

BANK OF AUBURN, AT AUBURN.

Total amount of circulation	\$9,996 00
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Circulation all returned and canceled.

STOCK ACCOUNT.

Stocks Deposited.

Virginia 6 per cents	10,000 00
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Stocks Surrendered.

Virginia 6 per cents	10,000 00
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SHAWNEE BANK AT ATTICA.

Total amount of circulation	\$48,994 00
Circulation returned and canceled.....	17,500 00
	<hr/>
Balance of notes outstanding.....	31,494 00

STOCK ACCOUNT.

Stocks Deposited.

Louisiana 6 per cents.....	49,500 00
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Stocks Surrendered.

Louisiana 6 per cents.....	18,000 00
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Balance of Stocks on hand.

Consisting of Louisiana 6 per cents	\$31,500 00
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HUNTINGTON COUNTY BANK, AT HUNTINGTON.

Total amount of circulation.....	\$49,995 00
No circulation returned.	

STOCK ACCOUNT.

Virginia 6 per cents.	50,000 00
None surrendered.	

ORANGE COUNTY BANK, AT POSEYVILLE.

Total amount of circulation.....	\$19,554 00
Circulation returned and canceled.....	6,754 00
	<hr/>
Balance outstanding.....	12,800 00

STOCK ACCOUNT.

Stocks Deposited.

Indiana 5 per cents.....	20,000 00
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Stocks surrendered.

Indiana 5 per cents.....	72,200 00
	<hr/>
Balance of Indiana 5 per cents	\$12,800 00

BANK OF MONTICELLO AT MONTICELLO.

Total amount of circulation.....	\$50,000 00
No circulation returned.	

STOCK ACCOUNT.

Stocks Deposited.

Virginia 6 per cents.....	50,000 00
None surrendered.	

BANK OF THE CAPITAL AT INDIANAPOLIS.

Total amount of circulation.....	\$12,000 00
None returned.	

STOCK ACCOUNT.

Stocks Deposited.

Indiana 2½ per cents.....	22,000 00
None surrendered.	

BANK OF T. WADSWORTH AT MICHIGAN CITY.

Total amount of circulation.....	\$49,998 00
Circulation returned and canceled.....	49,000 00
	<hr/>
Balance outstanding.....	998 00

STOCK ACCOUNT.

Stocks Deposited.

Missouri 6 per cents.....	50,000 00
Stocks surrendered.....	49,000 00
	<hr/>
Balance on hand, Missouri 6 per cents.....	1,000 00

WABASH RIVER BANK AT NEW CORYDON.

Total amount of circulation returned.....	\$60,000 00
Circulation returned and canceled.....	23,000 00
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Balance outstanding.....	37,000 00

STOCK ACCOUNT.

Stocks Deposited.

Virginia 6 per cents.....	59,000 00
Stocks surrendered.....	22,000 00
	<hr/>
Balance on hand, Virginia 6 per cents	\$37,000 00

BANK OF ROCKPORT AT ROCKPORT.

Total amount of circulation.....	\$50,000 00
Circulation returned and canceled.....	44,000 00
	<hr/>
Balance outstanding.....	6,000 00

STOCK ACCOUNT.

Stocks Deposited.

Missouri 6 per cents.	\$50,000 00
Stocks surrendered.....	44,000 00
	<hr/>
Balance on hand, Missouri 6 per cents	\$6,000 00

BANK OF PERRYSVILLE AT PERRYSVILLE.

Total amount of circulation.....	\$15,996 00
Circulation returned and canceled	6,000 00
	<hr/>
Balance outstanding.....	9,996 00

STOCK ACCOUNT.

Stocks Deposited.

Indiana 2½ per cents.....	10,000 00
Missouri 6 per cents.....	12,000 00
Virginia 6 per cents.....	4,000 00
	<hr/>
Total.....	26,000 00

Stocks Surrendered.

Indiana 5 per cents.....	10,000 00
Missouri 6 per cents.....	6,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$16,000 00

Balance of Stocks on hand, to-wit :

Virginia 6 per cents.....	4,000 00
Missouri 7 per cents.....	6,000 00
Total.....	<u>\$10,000 00</u>

BANK OF BRIDGEPORT AT BRIDGEPORT.

Total amount of circulation.....	\$23,998 00
Circulation returned and canceled.....	10,010 00
Balance outstanding.....	<u>13,898 00</u>

STOCK ACCOUNT.

Stocks Deposited.

Indiana 5 per cents	26,000 00
Stocks surrendered	12,000 00

Stocks on hand.

Indiana 5 per cents.	14,000 00
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STARKE COUNTY BANK AT KNOX.

Total amount of circulation.....	\$14,860 00
Circulation returned and canceled.....	13,380 00
Balance.....	<u>1,480 00</u>

STOCK ACCOUNT.

Stocks Deposited.

Virginia 6 per cents.....	14,500 00
Stocks surrendered.....	13,000 00

Stocks on hand.

Virginia 6 per cents.....	\$1,500 00
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AGRICULTURAL BANK, AT MT. STERLING.

Total amount of circulation.....	\$21,690 00
Circulation returned and canceled.....	5,790 00
Balance outstanding.....	<u>15,900 00</u>

STOCK ACCOUNT.

Stocks Deposited.

Virginia 6 per cents.....	22,000 00
Louisiana 6 per cents.....	1,000 00
Total.....	<u>23,000 00</u>

Stocks Surrendered.

Virginia 6 per cents.....	7,000 00
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Balance of Stocks on hand.

Virginia 6 per cents.....	15,000 00
Louisiana 6 per cents.....	1,000 00
Total.....	<u>\$16,000 00</u>

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA AT CLINTON.

Total amount of circulation.....	\$15,720 00
No circulation returned.	

STOCK ACCOUNT.

Stocks Deposited.

Indiana 5 per cents.....	7,000 00
Virginia 6 per cents.....	4,000 00
Missouri 6 per cents.....	6,000 00
Stocks on hand, as above.....	<u>\$17,000 00</u>

BANK OF PAOLI, AT PAOLI.

Total amount of circulation.....	\$24,996 00
No circulation returned.	

STOCK ACCOUNT.

Stocks Deposited.

Louisiana 6 per cents.....	25,000 00
Stocks on hand as above.....	25,000 00

SAVINGS BANK OF INDIANA, AT CONNERSVILLE.

Total amount of circulation	\$4,000 00
No circulation returned.	

STOCK ACCOUNT.

Stocks Deposited.

Virginia 6 per cents	1,000 00
Missouri 6 per cents	2,000 00
Louisiana 6 per cents	1,000 00
	<hr/>
Stocks on hand as above	\$4,000 00

RECAPITULATION.

Showing the amount of Circulation issued, canceled, and yet outstanding, and the amount of securities on hand, at their par value, on the 25th January, 1855.

Number	NAME OF BANK.	Location.	CIRCULATION.			Bonds on deposit at their par value.
			Total Issue.	Amount Canceled.	Balance outstanding.	
1	Bank of Connorsville.....	Connorsville.....	\$834,880 00	\$569,995 00	\$271,882 00	\$294,500 00
2	State Stock Bank of Indiana.....	Peru.....	900,320 00	100,470 00	90,850 00	92,260 00
3	Government Stock Bank.....	Lafayette.....	91,500 00	77,260 00	17,300 00	19,500 00
4	Merchants' Bank.....	Lafayette.....	50,000 00	33,323 00	16,677 00	25,500 00
5	Merchants' Bank.....	Springfield.....	12,103 00	6,000 00	6,103 00	125,000 00
6	Prairie City Bank.....	Terre Haute.....	211,672 00	101,691 00	109,981 00	100,000 00
7	Southern Bank of Indiana.....	Terre Haute.....	182,550 00	82,350 00	100,100 00	178,468 00
8	Wabash Valley Bank.....	Logansport.....	203,110 00	81,498 00	126,612 00	35,000 00
9	State Stock Bank.....	Logansport.....	214,086 00	180,474 00	33,612 00	47,000 00
10	Graner's Bank.....	Lafayette.....	108,834 00	62,949 00	45,885 00	65,000 00
11	Indiana Stock Bank.....	Lafayette.....	105,350 00	44,955 00	60,395 00	65,000 00
12	Plymouth Bank.....	Lafayette.....	50,148 00	27,414 00	31,734 00	27,000 00
13	Drovers' Bank.....	Rome.....	52,821 00	50,022 00	32,789 00	33,000 00
14	Public Stock Bank.....	Newport.....	135,612 00	103,604 00	31,808 00	43,000 00
15	Bank of North America.....	Newport.....	64,610 00	21,900 00	42,710 00	35,000 00
16	State Stock Security.....	Newport.....	106,218 00	85,468 00	20,750 00	37,500 00
17	Traders' Bank.....	Indianapolis.....	137,560 00	118,077 00	19,489 00	50,000 00
18	Western Bank.....	Plymouth.....	100,374 00	41,975 00	58,399 00	50,000 00
19	Canal Bank.....	Evansville.....	70,000 00	20,000 00	50,000 00	48,000 00
20	Fayette County Bank.....	Connorsville.....	81,251 00	33,251 00	48,000 00	59,000 00
21	Northern Indiana.....	Logansport.....	100,002 00	41,100 00	58,902 00	49,000 00
22	New York Stock Bank.....	Vincennes.....	119,000 00	70,100 00	49,000 00	50,000 00
23	Bank of Indiana.....	Michigan City.....	49,903 00	.....	49,998 00	155,000 00
24	Elkhart County Bank.....	Goshen.....	367,500 00	234,075 00	133,425 00	92,000 00
25	Steuben County Bank.....	Angola.....	132,458 00	84,150 00	68,338 00	70,100 00
26	Crescent City Bank.....	Evansville.....	77,090 00	10,000 00	67,090 00	50,377 50
27	Indiana Bank.....	Madison.....	68,400 00	13,100 00	55,300 00	52,000 00
28	Central Bank.....	Indianapolis.....	221,000 00	271,000 00	52,000 00	17,000 00
29	Bank of Albany.....	New Albany.....	86,073 00	69,138 00	16,935 00	129,500 00
30	State Stock Bank.....	Jamestown.....	369,700 00	240,105 00	129,595 00	83,388 00
31	Bank of Covington.....	Covington.....	151,990 00	71,611 00	80,379 00	50,000 00
32	Great Western Bank.....	Terre Haute.....	159,000 00	89,109 00	50,791 00	50,000 00

33	Bank of Rochester.....	170,001 00	71,645 00	98,356 00	100,500 00
34	New York and Virginia State Stock.....	236,977 00	185,023 00	51,951 00	53,000 00
35	Bank of Rensselaer.....	114,000 00	53,447 00	60,553 00	60,500 00
36	Wayne Bank.....	127,760 00	74,940 00	52,820 00	53,500 00
37	Brookville Bank.....	95,039 00	52,038 00	43,001 00	43,000 00
38	Bank of Attica.....	149,980 00	57,290 00	92,500 00	93,800 00
39	Delaware County.....	90,003 00	49,153 00	40,850 00	41,000 00
40	Bank of Goshen.....	110,500 00	56,176 00	54,324 00	68,000 00
41	La Grange Bank.....	57,122 00	.....	57,122 00	67,050 00
42	Hosier Bank.....	49,985 00	.....	49,985 00	60,000 00
43	Bank of Syracuse.....	48,000 00	10,607 00	37,393 00	62,100 00
44	North Western Bank.....	300,000 00	176,500 00	123,500 00	125,500 00
45	Bank of America.....	49,998 00	11,000 00	28,998 00	41,000 00
46	Bank of Fort Wayne.....	149,985 00	86,010 00	63,975 00	65,000 00
47	Bank of Elkhart.....	50,498 00	.....	30,498 00	35,000 00
48	Atlantic Bank.....	13,000 00	6,000 00	13,000 00	23,859 50
49	Wabash River.....	120,000 00	51,000 00	69,000 00	69,000 00
50	Cambridge City Bank.....	30,000 00	.....	20,000 00	30,000 00
51	Bank of Rockville.....	56,990 00	15,000 00	41,990 00	50,000 00
52	Tipton Bank.....	87,152 00	40,000 00	47,152 00	42,000 00
53	Farmers' Bank.....	59,998 00	26,000 00	23,998 00	24,000 00
54	Traders' Bank.....	48,000 00	.....	48,000 00	48,500 00
55	Kentucky Stock Bank.....	50,000 00	37,000 00	13,000 00	13,500 00
56	Farmers' and Mechanics'.....	56,003 00	16,500 00	39,503 00	39,500 00
57	State Stock Bank.....	200,000 00	179,075 00	127,925 00	130,000 00
58	Wabash River.....	75,400 00	6,500 00	68,900 00	89,000 00
59	Traders' Bank.....	40,300 00	.....	55,577 00	56,187 50
60	Bank of Warsaw.....	49,998 00	10,729 00	49,998 00	50,000 00
61	Merchants' and Mechanics'.....	97,414 00	21,914 00	75,500 00	75,500 00
62	Bank of Mount Vernon.....	47,996 00	10,380 00	37,616 00	39,000 00
63	Indian Reserve.....	81,105 00	23,105 00	58,000 00	58,000 00
64	Greene County.....	58,700 00	24,888 00	33,812 00	33,500 00
65	Farmers' and Mechanics'.....	57,000 00	1,000 00	56,000 00	56,000 00
66	Laurel Bank.....	99,996 00	26,000 00	73,996 00	74,000 00
67	Bank of Salem.....	40,998 00	92,000 00	27,998 00	28,000 00
68	Kalamazoo Bank.....	240,000 00	149,590 00	99,710 00	104,000 00
69	Upper Wabash.....	112,000 00	40,001 00	61,999 00	64,500 00
70	Perry County Bank.....	100,000 00	67,095 00	32,905 00	33,500 00
71	Wayne Bank.....	47,496 00	15,134 00	32,362 00	37,000 00
72	Farmers' Bank.....	41,540 00	10,860 00	30,680 00	35,000 00
73	Bank of Albion.....	100,000 00	59,110 00	40,890 00	43,000 00
74	Bank of South Bend.....	40,972 00	.....	49,972 00	50,000 00
75	Salem Bank.....	9,996 00	9,996 00	.....	.....
76	Bank of Auburn.....	48,994 00	17,360 00	31,494 00	31,500 00
77	Shawnee Bank.....	49,995 00	.....	49,995 00	50,000 00
78	Huntington County.....	19,554 00	6,754 00	12,800 00	12,500 00
79	Orange County.....	50,000 00	.....	50,000 00	50,000 00
80	Bank of Monticello.....	12,000 00	.....	12,000 00	22,000 00
81	Bank of the Capital.....	12,000 00	.....	.....	.....

RECAPITULATION—Continued.

Number.	NAME OF BANK.	Location.	CIRCULATION.				Bonds on de- posit at their par value.
			Total Issue.	Amount canceled.	Balance outstanding.		
82	Bank of T. Wadsworth.....	Michigan City.....	\$49,998 00	\$49,000 00	\$998 00	\$1,000 00	
83	Wabash River.....	New Corydon.....	60,000 00	23,000 00	37,000 00	37,000 00	
84	Bank of Rockport.....	Rockport.....	50,000 00	44,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	
85	Bank of Perrysville.....	Perrysville.....	15,996 00	6,000 00	9,996 00	10,000 00	
86	Bank of Bridgeport.....	Bridgeport.....	23,998 00	10,100 00	13,898 00	14,000 00	
87	Starke County.....	Knox.....	14,860 00	13,380 00	1,480 00	1,500 00	
88	Agricultural Bank.....	Mount Sterling.....	91,630 00	5,790 00	15,900 00	16,000 00	
89	Bank of North America.....	Clinton.....	15,720 00	.....	15,820 00	17,000 00
90	Bank of Paoli.....	Paoli.....	24,996 00	.....	24,996 00	25,000 00
91	Savings Bank of Indiana.....	Connersville.....	4,000 00	.....	4,000 00	4,000 00
Total.....			\$9,502,330 40	\$4,920,497 00	\$4,581,833 00	\$4,941,515 00	

SUPPLEMENT.

HON. JOHN R. CRAVENS,

Chairman of the Joint Committee :

The undersigned, appointed by said committee to make examination of the Auditor's office, in relation to the banking department, as a supplement to their former communication on the subject would report the following :

In pursuance to instructions received from said committee, immediately on their appointment submitted to the cashier of each bank in the State the annexed interrogatories, and requested an answer thereto, verified by affidavit, but which, up to this time, have been responded to by only fifteen out of the whole number of banks organized in the State. Whether the interrogatories were not received by those failing to answer, or whether they were unable to give a satisfactory reply thereto, we are not advised.

Such of their statements as we have received are herewith submitted.

Respectfully yours,

JOHN HUNT,
E. W. H. ELLIS,
J. R. SLACK.

The following are the interrogatories :

[CIRCULAR.]

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 25, 1855.

President or Cashier of ——— Bank :

SIR:—Acting under the appointment and direction of a joint committee of the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, with a view of procuring a correct statement of the condition of the sev.

eral Free banks of the State and for the purpose of promoting confidence and allaying public apprehensions the undersigned solicit an immediate reply to the following interrogatories, verified by affidavit, to-wit :

1. What amount of circulation have you received from the Auditor of State, and what amount have you returned to him for cancellation ?

2. State the amount and description of stocks deposited as collateral with the Auditor, and the amount and description of stocks withdrawn from his office.

3. State whether your Bank has at any time refused to redeem its notes in specie on presentation, and whether it is now redeeming.

4. State whether your Bank has heretofore, or has now, a regular office for the transaction of banking business.

5. State the names of present stockholders, and the estimated value of their real and personal estate; also, the names of stockholders who have withdrawn from the association during the past year.

An early answer to these inquiries will oblige,

Very respectfully yours,

JOHN HUNT,
J. R. SLACK,
E. W. H. ELLIS.

The following replies were received from each of said Banks :

From the Bank of Goshen—

To First Interrogatory.—Amount received, \$110,000. Amount retired, \$55,000, or upwards; and have several thousand in our vault.

To Second.—See Auditor's books.

To Third.—We are now redeeming and have never refused to.

To Fourth.—We have always had an office.

To Fifth.—J. H. Barnes, J. H. Defrees, W. A. Thomas, Milton Mercer, and C. Hitchcock. No withdrawing, except E. W. H. Ellis, and C. S. Hascall. We think our five stockholders worth \$150,000.

J. H. BARNES, *Pres't.*

From the Cambridge City Bank the following replies :

CAMBRIDGE CITY, Ind., Feb. 15, 1855.

MESERS. HUNT, SLACK, AND ELLIS :

GENTS—Your circular of 25th of January is just received: this day we reply.

First.—This Bank received thirty thousand dollars of notes from the Auditor, for circulation.

Second.—Our bonds deposited with the Auditor are \$10,000 of Indiana bank bonds, and \$20,000 of Indiana five per cent. stocks.

Third.—This Bank has never refused to redeem her notes in coin, on demand and now holds over \$18,000 of her notes in vault, leaving but a little over \$11,000 in circulation.

Fourth.—We have a good office, good iron and brick vault, and a good safe inside the vault; as good fixtures as any bank west of the mountains.

Fifth.—For list of stockholders I refer you to our January report to Auditor.

Respectfully yours,

J. W. BURSON, *Cashier.*

From the Indiana Bank the following replies:

MADISON, IND., Feb. 15, 1855.

MESSRS. JOHN HUNT, J. R. SLACK, E. W. H. ELLIS:

Your printed circular, dated January 25, received last evening, and I can answer it as follows, to-wit:

<i>First.</i> —Whole circulation received.....	\$68,400 00
Returned unsigned.....	\$1,900
Returned to be canceled.....	11,200
	<hr/> 13,100 00

Amount now in circulation and on hand.....	\$55,300 00
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<i>Second.</i> —35 Mo. 6 per cent. bonds, \$1,000 each....	\$35,000 00
California 7 per cent. bonds.....	11,500 00
1 Indiana 5 per cent. bond.....	500 00
2 Virginia 6 per cent. bonds....	2,000 00
Indiana 2½ per cent. bonds..	55,077 50
	<hr/> \$104,077 50

We have taken up, to-wit:

California 7 per cent. bonds.....	\$11,500
Indiana 2½ per cent. bonds.....	22,000
	<hr/> 33,500 00
Bonds now with the Auditor,.....	\$70,577 50

Third.—have never refused or evaded coin redemption, and never expect to.

Fourth.—We have a banking house on the most prominent corner in this city, purchased and fitted up for a banking house, before commencing business, at a cost of over ten thousand dollars.

Fifth.—E. R. Butler, Samuel Polleys, R. S. McKee, J. S. Meyer, Philip Scheik, Shrewsbury & Price, A. W. Pitcher, S. M. Strader, Mary A. Pitcher, E. G. Whitney, James Hill. The above all reside in the city of Madison, Ind. There are six other stockholders, resident in Louisville, Ky., and Boston, Mass.

Mr. S. S. Gillett has withdrawn and sold his stock during the past year.

The Madison stockholders paid city taxes last year on two hundred and one thousand two hundred dollars, as appears on the City Treasurer's books. The City Treasurer informed me to-day that this Bank paid last year the largest amount of city tax received from any one firm, individual, or corporation.

E. G. WHITNEY.

STATE OF INDIANA, } SS.
Jefferson County.

Before me, Moody Park, a notary public in and for said county, this day personally comes the above named E. G. Whitney, President of the Indiana Bank at Madison, who being by me duly sworn according to law, upon his oath says that the above and foregoing statement and answers are true.

[L. s.] Witness my hand and notarial seal, this 15th day of February, 1855. MOODY PARK, *Notary Public.*

From the Fayette County Bank the following replies :

CONNERSVILLE, IND., Feb. 15, 1855.

GENTS:—Your circular dated 25th January, 1855, received, in reply to which I will give a statement as below, viz :

Amount of notes received from Auditor of State for circulation,	\$81,250
Notes returned to Auditor of State,	\$40,250
Notes on hand,	4,000
Notes in circulation	37,000
	<hr/>
	\$81,250

Amount of stocks deposited with the Auditor of State :

Virginia 6 per cent. bonds,	\$41,000
Virginia 6 per cent. bonds on hand,	7,000
	<hr/>
Total amount of stocks on hand	\$48,000

Amount and kind of stocks withdrawn from Auditor of State:

Kentucky 6 per cent. bonds	-	-	-	-	-	\$2,000
12,500 Indiana 2½ per cent. bonds,	-	-	-	-	-	6,250
Virginia 6 per cent. bonds,	-	-	-	-	-	39,000
Total amount of stocks withdrawn,						\$47,250

We have never at any time refused to pay coin for our notes on presentation.

NAMES OF PRESENT STOCKHOLDERS.—M. Helm, Benj. Caldwell, James McCollem, J. Higinbotham & Co., Samuel Backhouse, G. Stadley, Miller & Houston, Wm. Hawk, Miner Meeker, Mary Helm, W. T. Hensley, John Caldwell, Sherman Scofield, Isaac Myer, A. B. Claypool, John Huston, Merchant Kelly, Wm McIlwaine, John Clifford, W. H. Beck, George Scott, N. Claypool, Mary Claypool, Thos. H. C. Allen, Josiah Mullikin, Anthony Watt, E. F. Claypool, Henry Simpson, John P. Williams, Joseph Caldwell, W. W. Thomas, Amos R. Edwards, Wm. Newkirk, U. Tate, W. W. Frybarger, S. Wilson, N. McIlwaine, Robert Baty, Charles Frost, Lydia Ginn, D. F. Thomas, W. H. Wherrett, Eli W. Scotton, Jas. Dickey, J. D. Ross, W. F. Gebhart, Henry Goodlander, Limpus & Brothers, John G. Kershner, L. D. Allen, Joseph W. Groves, J. A. James, P. H. & F. M. Roots, Henry Rider, John Reid, William Walker, Thos. Burton, Jesse Holton, B. M. Pumphrey, Wm. Simpson, Wm. D. Ross, James Heron, W. P. Bolon, Train Caldwell.—64. Their present worth is not less than five hundred thousand dollars.

Very respectfully yours,

E. F. CLAYPOOL, *Cashier.*

From the New York and Virginia State Stock Bank the following replies:

Evansville, Ind., Feb. 20, 1855.

MESSRS. JNO. HUNT AND OTHERS:

Gentlemen: Herewith please find answer to interrogatories, as per your circular.

First.—This bank has received from Auditor of State circulating notes to the amount of \$232,476. Up to the 1st of January last, we returned to the Auditor \$159,476—leaving as in circulation at that time \$73,000. Since the 1st January the above amount has been reduced by redemptions to about \$50,000. The precise amount *now* outstanding cannot be given, as, independent of the redemptions at the bank, we are also redeeming in New York and Cincinnati.

Second.—The bonds deposited with the Auditor are in description and amount, viz.

Virginia 6 per cent. bonds,	- - - - -	\$224,000
Kentucky six per cent. bonds,	- - - - -	6,000
Georgia six per cent. bonds,	- - - - -	3,000
Making total amount deposited,		<hr/> \$233,000

The Kentucky and Georgia bonds have been taken up, there being now in his hands none other than Virginias.

Third.—This Bank has never at any time refused or failed promptly to redeem its notes in coin, on demand and is continuing so to redeem.

Fourth.—Has always heretofore, and still has, a regular office for the transaction of banking business.

Fifth.—Present stockholders—J. S. Atwood, New York, John Reber, Ohio. Am unable to state the present value of their real and personal estate, but know that they are amply able to liquidate every liability of the bank, without recourse to its bonds.

STATE OF INDIANA, }
Vanderburgh County. } SS.

Before me personally appears C. F. Garaghty, Cashier of the New York and Virginia State Stock Bank, who, after being duly sworn, says that the matters and things set forth in the above answers, which correspond in number to printed interrogatories of Jno. Hunt and others, are true, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

C. F. GARAGHTY, *Cashier.*

Sworn and subscribed before me, this 20th of February,
[L. s.] 1855.

H. Q. WHEELER, *Notary Public.*

From the Hoosier Bank the following replies.

Logansport, Ind., Feb 15, 1855.

MESSRS. JOHN HUNT, J. R. SLACK AND E. W. H. ELLIS :

Gents :—In reply to your circular of the 25th ult., soliciting answers to questions therein made, I answer as follows :

First.—Amount of circulation received from Auditor of State, \$49,985. Returned none for cancellation.

Second.—Amount and description of stocks deposited as collateral with Auditor :

Louisiana 6 per cents, payable in New York,	- - -	\$34,000
Missouri 6 per cents,	- - - - -	16,000

Withdrawn none.

50,000

Third.—Have never refused to redeem in specie, with one exception, and then offered eastern exchange at par, or Cincinnati funds at $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent discount, and are still redeeming.

Fourth.—Have had, and still have, a regular office for transacting banking business.

Fifth.—Names of present stockholders, Phillip Pollard and David M. Dunn. Estimated value of their real and personal estate, from fifty to seventy-five thousand dollars. None withdrawn during the year.

E. POLLARD, *Pres't.*

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 15th day of

[L. s.) February, 1855. Witness my hand and notarial seal.

WILLIAM CHASE, *N. P.*

From the Huntington County Bank the following replies:

FEBRUARY 18th, 1855.

GENTLEMEN:—The following answers to the interrogatories stated in your circular addressed to this bank, dated at Indianapolis, January 25th, 1855, is respectfully submitted:

Amount of circulation received from Auditor of State . .	\$49,995
Of which there is none in circulation	\$26,995
Amount on hand, redeemed	23,000
	<hr/>
	49,995

No circulation returned to Auditor for cancellation.

Amount of Virginia 6 per cent. stocks deposited with Auditor of State	50,000
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No stocks withdrawn from Auditor.

This Bank has never failed to redeem its notes in specie on presentation—except in a few cases to brokers, and then its notes were redeemed in currency or exchange.

It has for some time past, and does now, redeem in specie without exception.

This bank has a regular banking house, which has been open during the regular business hours, since its commencement.

The following are the names of the stockholders and the estimated value of their real and personal estate. As I have no positive data from which to make such estimate, I have made it from my own knowledge, and such information as I could obtain:

James Weldan	\$50,000	J. R. Weldan	\$6,000
C. F. Sherman	30,000	D. W. Anderson	1,000
Samuel Lewis	30,000	S. H. Purviance	10,000
H. Colby	10,000	Samuel Moore	15,000
Chas. Hedges	20,000	John Roche	15,000
George Quinby	20,000	Benjamin Orton	

To JOHN HUNT, J. R. SLACK, and E. W. H. ELLIS, Esqrs.

STATE OF INDIANA, } SS:
Huntington County,

Personally appeared before me the undersigned, District Judge, of said county, James R. Weldan, who being by me duly sworn on his oath says that the matters stated in the annexed report, relative to the Huntington County Bank, are just and true as he verily believes.

J. R. WELDAN.

[L. s.] Sworn to and subscribed before me this 10th day of February, 1855.

W. B. LONGBRIDGE, *District Judge.*

From the Bank of Monticello, Indiana, the following replies:

MONTICELLO, February 16th, 1855.

Messrs. JOHN HUNT, J. R. SLACK, and E. W. H. ELLIS:

GENTS:—Your circular of Jan. 25th, 1855, this day received—below find my answers to the several inquiries:

First—We have received \$50,000 in notes for circulation from the Auditor of State. None returned for cancelation.

Second.—We have deposited \$50,000 Virginia 6 per cent. coupon bonds with the Auditor of State as collateral security. Withdrawn none.

Third.—We have at all times redeemed our bills when presented in specie, or otherwise, satisfactory to the bill holder, and are now redeeming.

Fourth.—This bank has heretofore and has now a regular office for the transaction of banking business.

Fifth.—Samuel Rogers, O. Ballard, jr., N. S. Gregg, Marcus Brown, James N. Hawkes, and Israel Gregg. They are all men in good circumstances, two or more of them reputed wealthy—I can not make a satisfactory estimate of their real and personal estate. No changes in stockholders since the commencement of business in September last. All of which is respectfully submitted,

HENRY N. HEDGES, jr., *Cashier.*

[L. s.] Sworn to and subscribed before me, the undersigned Clerk of the White Circuit Court, in and for the county of White, in the State of Indiana, this 16th day of February, 1855.

RANSON McCONOHAY,
Clerk of the White Circuit Court.

From the Kentucky Stock Bank, the following replies:

COLUMBUS, IND., Feb. 15th, 1855.

Messrs. HUNT, SLACK, and ELLIS:

GENTLEMEN:—In answer to your circular of the 25th, I furnish the annexed statement:

Notes received from Auditor, (none canceled),	\$47,993
Kentucky 6 per cent. bonds,	\$14,000
Louisiana 6 per cent. bonds,	11,000
Georgia 6 per cent. bonds,	6,500
Missouri 6 per cent. bonds,	4,000
Indiana 5 per cent. bonds,	14,500
	<hr/>
	\$50,000

We have always redeemed in *coin* on demand.

We have an office, open five hours of each day, Sundays excepted.

Twenty thousand dollars of this Stock is owned by Wm. McEwen, whose real and personal property is worth \$50,000; \$20,000 is owned by W. F. Pidgeon, who is worth \$20,000; \$10,000 is owned by B. F. Jones, who is worth \$7,500—total \$77,500.

STATE OF INDIANA, } SS.
Bartholomew County.

Personally appeared before the undersigned, Notary Public of said county, Berry F. Jones, Cashier of Kentucky Stock Bank, being duly sworn says that the within statement is true as he verily believes.

B. F. JONES, Cashier.

GIVEN under my hand, and the seal of my office at Columbus, Indiana, February 25th, 1855.

JOHN B. ABBETT, Notary Public.

From the Gramercy Bank the following replies:

First.—Received \$114,900, and returned \$81,400, leaving a circulation of \$33,500.

Second.—\$13,500 Indiana fives: \$10,000 Missouri; \$10,000 Louisiana.

Third.—We have never in a single instance refused payment in coin, are now redeeming and will so continue.

Fourth.—It always had an office and has now.

Fifth.—E. F. Nexren, E. Ladd, C. W. Wheelock, their aggregate real and personal estate will amount to over \$50,000.

From the Crescent City Bank, the following replies:

EVANSVILLE, IND., Feb. 17th, 1855.

Answers to interrogatories propounded by direction of a joint committee of the General Assembly of the State of Indiana.

First.—We have received from the Auditor of State notes of this Bank, the sum of \$77,090, and we have returned to him for cancellation the sum of \$10,000, leaving \$67,090.

Second.—We have deposited as collateral with the Auditor of State, Indiana five per cent. stocks \$74,600; Kentucky six per cent. stocks \$2,500, and we have withdrawn \$77,100, Indiana five per cent. stocks, \$7,000 leaving on deposit with the Auditor of State, Indiana five per cent. stocks \$67,600, Kentucky six per cent. stocks \$2,500, \$70,100.

Third.—This bank has never, in a single instance, refused to redeem its notes in specie on presentation, no matter by whom, or in what amounts presented. It is now paying coin, and intends always to do so, while any of its notes remain in circulation.

Fourth.—Ever since its organization this Bank has had, and now has a regular office (for its own exclusive use), for the transaction of Banking business.

Fifth.—Present stockholders, Willard Carpenter, John A. Reitz, Clemens Reitz, Philip Decker, Jacob Lunkenheimer, Henry D. Allis, Lewis Howes, Samuel Orr, Thomas E. Garvin, Conrad Baker and William Baker, all of Evansville, Indiana, Samuel Hall of Princeton, Ind., William J. Ball, of Terre Haute, Ind., Alvin B. Carpenter, of Beloit, Wisconsin, and James X. McLanahan, Hezekiah Easton, Samuel D. Culbertson, James Nill, Thomas J. Early, Joseph M. Heister, Henry S. Stoner, George W. Brewer, and Daniel O. Gehr, of Franklin county, Pennsylvania. I am not able to make an accurate estimate of the value of their real and personal estate, but it is certainly not less than one million of dollars, of which the resident stockholders own at least one half. No stockholder has ever withdrawn from this Bank.

Additional.—The \$7,000 bonds withdrawn were Indiana coupon bonds, and were withdrawn on account of reports in circulation that persons had access to the bonds, and that some coupons were taken off. We have not sold them, not needing the proceeds.

Our present circulation outstanding is thirty-eight thousand, nine hundred and ninety-six dollars, and our bonds still on deposit with Auditor of State, as before stated, amounts to \$70,100. The greatest amount our notes in actual circulation at any one time was \$65,508, at which time our bonds deposited \$77,000.

W. BAKER, Cashier.

STATE OF INDIANA, }
Vanderburgh County. } SS

Before me, a Justice of the Peace in and for said county and

State, personally came William Baker, Cashier of the Crescent City Bank at Evansville, and upon being duly sworn according to law did say that the facts as stated herein, are true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

W. BAKER.

Sworn and subscribed to before me, this 17th day of
[L. s.] February, 1855. JAMES. T. WALKER,
Justice of the Peace.

From the Bank of Warsaw, the following replies:

Warsaw, Ind., February 16, 1855.

Gents :—Your circular was this moment received, and in reply, say the total amount of bonds filed with the Auditor of State originally, are as follows :

Indiana $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cents.....	\$59,694 00
Indiana 5 per cents.....	11,000 00
Total.....	<hr/> 70,694 00
Bills received on above bonds.....	46,308 00
Bills returned and canceled.....	10,229 00
Present circulation.....	<hr/> 36,079 00

Present bonds on file as security for present circulation as follows :

Indiana $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cents.....	50,146 50
Indiana 5 per cents.....	6,000 00
Total.....	<hr/> \$56,146 50

Our bank has always paid coin on demand, to all persons presenting our bills, and always will do so.

We have a regular banking house open from 9 to 3 o'clock, all business days.

W. Williams, only stockholder in the bank, his real and personal property worth fifty thousand dollars outside of his State stocks.

Respectfully yours,

W. WILLIAMS, *President.*

From the Northern Indiana Bank, the following replies :

Logansport, Feb. 16th, 1855.

MESSRS. HUNT, SLACK & ELLIS :

Gents :—In answer to the circular of January 25th, I would say that I deposited with the Auditor of State, Mr. Dunn, ninety-five thousand 5 per cent. bank bonds, and five thousand Missouri 6 per cent. bonds; and have only received from the Auditor ninety-nine thousand dollars of the circulation or notes of said bank.

I have refused to redeem our notes in specie when presented by what we style Brokers, but in most cases I have offered them other currency, or an order on the Auditor of State for a bond when they presented of our circulation at any time, to the amount of \$1,000. We have always had an office for the transaction of banking business. The amount withdrawn from circulation or returned to the Auditor, I am not at this time able to say, as I have been confined to my room, sick, since the 8th day of January. You can refer to the Auditor for that information.

The names of the stockholders are as follows: James W. Dunn, Logansport, Ind.; (President,) says he is worth over and above all liabilities, twenty thousand dollars. S. B. Kendrick, Logansport, Ind.; (Cashier,) worth over and above all liabilities, fifteen thousand dollars. Stephen Paul, of the firm of Boyd & Paul, New York City, Druggist; reported to be wealthy. Jesse Kilgore, and Messrs. DeKitt, & Co., did own stock, but sold their interest about one year ago, to Jas. W. Dunn. Messrs. A. Rogers, & Co., owned stock in said bank, but sold their interest to S. B. Kendrick, about a year ago.

There is some stock issued to Mrs. S. B. Kendrick, and Messrs. J. B. & M. L. Kendrick, but is considered a part of the stock owned by S. B. Kendrick.

Yours very respectfully,

S. B. KENDRICK, *Cashier*.

STATE OF INDIANA, } SS.
Cass County. }

Personally appeared before me the undersigned, a Justice o' the Peace, Stewart B. Kendrick, who being duly sworn according to law, upon his oath says, that the above statement is true, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

S. B. KENDRICK.

Subscribed and sworn to, this 16th day February,
[L. s.] 1855.

GEORGE SMITH, *Justice of the Peace*.

From the Bank of Elkhart the following replies:

First.—Have received from Auditor \$30,500, and returned none for cancelation.

Second.—\$30,500 Indiana 5 per cents. Returned none for cancelation.

Third.—Always redeemed in coin or exchange, when demanded, and are now redeeming promptly.

Fourth.—It has.

Fifth.—P. Moorehouse, jr., owner of all the capital. None withdrawn. Real and personal estate estimated at \$20,000 00. Have now on hands \$14,000 of my own bank notes which I have taken up.

P. MOREHOUSE, JR., *Pres't.*

February 19, 1855.

From the Bank of Indiana at Michigan City the following replies:

First.—\$49,998 circulation received. Returned none.

Second.—Deposited \$50,000, viz: \$25,000 Missouri bonds, and \$25,000 Indiana 5 per cents. Withdrawn none.

Third.—Never refused to redeem in specie, on presentation; now redeeming whenever any of our paper is presented.

Fourth.—Has now, and always has had an office open since we commenced business.

Fifth.—C. B. Blair, A. Case, J. Barker, and W. W. Higgins. Value of property, \$200,000. No stockholders withdrawn since commencement.

From the Lagrange Bank the following replies:

First.—Received \$57,109. Returned, not a dollar.

Second.—All on record. None withdrawn.

Third.—Have redeemed at all times, and still continue to.

Fourth.—It has, and we do business in a lawful way.

Fifth.—J. B. Howe and S. P. Williams. None withdrawn, and none added. Worth \$100,000.

S. P. WILLIAMS, *Cashier.*



REPORT

OF THE

COMMITTEE OF WAYS AND MEANS

TO THE

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

MARCH 5, 1855.

INDIANAPOLIS:

AUSTIN H. BROWN, STATE PRINTER.

1855.

DJ-71.



REPORT.

Mr. Meredith, from the committee on ways and means, made the following report:

MR. SPEAKER:

The committee on ways and means in discharge of their duty have examined the Auditor's and Treasurer's office, their books, papers, and vouchers, and find the same to be regular and correct. They also have made a thorough investigation and comparison of the journals and ledgers, and find them to correspond in all *material* particulars. The warrants issued by the Auditor and redeemed by the Treasurer correspond in every particular.

Some vouchers on file do not correspond with the Auditor's journal, and there are some other inaccuracies of no *material* importance between the vouchers of the Auditor and the warrants, a schedule of which is hereto annexed, marked B.

Statement A, hereto appenped, exhibits an account of the receipts and expenditures of the last fiscal year up to 31st of October last.

The committee would direct your attention to the report which we have specially made on the subject of the "swamp land fund."



STATEMENT A.

A GENERAL STATEMENT of the receipts and expenditures during the fiscal year from November 1st, A. D. 1853, to October 31st, A. D. 1854.

Total receipts into the Treasury from all sources during the fiscal year.....	\$2,094,818 03
Add balance on hand, Nov. 1, 1853,.....	514,357 90
	<hr/>
Makes grand total.....	\$2,609,175 93

Total amount of warrants paid at the State Treasury during the fiscal year.....	1,645,544 95
	<hr/>
Leaves balance on hand Nov. 1, 1854,.....	<u>\$963,630 98</u>

GENERAL FUND.

Receipts.

From revenue 1853.....	\$519,161 32	
From revenue 1852.....	75 52	
From delinquent revenue 1853.....	17,330 80	
From delinquent revenue 1852.....	26,945 55	
From interest on State debt.....	667 04	
From State Library.....	11 00	
	<hr/>	\$564,191 23
From treasury fund.....	\$339 92	
From sale revised statutes.....	786 50	
From sale of laws.....	58 00	
From United States on account of militia.....	327 92	
From sale of old State prison.....	1,500 00	
	<hr/>	3,012 34
From Insane Hospital.....	\$16,947 38	
From Deaf and Dumb Asylum.....	727 29	
From Blind Asylum.....	8,624 15	
	<hr/>	26,298 82

From Free Banking.....	\$221 25	
From miscellaneous items.....	10 00	
From McGinley warrants.....	16,000 00	
		<u>16,231 25</u>
Total receipts of general fund.....		<u>\$609,733 64</u>

Disbursements.

On account of Revenue refunded.....	\$3,979 14	
On account of Treasury fund.....	1 35	
On account of Insane Hospital.....	56,617 67	
On account of Blind Asylum.....	33,599 03	
On account of Deaf and Dumb Asylum	30,380 45	
		<u>\$124,577 64</u>

On account of Revised Statutes.....	\$46 62	
On account of State Prison.....	9,512 97	
On account of new State Prison.....	5,384 50	
On account of Judiciary.....	16,154 26	
On account of Probate Judges.....	50 00	
On account of Executive officers.....	5,050 00	
On account of Governor's House.....	576 48	
On account of State Library.....	1,750 26	
On account of Governor's Circle ...	101 67	
		<u>38,626 76</u>

On account of equalization.....	\$7 50	
On account of State House.....	1,013 82	
On account of specific appropriations.	645 50	
On account of fuel and stationery....	3,240 38	
On account of public printing..	6,111 61	
On account of militia.. ..	418 09	
On account of contingent fund.....	1,264 86	
On account of Prosecuting Attorney.	3,417 38	
On account of Free Banking.....	1,371 25	
		<u>17,490 39</u>

On account of interest and exchange.	\$3,756 50	
On account of Porter's reports.....	1,581 54	
On account of Attorney's fees.....	1,270 00	
On account of colonization of negroes	788 29	
On account of expenses of Supreme Court.....	981 25	
On account of miscellaneous items....	1,437 01	
		<u>9,814 59</u>

On account of interest on State debt.	\$298,255 52	
On account of salary of State Agent.	2,506 95	
On account of expenses of Agency..	629 45	
	<hr/>	301,391 92
Total disbursements.....		\$491,901 30
Add deficiency of last year.....		32,734 62
Total.....		<hr/> \$524,635 92
Total receipts brought down.....		609,733 64
Deduct total disbursements.....		523,198 91
		<hr/>
Balance on hand Nov. 1, 1854.....		<hr/> \$86,534 73

TOWNSHIP LIBRARY FUND.

Receipts.

Amount on hand Nov. 1st, 1853.....		\$66,605 50
Taxes collected 1853.....	\$97,160 44	
Delinquent tax A. D. 1853.....	3,835 82	
Delinquent tax A. D. 1852.....	3,717 31	
	<hr/>	104,713 57
Total.....		<hr/> \$171,319 07

Disbursements.

Purchase of libraries and expenses.....	151,787 07
Balance on hand Nov. 1, 1854.....	<hr/> \$19,532 00

UNIVERSITY FUND.

Amount on hand Nov. 1, 1853	\$7,861 40
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Receipts.

On account of principal, loans refunded	\$8,150 51	
On account of interest collected.....	4,571 11	
	<hr/>	12,722 62
Total		<hr/> \$20,584 02

Disbursements.

On account of principal re-loaned....	\$16,338 00
On account of professors' salaries....	5,300 00

On account of incidental expenses...	814 16	
On account of interest refunded.....	44 94	
	<hr/>	22,497 58
Deficiency Nov. 1, 1854,.....		<u>\$1,913 56</u>

COMMON SCHOOL FUND.

Receipts.

On account of tax A. D. 1853,.....	\$230,037 41	
On account of delinquent tax 1853,...	6,506 13	
On account of delinquent tax 1852,...	9,334 19	
On account of interest collected by county treasurers.....	153,437 89	
	<hr/>	399,315 62
Total.....		<u>\$399,315 62</u>

Disbursements.

On account of distribution of fund....	\$344,791 00	
On account of expenses of fund, &c..	3,874 78	
On account of interest refunded.....	2,930 90	
	<hr/>	351,596 68
Balance on hand Nov. 1, A. D. 1854,.....		<u>\$47,718 94</u>

The following items comprise that portion of the "Common School Fund" which is received and disbursed through the Treasurer's office :

SALINE FUND.

Amount on hand Nov. 1, 1853,.....	\$3,623 54
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Receipts.

From loans of principal refunded.....	\$2,457 05	
From interest on loan.....	1,383 71	
From damages on sales of land.....	12 50	
From costs of advertising.....	2 00	
	<hr/>	3,855 26
Total.....		<u>\$7,478 80</u>

Disbursements.

On account of amount distributed to counties.....	\$3,859 00	
On account of expenses of fund	396 64	
On account of interest refunded	36 75	
	<hr/>	4,292 39
Bal. on hand Nov. 1, A. D. 1854.....		<u>\$3,186 41</u>

BANK TAX FUND.

Amount on hand Nov. 1, A. D. 1853	\$3,995 56
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Receipts.

Principal refunded, &c	\$4,471 41	
From interest received	414 32	
	<hr/>	4,885 73
Total		<u>\$8,881 29</u>

Disbursements.

Account of distribution to counties...	\$4,497 00	
Account of expenses of fund.....	177 30	
	<hr/>	4,674 30
Bal. on hand Nov. 1, A. D. 1854.....		<u>\$4,206 99</u>

CONGRESSIONAL TOWNSHIP FUND.

Amount on hand Nov. 1, A. D. 1853	\$171 96
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Receipts.

From principal refunded.....	\$250 00	
From interest collected.....	77 23	
	<hr/>	327 23
Total		<u>\$499 19</u>

Disbursements.

On account of amount distributed....	\$474 96	
On account of interest refunded	4 20	
	<hr/>	\$479 16
Balance on hand Nov. 1, 1853.....		<u>\$20 03</u>

SURPLUS REVENUE FUND.

Amount on hand Nov. 1, 1854	\$613 52
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Receipts.

From interest collected	192 58
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Total	<u>\$806 10</u>
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Disbursements.

On account of distribution of fund	\$613 51
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Balance on hand Nov. 1, A. D. 1854 ..	<u>\$192 59</u>
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COUNTY SEMINARY FUND.

Amount on hand Nov. 1, A. D. 1853	\$445 40
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No receipts or disbursements of this fund during the year.

There is a balance due from the State Treasury or general fund, to the common school fund, in addition to the above, of the sum of \$780,624 36, on account of redemption of five per cent. Treasury Notes. This item of the common school fund is unproductive, and will remain so until reimbursed by taxation.

MICHIGAN ROAD FUND.

Amount received on sale of land	\$137 83
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No disbursements during the year.

SWAMP LAND FUND.

Amount on hand Nov. 1, A. D. 1854	\$230,608 94
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Receipts.

On account of sales of land during fiscal year	385,892 32
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Total	<u>\$616,501 26</u>
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Disbursements.

Amount of expenses and drainage	217,669 65
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Bal. on hand Nov. 1, A. D. 1854	<u>\$398,831 61</u>
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THREE PER CENT. FUND.

Amount on hand Nov. 1, A. D. 1853..... \$321 81
 No receipts during the year.

Disbursements.

On account of distribution of fund..... 289 68
 Bal. on hand Nov. 1, A. D. 1854..... \$32 13

STATE DEBT SINKING FUND.

Amount of Fund on hand Nov. 1, 1853..... \$5,480 43

Receipts.

On account of tax A. D. 1853..... \$50,270 61
 On account of delinquent tax 1853... 1,246 27
 On account of dividends on stock.... 843 65
 ----- 52,360 53
 Total \$57,840 96

Disbursements.

On account of purchase of 5 per cent.
 stocks..... \$40,000 00
 On account of purchase of 2½ per cent.
 stocks..... 33,920 00
 On account of expense of Fund..... 99 15
 ----- 74,019 15
 Makes deficiency Nov. 1, 1854, of..... \$16,178 19

WABASH AND ERIE CANAL.

Amount on hand Nov. 1, A. D. 1853..... \$223,594 47

Receipts.

On account of tolls and water rents.. \$187,150 50
 On account of lands west of Tippe-
 canoe..... 60,619 74
 On account of lands in Vincennes dis-
 trict..... 270,860 86
 On account of interest on deposits... 2,050 00
 ----- 520,681 10
 Total \$744,275 57

Disbursements.

On account general expenses.....	\$18,174 78	
On account ordinary repairs.....	76,908 07	
On account extraordinary repairs.....	14,353 95	
On account of bridges.....	1,990 38	
On account of superintendence.....	7,843 10	
On account of costs of collection.....	8,344 94	
For construction:		
From Terre Haute to Point Commerce,	20,480 10	
From Newberry to Maysville.....	1,961 00	
From Maysville to Petersburg.....	3,357 40	
From Petersburg to Evansville.....	96,814 59	
Damages and water power.....	6,229 82	
Expense of engineering.....	5,468 09	
Clinton drawbridge.....	3,314 45	
Expense land office at Logansport....	2,233 27	
Expense land office at Washington....	1,768 55	
Expense of office, house and lot.....	3,967 39	
Interest and exchange.....	52,514 60	
		325,224 48
Bal. on hand Nov. 1, A. D. 1854.....		\$418,551 09

RECAPITULATION.

Receipts.

On account of the general fund.....	\$609,733 64
On account of library fund.....	104,713 57
On account of University fund.....	12,722 62
On account of common school fund.....	399,315 62
On account of saline fund.....	3,855 26
On account of bank tax fund.....	4,885 73
On account of congressional township fund.....	327 23
On account of surplus revenue fund.....	192 58
On account of Michigan road fund.....	137 83
On account of swamp land fund.....	385,892 32
On account of State debt sinking fund.....	52,360 53
On account of Wabash and Erie Canal.....	520,681 10
Total receipts.....	\$2,094,818 03
Add bal. on hand Nov. 1, 1854.....	514,357 90
Grand total.....	\$2,609,175 93

Disbursements.

On account of general fund.....	\$491,901 30
On account of university fund.....	22,497 58

On account of common school fund	351,596 68
On account of saline fund	4,292 39
On account of bank tax fund	4,674 30
On account of congressional township fund	479 16
On account of surplus revenue fund	613 51
On account of swamp land fund	217,669 65
On account of three per cent. fund	289 68
On account of State debt sinking fund	74,019 15
On account of Wabash and Erie canal	325,724 48
On account of township library fund	151,787 07
Total,	<u>\$1,645,544 95</u>

And which deducted from total receipts leaves balance on hand as before stated \$963,630 98

The committee have examined (so far as the limited time would admit of) the over issue and redemption of scrip.

In the first place the committee call your attention to the law in regard to the redemption and cancellation of scrip (page 154, acts of 1842) which reads as follows, viz:

Sec. 6. That the said treasury notes by this act authorized to be issued, shall by said Auditor be delivered to the Treasurer in parcels not exceeding \$50,000; and before any second parcel is delivered, the Treasurer shall account and settle with the Auditor for the amount by producing the fifty dollar notes therewith redeemed; and the said notes so produced shall by said Auditor and Treasurer be canceled, by being cut by some sharp instrument, and for the amount thereof the Auditor shall issue his warrant to the Treasurer.

Sec. 7. That all other treasury notes redeemed at the treasury shall, annually, within thirty days after the adjournment of the General Assembly, be counted by the Auditor and Treasurer of State, and thereupon canceled, and a warrant issued therefor, in like manner as provided in the preceding section, and shall also be entered 'canceled' in the proper register thereof; and the same, together with those canceled under the preceding section of this act, shall be carefully preserved by said Auditor, until a committee of the next General Assembly shall count and compare the same with the registers thereof, when the same shall be burned in the presence of said committee and said Auditor and Treasurer: and certificates thereof showing the number, date, and amount of said treasury notes so burned, and the interest thereon, shall be signed by said committee and said Auditor and Treasurer, and filed in the Auditor's and Treasurer's office.

At the last session of the Legislature the following resolution was adopted by both branches thereof:

Resolved, By the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, that

the Governor, Auditor, and Treasurer of State, be requested to examine into the stock affairs of the State, and report to the next Legislature, concerning the loss of surrendered bonds, and the excess of scrip.

In pursuance of which an examination was had, and from which the committee have mainly predicated the following facts:

Bank Scrip.

The examination of the scrip account shows the following result:

The amount cancelled on the register of the bank scrip by Geo. H. Dunn, Esq., shows that the amount for which he got credit in his settlement with the committee of ways and means is substantially correct, the amount being \$138,340, showing only a variation of \$155.

The account of Royal Mayhew shows nearly the same accurate result. Amount canceled, \$248,510, showing a variation of only a few hundred dollars.

The same result is made with the account of Samuel Hannah, the amount canceled being \$158,170, showing a variation of only about \$15,00.

The amount canceled on the register by J. P. Drake, Esq., according to the investigation is.....	\$172,810 00
The amount for which he got credit on settlement with the committee of ways and means is.....	186,100 00

Showing a variation of.....	\$13,290 00
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It may be remarked that in canceling so large an amount of scrip that in all reasonable probability clerical errors did occur, consequently the small variations in the accounts of Messrs. Dunn, Mayhew, and Hannah is not at all surprising, but only tends to establish the accuracy of their accounts.

The variation in the account of J. P. Drake, Esq., cannot be accounted for in this way.

The examination of the $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. scrip has been perplexing and difficult. Several of the treasurers had marked it canceled in the register and afterwards paid it out, not receiving any warrant therefor in their settlement.

The whole amount made was \$70,000, of which only \$41,250 was, in pursuance of the law, exchanged for fifty's in the year 1842, the balance of the \$70,000, viz: \$28,750, remained in the Treasurer's office until 1848 when it was destroyed.

There is no very material variation in the accounts of the treasurers of the amount marked canceled on the register and the amount for which credit was given in the annual settlement with the committee of ways and means.

The register of this scrip is nearly covered all over with duplicate redemptions. The examination shows that in some way which has not been fully explained that there was clearly an over issue of of this particular scrip of about \$8,000.

Six per cent. Scrip.

The examination shows that George H. Dunn, Esq., canceled on the register \$584,850, and in settlement with the committee of ways and means got for credit \$599,090, showing a variation of \$14,240.

The amount of Royal Mahew agrees with the cancelation so nearly as to show a variation of only \$785 against the State.

The amount of S. Hannah, Esq., agrees nearly with the cancelation, showing only a variation of about \$425.

The account of J. P. Drake, Esq., shows the following result:
 The amount canceled on the register is..... \$120,535 00
 The amount for which he was allowed a credit on
 settlement with the committee of ways and means
 shows..... 124,800 00

Showing a variation of..... \$4,265 00

The scrip canceled by E. Newland, Esq., is not included in this report, as it is still on hand, subject to examination.

The scrip canceled by N. B. Palmer, Esq., late Treasurer of State, for some reason was not canceled on the register.

The amount was..... \$147,000 00

By reference to the law quoted above it will be seen that the manner in which the various kinds of scrip was to be canceled is clearly pointed out, viz: .

1st. The scrip should be canceled on the register of the Auditor and Treasurer of State.

2d. Carefully counted by these officers, and cut or obliterated so that it could not go into circulation again.

3d. The Auditor of State to issue to the Treasurer a warrant for the amount, and the canceled scrip to be kept by the Auditor of State until the next Legislature should meet, when the committee of ways and means would re-count and compare the scrip canceled upon the register.

To test the correctness of the action of the Auditor and Treasurer, which, if found correct, then the scrip was to be burned.

But from the facts which have come to the knowledge of the committee, they are of opinion that the requirements of the law were not observed in the counting and cancelation of scrip.

The method usually pursued was this: The Auditor and Treasurer canceled on the register the scrip on hand during the recess of the Legislature, next the scrip was counted by various members of the committee of ways and means, then punched, and afterwards burned; consequently it is not at all surprising that errors should occur.

The committee are of opinion that if the law had been observed, the errors which the examination has brought to light, would not have occurred.

The examination (above referred to) by which the foregoing re-

sults have been obtained, was done under the direction and immediate attention of E. Newland, Esq., late Treasurer of State.

The process was tedious and complicated, and involved an immense amount of labor and research. Between fifteen and twenty large folio volumes had to be examined, and the issue of each bill carried to the particular account of each treasurer, and the whole brought to an aggregate, with a precision and accuracy highly commendable.

For his services in the examination Dr. Newland does not make any charge against the State.

The committee would further report, that owing to the research of E. Newland, Esq., late treasurer, and to his unwearied and untiring industry, they are principally indebted for the facts in the foregoing report.

He has furnished to your committee every facility in his power to ascertain the results aforesaid, and in the opinion of the committee, he has faithfully discharged his duty as a public officer with honor to himself and to the benefit of the public.

Judiciary for 1853.

Voucher No. 8037. Page 218 is not found on file, amount.....	\$101 11
Voucher No. 8708. Does not appear on the journal (W. Wick's salary)	250 00
Voucher No. 9244. Is not found on the files, (A. C. Downey's salary)	250 00

Specific Appropriations.

All right. .

Fuel and Stationery.

Voucher No. 8394. Page 227 calls for \$1.50, while journal makes it	\$3 00
Voucher No. 8993. Page 246 calls for \$1,200, while journal makes it	1,275 00

State Prison.

Voucher No. 9009. To Dr. Miller \$276, not entered on journal, and no receipt for warrant, and probably no warrant issued.

College Fund Loan.

Voucher No. 7840. For \$200, no voucher on file.	
Voucher No. 7941. Call for warrant for \$300; not on journal.	

Free Banking.

Page 251. A warrant seems to have been charged to the Free Bank act, which has no number on the journal; amount \$24 00

Pages 232 and 233, of the journal, there are the following warrants issued, and which have not been numbered:

1 for \$5.14 to J. P. Drake	\$5 14
1 for \$355	\$355 00
1 for \$184.70	184 70
1 for \$865.00	865 00
1 for \$592.35	592 35
1 for \$45.00	45 00
1 for \$1.08	1 08

The above have no numbers which I have found as yet.

Deaf and Dumb.

No. 8469. To P. G. Gillet, page 209, for \$125, is not found on the files of Vouchers.

Warrant No. 8707—issued for \$780 in the voucher numbered 8707, I find the amount as taken from the vouchers themselves to be \$1,389. I do not know whether the vouchers were intended to represent the amount set down to the account on the journal. The wrapper containing the vouchers is properly numbered and has the correct amount indorsed to-wit, \$780, while the vouchers foot up \$1,389.

Warrant No. 9165. To Jas. Tarlton on the journal, for which I find no voucher on file.

Swamp Lands.

No. 8378. Warrant issued, but no voucher on file	\$200
No. 8720. Warrant issued, but no voucher on file	220
No. 8781. Warrant issued, but no voucher on file	220
No. 8849. Warrant issued, but no voucher on file	200
No. 8883. "Issued to Auditor of State," is all that is said in the voucher	75

Legislative.

No. 8234. Page 216. The voucher in the body calls for \$5, on the back it is indorsed \$10, while the journal shows no amount.
No. 8573. For \$10 to G. S. Roberts is not found on file.

State Library.

No. 9179. For \$125, salary of N. Bolton, Librarian, page 269, does not appear on the journal.

D. J.—72.

Institution for Education of the Deaf and Dumb.

On examination, the Superintendent's report of expenditures for the six months ending April 30, 1854, and marked (A,) I find the following, to-wit:

Voucher No. 25. Line No. 20, of Superintendent's report, is but an account of Messrs. Werden & Chamberlain	\$3 50
No. 40. Line No. 32, of Superintendent's report, is but the account of Adams & Co.'s Express	50
No. 53. Line No. 48, of Superintendent's report, is Thos. McIntire's account for traveling expenses. No receipt,	67 85
No. 75. Last line of report is an account for garden seeds. Not receipted for	17 45

Report Deaf and Dumb Asylum marked (B,) the following:

Voucher No. 111. Account for labor in lieu of receipt ..	\$22 55
Account of H. P. Peet, on old books, for which no vouchers filed	35 00
Also by paid H. P. Peet, books for which no voucher is filed	43 50

Reports of Deaf and Dumb Institution.

In the report of Superintendent marked (C,) will be found the following, to-wit:

Voucher No. 1. Line No. 2, of Superintendent's report, ..	
No. 2. Line No. 3, of Superintendent's report, is an account in lieu of receipt for	4 00
No. 15. Line No. 17, statement of Superintendent as returning money to Wilson, as tuition and board	15 00
No. 25. Line 9th of 2d page report; account for pump and repairing platform No receipt. W. Osborn	15 00
No. 33. Line 17, 2d page, Superintendents statement as to expense of books paid to Turner	5 00
No. 34. Line 18, 2d page of report—an order of William Vaile to Mr. Powell for	40 00
No. 49. Line 5th from bottom of 2d page—order from Duke & Bingman to Powell & Hay	75 02
No. 50. Line 4 from bottom 2d page—an order from Powell & Hay to McIntire	25 00

Report of Superintendent of Asylum for Deaf and dumb, marked D, are found the following items, to-wit:

Voucher No. 25. Line 30, 1st page, an account of O'Neal's in lieu of voucher	\$3 55
Voucher No. 29. Line 31, 1st page, an account in lieu of voucher for	39 18

Voucher No. 45. Line 9, 2d page, an account in lieu of voucher for..... \$25 53

Report of Superintendent of Institute for Education of Deaf and Dumb, marked E, is found to contain the following receipt and abstract, to-wit:

Receipt of Waller & Ramsey, plumbers..... \$34 85

Amount as entered on abstract..... \$35 85

Error..... \$1 00

The general result of the receipt and expenditures of the Institution are found to be correct with a slight variation.

Examination of Vouchers of Asylum for the Blind.

Correct as compared with the Auditor's journal, and correct in themselves with an exception of twenty cents. The voucher No. —. calls for \$200 20, while the abstract makes it \$200 00.

Hospital for the Insane.

Examined and compared vouchers with Auditor's report and journal. Found them correct in every particular, as also with the Treasurer's report of amounts paid.

Miscellaneous Items of Expense.

Voucher No. 66, which appears on file, has by the journal never been issued on..... \$8 00

Voucher No. 534, upon which a warrant appears to have been issued, is not found among the papers, journal, page 53..... \$11 75

Swamp Lands.

In comparing the vouchers with the journal of warrants issued by the Auditor of State, we find the following omission:

Voucher No. 232, in favor of Amos Lowring, appears on file, but is not entered as issued on the journal of warrants by the Auditor..... \$10 00

Voucher No. 305, to correspond with the journal should be numbered 306.

Voucher No. 1074, is recorded on Auditor's journal as amounting to..... \$256 38

Whereas, in the body of the voucher the amount is 254 37

Error..... \$2 01

Voucher No. 1085, the voucher calls for \$186 75, whereas, the warrant was issued for 181 75, leaving balance in favor of voucher of \$5 00

Voucher No. 1249, calls for..... \$252 81

Warrant issued as journalized for..... 152 81

Error..... \$100 00

Voucher No. 1278, when correctly added amounts to..	\$2,964 10
Warrants issued for.....	2,271 38
Voucher No. 1370, voucher calls, when added, for	\$1,906 12
Warrant issued as per journal for	1,891 33

College Fund.

Vouchers Nos. 475 and 476, amount in body of voucher.....	\$210 50
Journal exhibits but one, No. 476, in amount ..	\$200 00
Difference.....	\$10 50

1st. In the examination of the several amounts of money received by the trustees of the Wabash & Erie Canal, I have found that in voucher 963, there exists a discrepancy in the voucher and the abstract.

2d. Voucher 969 of the receipts of money the same is not found in the files of vouchers.

3d. Voucher 1033 in which the amount of receipts is 2,368,53, while the abstract shows only in amount \$2,334.

4th. Voucher 1034 of the receipts of Trustees not found in the files.

Disbursements by Trustees of the Wabash and Erie Canal.

1st. Voucher No. 3979 is a mere statement in lieu of a receipt.

2d. Voucher 4145 calls for \$819.20, abstract shows \$1,008.20.

3d. No. 4279. Shows expended \$100, should be \$180.

Which was laid upon the table, and 500 copies ordered to be printed.

OFFICIAL VOTE

OF THE

STATE OF INDIANA,

AT THE

GENERAL ELECTION

HELD ON THE TENTH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1854.

INDIANAPOLIS:

AUSTIN H. BROWN, STATE PRINTER.

1855.

ABSTRACT OF THE VOTE FOR STATE OFFICERS, 1854.

1159

COUNTIES.	SECRETARY OF STATE.		AUDITOR OF STATE.		TREASURER OF STATE.		JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT.		SUPERINTENDENT OF COM. SCHOOLS.		REMARKS.	
	E. B. Collins.	N. Hayden.	H. E. Talbot.	Hiram Talbot.	J. P. Dunn.	Wm. R. Nofsinger.*	Wm. F. Nofsinger.	F. Newland.	Z. B. Gookins.	A. P. Hovey.		Caleb Mills.	W. C. Larrabee.
Adams.....	470	679	470	.....	679	.....	469	679	470	675	381	684
Allen.....	1457	2044	1478	.....	2041	1485	.....	2038	1475	2038	1483	1941
Bartholomew.....	1417	1522	1411	.....	1533	.....	1418	1530	1418	1527	1492	1523
Benton.....	169	107	170	.....	107	170	.....	106	171	107	172	106
Blackford.....	179	392	177	.....	389	179	.....	394	180	394	179	406
Boone.....	1143	1306	1142	.....	1305	.....	1144	1306	1144	1305	1142	1305
Brown.....	171	620	170	.....	618	.....	171	623	170	623	166	627
Carroll.....	1290	1095	1290	.....	1095	1321	.....	1094	1290	1096	1221	1092
Cass.....	1361	1315	1360	.....	1315	1361	.....	1315	1360	1313	1365	1313
Clarke.....	1574	1498	1579	.....	1492	.....	1573	1494	1584	1491	1582	1484
Clay.....	579	668	574	.....	669	.....	.....	680	652	604	621	639
Clinton.....	1094	921	1093	.....	924	1095	.....	929	1096	931	1091	922
Crawford.....	604	520	612	.....	520	615	.....	513	614	520	.....	418
Davies.....	1022	738	999	.....	788	1014	.....	737	1028	753	1043	737
Deaithorn.....	2028	2256	2021	.....	2270	.....	2045	2234	2073	2220	2058	2220
Decatur.....	1654	1322	1686	.....	1321	.....	1645	1316	1688	1317	1691	1315
DeKalb.....	658	535	658	.....	546	658	.....	536	656	535	656	534
Delaware.....	1154	591	1153	.....	588	.....	1150	596	1158	582	1155	587
Dubois.....	270	876	275	.....	878	.....	267	884	966	886	280	864
Elkhart.....	1009	940	1004	.....	939	1015	.....	942	1021	941	1060	881
Fayette.....	1067	1485	1072	.....	853	1068	.....	855	1071	855	1068	839
Floyd.....	1705	1485	1703	.....	1463	.....	1700	1467	1707	1471	1707	1471
Fountain.....	1572	1211	.....	1569	1216	.....	1572	1212	1575	1205	1570	1215
Franklin.....	1083	1803	1675	.....	1810	1678	.....	1807	1681	1802	1663	1783
Fulton.....	623	636	620	.....	641	622	.....	636	623	638	621	638
Gibson.....	961	593	972	.....	946	596	.....	879	951	963	994	897
Grant.....	1172	800	1115	.....	802	.....	1110	800	1115	795	1110	807

Caleb B. Mills received for Sup'l Public Instruction 611.
Samuel E. Gookins received for Judge of Supreme Court, 657.
John P. Crum received for Auditor of State, 15.

Caleb B. Mills received for Sup'l Public Instruction 611.

Samuel E. Gookins received for Judge of Supreme Court, 657.

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ABSTRACT OF THE VOTE FOR STATE OFFICERS—Continued

COUNTIES.	SECRETARY OF STATE.		AUDITOR OF STATE.		TREASURER OF STATE.		JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT.		SUPERINTENDENT OF COM. SCHOOLS.		REMARKS.	
	E. B. Collins.	N. Hayden.	H. R. Talbott.	Hiram Talbott.	J. P. Dunn	Wm. R. Nofsinger.	Wm. F. Nofsinger.	E. Newland.	Z. B. Gookins.	A. P. Hovey.		Caleb Mills.	W. C. Larrabee.
Greene.....	556	786	518	.....	857	496	.....	833	653	709	629	842
Hamilton.....	1328	703	1330	.....	701	1300	.....	701	1335	702	1332	7 6
Hancock.....	861	1195	853	.....	1165	892	.....	1167	901	1155	903	1 67
Harrison.....	1298	1304	1298	.....	1304	1296	.....	1305	1305	1292	1301	1285
Hendricks.....	1514	1168	1516	.....	1171	1517	.....	1169	1517	1171	1517	1165
Hendricks.....	2100	8 3	2100	.....	863	2097	.....	860	2099	859	2101	855
Howard.....	762	387	790	.....	384	741	.....	383	708	384	765	384
Howard.....	837	807	845	.....	808	839	.....	807	840	802	839	805
Huntington.....	653	1364	655	.....	1363	652	.....	1364	653	1364	650	1363
Jackson.....	400	433	396	.....	4 6	.....	890	434	434	434	402	430
Jasper.....	719	5 7	719	.....	556	719	.....	557	721	557	720	568
Jefferson.....	2961	1415	2968	.....	1424	2 80	.....	1428	2968	1409	2707	1406
Jennings.....	1435	755	1461	.....	7 3	1456	.....	756	1473	746	1468	756
Johnson.....	1136	1371	1138	.....	1370	1142	.....	1365	1143	1364	1139	1344
Knott.....	1209	953	1172	.....	1002	1193	.....	966	1191	991	1204	961
Kosciusko.....	1026	744	1025	.....	724	1025	.....	735	1028	733	1025	733
Lagrauge.....	1142	303	1141	.....	301	1139	.....	361	1131	362	1126	366
Lake.....	547	334	539	.....	337	543	.....	333	543	333	548	325
Laporte.....	1717	1421	1716	.....	1421	1717	.....	1423	1717	1423	1719	1492
Laporte.....	943	743	925	.....	765	938	.....	757	931	732	937	743
Lawrence.....	1165	1315	1166	.....	1318	1166	.....	1314	1164	1307	1160	1311
Madison.....	3927	2655	3921	.....	2669	3247	.....	2648	3275	2613	3280	2605
Marion.....	629	634	630	.....	634	.....	628	632	629	633	620	643
Marshall.....	429	497	408	.....	597	.....	408	540	416	534	412	505
Martin.....	1-18	1017	1215	.....	1020	1216	.....	1017	1216	1017	1121	1015
Miami.....	611	1-65	.....	.....	1079	.....	.....	1053	610	1062	617	1102
Monroe.....	1859	1755	1855	.....	1757	1858	.....	1756	1860	1755	1857	1738

Wm. B Nofsinger received 7 votes for Treasurer of State.

W. R. N. 2 votes for Auditor and H. E. T., 3 for Treasurer.

Hiram B. Talbott received for Auditor of State 601

Wm. B. Nofsinger received 7 votes for Treasurer of State.

W. R. N. 2 votes for Auditor and H. E. T., 3 for Treasurer.

Hiram B. Talbott received for Auditor of State 601

Morgan.....	1428	1109	1430	1114	1430	1114	1430	1114	1434	1117	1434	1113
Noble.....	829	535	834	534	834	534	834	534	829	534	829	534
Ohio.....	506	349	493	391	493	391	493	391	496	391	496	391
Orange.....	662	1013	663	1013	663	1013	663	1013	662	1027	660	960
Owen.....	728	814	705	885	693	885	693	885	770	787	769	818
Parko.....	1600	1095	1585	1102	1571	1102	1571	1100	1612	1089	1601	1044
Perry.....	773	770	771	715	771	715	771	715	769	779	771	776
Plato.....	645	619	645	617	645	617	645	617	640	629	670	609
Porter.....	732	618	730	618	728	618	728	620	732	620	731	615
Posey.....	955	1305	948	1335	948	1335	948	1310	974	1378	970	1305
Pulaski.....	308	406	312	406	313	406	313	405	312	406	312	401
Putnam.....	1887	1506	1812	1523	1892	1501	1892	1501	1976	1424	1921	1361
Randolph.....	1531	845	1532	842	1529	845	1531	845	1531	811	1532	828
Ripley.....	1033	1213	1639	1218	1637	1218	1637	1213	1637	1211	1632	1212
Rush.....	1479	1434	1506	1408	1498	1408	1498	1409	1505	1407	1197	1538
Scott.....	600	723	599	726	599	726	599	717	587	732	692	719
Shelby.....	1576	1771	1572	1774	1583	1767	1583	1767	1770	1580	1769	1769
Spencer.....	945	954	940	989	913	989	913	985	989	938	938	972
Stark.....	61	128	61	128	61	128	61	129	60	129	59	130
Steenen.....	628	376	638	376	637	375	636	373	627	374	627	374
St Joseph.....	1469	902	1465	907	1459	901	1469	907	1468	904	1468	904
Sullivan.....	588	1205	581	1221	579	1214	579	1214	585	1144	585	1199
Switzerland.....	1267	840	1253	849	1259	838	1265	833	1263	840	1263	840
Switzerland.....	2431	1306	2439	1304	2438	1305	2438	1305	2433	1309	2433	1298
Tipton.....	457	361	458	361	459	358	458	360	457	360	457	360
Union.....	757	673	757	673	757	672	757	672	757	672	757	671
Vanderburgh.....	1266	1362	1291	1383	1215	1357	1291	1357	1291	1409	1274	1340
Vernon.....	856	785	854	786	851	776	866	766	859	779	859	779
Vigo.....	1833	999	1833	1030	1820	971	1866	971	1866	872	1859	880
Wabash.....	1545	766	1546	760	1547	760	1532	759	1546	872	1546	763
Warren.....	977	387	975	389	974	387	974	386	990	379	990	379
Washington.....	685	1124	685	1130	675	1117	677	1117	682	1121	682	1095
Washington.....	1156	1511	1153	1512	1168	1471	1168	1471	1153	1514	1158	1507
Wayne.....	3120	1453	3116	1456	3129	1438	3119	1451	3122	1449	3122	1449
Wells.....	592	673	590	674	591	673	591	673	587	672	587	673
White.....	545	531	546	530	546	532	547	531	549	531	549	528
Whitley.....	598	605	599	603	599	603	599	603	599	602	598	603

Wm. H. Noffsinger, for Treasurer of State, received 925 votes.

G. B. Gookins received, for Judge of Supreme Court, 1579.

H. Talbott received, for Auditor of State, 985 votes.

THE STATE OF INDIANA, OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE:

I, Nehemiah H. Talbott, Secretary of State for the State of Indiana, do hereby certify, having this day, in the presence of the Governor, compared the foregoing votes cast at the election held on the 10th day of October, 1854, for the office of Secretary of State, Auditor of State, Treasurer of State, one Judge of the Supreme Court, and for Superintendent of Public Instruction, do hereby declare that Erasmus B. Collins is elected Secretary of State for the term of two years from the 13th day of January, 1855; that Hiram E. Talbott is elected Auditor of State for the term of two years from the 25th day of January, 1855; that William R. Noffsinger is elected Treasurer of State for the term of two years from the 9th day of February, 1855; that Samuel B. Gookins is elected Judge of the Supreme Court from the 4th District, to serve as such until the 3d day of January, 1859, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Addison L. Roache, Esq.; that Caleb Mills is elected Superintendent of Public Instruction for the term of [two] years from the 8th day of November, 1854; each of said persons having received a majority of the votes cast, as appears from the foregoing table, made up from the returns of said election now on file in my office.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, at the city of Indianapolis, this 2d day of November, 1854.

N. HAYDEN, Secretary of State





VETO MESSAGE

OF

GOV. JOSEPH A. WRIGHT,

ON HOUSE BILL NO. 93,

ENTITLED

"AN ACT TO AMEND AN ACT TO AUTHORIZE THE

BUSINESS OF GENERAL BANKING."

5000 COPIES ORDERED TO BE PRINTED.

INDIANAPOLIS:
AUSTIN H. BROWN, STATE PRINTER.
1855.



MESSAGE.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives :

I respectfully return to you bill No. 93, entitled "An Act to amend an Act to authorize and regulate the business of General Banking," which originated in the House of Representatives, with a brief statement of the reasons for withholding my signature. I regret that so short a time has been allowed me for examining the bill, (it having been received by me at a late hour last night,) but I return it thus early in order to afford to the representatives of the people as much time for reconsidering its provisions as possible.

The most serious objection to the bill is the almost unlimited discretionary powers which it confides to a single officer—the Auditor of State—such as the power at any time to change the stocks which are a security for the issues of a bank, the power to determine, in organizing a bank, the question of residence, the power to determine whether a good defence exists or not to a protested note—thus determining in effect whether the bank shall be wound up or not.

There is an ostensible effort to be sure, to distribute the powers under the bill to the Governor, Auditor, and Secretary of State; but on examination it will be found that those powers which should be most narrowly watched are confided to the Auditor alone.

There can be no objection to the Auditor signing and registering the bills, but here his duties should cease. It is not good policy to confide a trust requiring so much judgment, so much reflection, so large a knowledge upon financial questions, and so delicate a caution at every step, to any one person, and especially to one, the onerous duties of whose office, it is known, are quite enough at least to engross the entire attention of any one man. An error of judgment, whether committed through ignorance, or haste, or incaution, is equally disastrous. Besides, while I have not the slightest reason to call in question the integrity of the late Auditor, or the present incumbent, yet it is not too much to say, that the vast

interests which might be brought to bear upon an Auditor under the present law to secure a particular construction, or the doing or forbearing to do a particular act, might be well calculated to shake the integrity of any one man who is not fortified by a more immovable virtue than usually falls to the lot of men.

It is proposed, however, by the present bill, to devolve a share of the responsibilities and labor of the system upon the Governor and Treasurer of State. To show the impolicy of this provision it is sufficient to say that the duties now imposed by law upon those officers are as great as they are able fitly to perform. To assume properly to discharge the duties imposed, would necessarily involve a neglect of some other of the public interests. It is not well to impose duties so great and multifarious upon any one officer. There is a limit to those which he is able to perform or properly supervise, and when that limit is passed the duties have to be entrusted to others, who are not elected by and are irresponsible to the people.

The bill of 1852 was surely loose enough, but the construction given to it by the Auditor and the power exercised under it by him have abundantly satisfied me that nothing short of a separate Bank Department, having the custody of the securities, the bills, the plates, the dies, &c., will insure a system worthy of the slightest confidence of the people.

We have been sufficiently warned by the experience of the past two years, that where corporations have once obtained power it is almost impossible by legislation to arrest the evils to which they gave rise. An earnest effort was made in the Legislature two years ago to correct those evils in the free bank system, which were obvious to every reflecting person; yet nothing could be effected. And now again after the lapse of two years, during which period sharpers and brokers have literally been rioting upon the substance of the people, and after eight weeks labor of the people's representatives, a measure is offered which does not at all strike at the root of these evils; and which in its effects, it is feared, will rather aggravate than allay them. Owing to the general loss of confidence in the general Free Bank system, which has grown out of the shameless frauds which have been practiced under it, the evils which those banks are able to commit, have, to a considerable extent, been corrected by the general distrust of those institutions. But it is feared that the present bank bill would increase those evils, by providing no sufficient safeguard against their recurrence, and by exciting confidence from being ushered in under the auspices of an effort to put an end to the causes of the present discontent.

By the present bill, stocks of every State and Territory of the United States at whatever price speculators and brokers may give them in New York are to furnish the basis of banking; and the scene is again to be renewed. of speculators and brokers seeking our State, to issue paper to circulate as money, and when the ripe

moment arrives to depreciate the stocks upon which they are based, buy up their paper at a heavy discount and reap from the industrial classes of the State immense gains.

The experience of other States where a system of banking based upon public stocks has been tried, has demonstrated to them the insecurity resulting from the indiscriminate reception of all State stocks; and after the calamities of the past two years, it would be well for us to defer to that experience. In New York it is believed that no stocks are received as a basis for banking but those of that State and the United States.

If a like system were adopted by us the intelligence of the people as to the resources and financial condition of the State, and indeed of the General Government, would furnish them a proper estimate of the worth of State stocks, and the value of the paper then issued upon them would not be fluctuating according to the news received daily from Wall street.

In relation to the financial resources and condition of other States the people cannot generally acquaint themselves, and the value of paper issued upon them must necessarily be affected by every day's transactions at the State Board at New York. In my judgment, too, the business of banking should be limited to our own citizens, so that the banker's personal character, and the State pride, might be an additional safeguard against fraud. And it should be provided with the utmost precision, and under the sternest penalties, that the business of the banks should be transacted at the place where the bills are made payable.

It was competent under the law of 1852 for the Auditor to wind up any bank not doing business, at the place where its bills were payable. Yet a majority never pretended to do so, from the commencement to the present day. The Legislature was respectfully urged by me in 1853 to direct by law that this class of banks should be thus wound up. That recommendation was earnestly renewed by me at the present session, yet it is to be regretted that the present Legislature has not seen fit to take any action on the subject. Near one hundred thousand dollars of interest was paid in cash, on the 1st of January, 1855, in New York, upon stocks in banks which have refused, for more than five months past, to redeem a dollar of their paper; yet the paper issued upon those stocks is passing for less than the value of the stocks and no action has yet been taken for the realization of this large amount of interest, which should have added greatly to the value of the paper.

If this sum of money has been invested as required by law, in additional securities, no information of that fact has been made public. This of itself shows the impropriety of leaving these questions so deeply affecting the interest of the people to any other than a Bank Department, in the hands of men of high financial character, having the confidence of the people, and specially charged with so important a trust.

There is much ostensible effort made in this bill to secure the bill holder after it has failed, but very insignificant precautions are provided to prevent the failure.

The laborer, who, ignorant of the details of banking, is always seized with the first panic, will dispose of his paper at a ruinous discount, but the broker may be amply provided for!

Entertaining fixed opinions in favor of a gold and silver currency, no bill can receive my sanction which does not in my judgment provide in the first place, an unquestionable security for the bill holder, and secondly, a most certain safeguard against the recurrence of the destroying evils which have grown out of the present bank system.

It is said the present law will continue if this bill does not pass. Be this as it may, the responsibility does not rest upon the executive department.

My views were so clearly stated in my last two messages, it is hardly possible they could have been misunderstood.

It is my deliberate conviction that the discretionary powers given by this bill are equally as large and would be productive of evils equally as disastrous as those in the act of which it is amendatory.

An examination of the Auditor's office will convince any person of the insecurity of the stocks, dies, plates, &c., there deposited.

Thousands of dollars have been returned, marked and cut, yet unregistered and undestroyed, and liable again to be put in circulation.

Notes have been presented to banks for payment, which have never been registered.

It is impossible, gentlemen, to give the public confidence in any system managed as the present has been; and the sooner it is put in other hands competent and faithful, or entirely wound up, the better it will be for the people, and for the character of the State, which has suffered a loss already which it will take years to retrieve.

Respectfully submitted,

JOSEPH A. WRIGHT.

VETO MESSAGE

OF

GOV. JOSEPH A. WRIGHT,

ON SENATE BILL NO. 93,

ENTITLED,

“AN ACT TO ESTABLISH A BANK WITH BRANCHES.”

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MESSAGE.

Gentlemen of the Senate:

I return to you Bill No. 93, entitled "An act to establish a Bank with Branches," which originated in the Senate, with a very brief statement of the reasons which impel me to withhold my approval of the same. The bill has been before me but a few hours, and I hasten (as the period allotted by the constitution, for your deliberations is near its close,) to give the representatives of the people an opportunity for a reconsideration.

I deeply regret that this measure has been presented at this late period of the session, when the pressure of other duties prevents me from giving it that consideration which its importance demands.

The momentous issues involved in the establishment of such an institution (which may issue paper to an unlimited amount, and whose charter cannot be repealed or amended within twenty years without its own consent,) might well make one, charged with a part of the responsibility of legislation, pause before approving this bill.

It would seem that a question so vitally affecting the public interests, ought to have been preceded by a general and full discussion before the people, yet it is not believed that the propriety of the incorporation by the present legislature of a bank with branches, was generally discussed before the people. The power of the present State bank to issue bills, &c., continuing under its charter for two years more, it seems to have been the general impression that the question of the re-charter of the State bank or the establishment of any similar banking institution would be postponed for the consideration of the next General Assembly.

This consideration alone might be sufficient to induce me to throw upon the General Assembly the burthen of a reconsideration.

But there are other considerations, far more potent in my own judgment, why I should not approve the bill.

It is by no means clear that all the provisions of the bill are constitutional. Section 15 of the bill provides, that "the capita

stock of said bank or branches shall not be taxed for municipal purposes." Section 23 of the bill of Rights provides, that "the General Assembly shall not grant to any citizen or *class of citizens* privileges or immunities, which, upon the same terms, shall not equally belong to all citizens. It is not perceived how the immunity from taxation for municipal purposes which is here allowed to a class of citizens, while none others are exempted, (except as expressly provided for in the constitution) is consistent with the constitutional provision above quoted.

In considering the bill, with a view to its *policy*, I am met at the outset with a provision which is startlingly anomalous. The 79th section, after providing for twenty days' notice of the opening of the books for the original subscription of stock, by its obvious import allows the books to be closed, if the "requisite amount" shall then be subscribed, at the end of the very moment at which they are opened. Thus one man may subscribe the entire amount of stock of one or more branches, and a moneyed monopoly as odious and frightful as any of which the history of American legislation furnishes an example, may suddenly be established. The 84th section of the charter of the present State bank, the language of which is copied, word for word, in many parts of this bill, expressly provided that the books for the original subscription of stock should be kept open between the hours of 9 and 12 o'clock A. M. of each day, for the space of thirty days;" yet this wise safeguard, in the case of the present bill, would seem to have been studiously omitted. It is believed that no provision similar to the one in this bill cited, exists in the charter of any other moneyed corporation in this country. If there were no other objection to this bill, I never could lend the sanction of the Executive approval to a bank bill containing this provision.

The bank is authorized to receive on deposit, moneys, bullion, plate, and other articles of value of small bulk, upon such terms as may be agreed on between the parties; and the bank has a right to discount paper to the amount of *three times the amount of the capital stock paid in, and three times the amount of the deposits*. Thus the bank would seem to be left to determine what are valuable articles, other than moneys bullion, and plate, provided they be of small bulk, and also their value without reference to their immediate convertibility into money, and might discount to an amount equal to three times such assumed value, as well as three times the value of the capital stock and other deposits. In case of a financial crisis, what kind of a security is furnished for the redemption of the paper? The security of issues, resting on such a basis, is altogether illusory. It is believed, too, that the right to emit so large an issue of paper, upon such an amount and kind of securities, is unparalleled in the history of legislation. And as if this were not enough, the character of the State is invoked to its support, by conferring upon it the imposing title of "*The Bank of the State of Indiana.*"

Whatever abuses may be developed—whatever injuries may result from the establishment of this bank, no corrective can be applied by the people, through their representatives, *without the assent of the President and Directors of the bank and every branch thereof*, until the expiration of the twenty years, when the constitution requires that the bank shall cease its operations. And the State, while limited by the constitution to the establishment of one bank with branches, mutually responsible for each others' issues, &c., is not at liberty in any case, to meet the increasing commercial wants of the State, incident to the development of any other increase of her population, by the establishment of any other branch or branches, without the assent of the boards of directors of two-thirds of the branches.

Gentlemen, in the midst of this financial crisis, the closing events of which will furnish the fruits of a valuable, even though a bitter experience, why is it necessary now, when the present State bank is in full operation, to attempt precipitately to establish another State bank with branches? The problem of banking is not yet solved, and it is well for a statesman to wait patiently, when no necessities urges, to gather as many of the ripe fruits of experience as practicable.

Why not then wait till the State bank has closed up its affairs? Why not wait till it has furnished its final expose? Why not see, from the manner in which its transactions wind up, what is the necessity of a similar institution, and in what condition it leaves the country? A suspicion would seem to be implied that when the State bank comes to be wound up, it will not be so easy as now to procure from the General assembly, a charter for a similar institution.

Considering the present bill, in relation to the powers which it confers upon the bank, the vast capital authorized, and its machinery generally, as hostile to the genius of our institutions; and regarding with distrust its present introduction, without having been preceded by a full discussion before the people; deeming that the present financial crisis teaches us to be tardy, rather than precipitate in entering upon new experiments; and looking upon it, at least, as singular that an emergency should be declared in the bill requiring it to take effect immediately, while the present State bank may continue to issue a currency for the next two years, I cannot, gentlemen, consistent with a sense of official duty, forbear to return to you the bill, and respectfully intreat you to give it a careful reconsideration.

Respectfully submitted,

JOSEPH A. WRIGHT.



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